THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 45

** ATLANTIC EDITION | *THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

O Restless Governments!

New Election Campaigns

Bombers Score at Honolulu

¶ **Overturning, Overturning**—The attempts of European governments to find balance on pin-points of personalities brings on an epidemic of dissolving parliaments, emphasizes the general need for principled platforms rather than personalized politics. Front-page news reveals the parliament of Ulster and Roumania awaiting new elections, Egypt seething with political unrest; France just emerging from a five-day tussle with a conservative cabinet for which observers predict a short span of authority. • Some call it perversity, some say it's leaven, but none can deny that humankind is struggling with conditions which challenge constructive thinking.

¶ **France's New Jacket**—With Camille Chautemps wielding the tape measure, France tries on its new governmental jacket, finds it a fair fit. At the political shoulders, the financial waist and the international lapels the garment appears to hang in approved Parisian manner. True, those who favor an abnormally high left shoulder eye with regret the People's Front garment, now hanging disconsolately among the old clothes. But Premier Chautemps, who, after a five-day fitting, fashions the new garment, somewhat pacifies the objectors by referring to his new Cabinet as a continuation of the discarded "folks' facade"—even though no accredited Socialist is represented. Georges Bonnet, by the way, (he's co-ordinator of economic and financial affairs in the new government) explains the aims of the Cabinet thus: "France wants both cannon and butter." • Well it's a difficult task to have your cannon and eat it too.

¶ **Anglo-Irish Talks**—Premiers Chamberlain and De Valera whisper in each other's ear, while their eyes are on Ulster. In evident agreement, they announce adjournment of their conversations and, in their concluding talk, shelve the fundamental issue—the unification of Ulster and Eire—confining themselves to British-Irish difficulties. After North Ireland holds its elections next month and expresses itself definitely on the issue of joining with South Ireland, the troublesome question may be removed from its pigeonhole and once more discussed. De Valera has promised that there'll be no coercion brought to bear on Ulster; Britain declares it wouldn't permit it. But Ulster evidently feels called upon to assert its own sentiments in the matter. Heretofore it has been at variance with both the political and religious sentiments of the south. • It seems likely that adjournment of the Chamberlain-De Valera talks means that prudence prompts restraint while Ulster is in a mood to assert itself.

¶ **Goga Going?**—The anti-Semitic, semi-Fascist policies of Premier Octavian Goga are placed on trial before the Roumanian people as King Carol dissolves Parliament and calls for new elections. The act stimulates a field day of politics, as sixteen parties launch campaigns. While a coalition of other parties with a similar platform is deemed possible, Goga hopes to strengthen his position through the election. At present he controls but nine per cent of the votes in Parliament through his National Christian Party, and finds it impossible to work on a constitutional basis with such uncertain support. The last vote, Dec. 20, failed, indeed, to give any party a clear majority. King Carol hopes that the new election may so strengthen the Premier's position that the present policies may be carried on. Promised modifications in the anti-Semitic regulations, however, do not materialize. • But how much more certain of success are governments which adopt a pro-mankind in preference to an anti-anybody policy!

¶ **Bombers on Air Lanes**—Dropping down out of a tropical sky, moonlight on their wings, 18 big navy bombers sweep into the glare of spotlights and splash to rest in Pearl Harbor. From San Diego, Calif., to Honolulu, 2570 miles, they complete "the greatest mass flight in aviation history in record-breaking time," reports the Associated Press. Ground crews at the mid-Pacific naval base handle the planes in routine manner and further prove the efficiency of the personnel on Uncle Sam's air lanes. More than a curious crowd watches the landing. Notes are made in many a secret code. Presently the feat will be discussed in certain foreign capitals. Can it be possible that this is why it was staged?

¶ **Civil Service Set-back**—Despite the Administration's pre-election promises and a well-publicized public opinion in favor of the merit system, Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, is compelled to admit to an overflow gathering of government workers that: "We have lost ground during the year." But he tells the public what to do if they're really interested in merit rather than spoils. They can insist that the Ramspeck bill be put through the Senate. • Clearway's not saying a word; but don't say that Mr. Mitchell didn't warn you.

The War in China: After Nanking

Japanese difficulties increase as campaign is broadened — Resistance stiffens — Invaders gain little of military or economic value by new advances

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations of the Japanese campaign in China, the following summary has been prepared both from authoritative direct sources and dispatches of the Associated Press.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The difficulties that the Japanese militarists seemed bound to bring down upon themselves if they allowed their campaign to broaden out into an attempt at an all-China conquest are already showing their heads.

So long as Japan confined itself to enlarging its sphere of influence in North China, its military problem was merely to extend its Manchu-Mongolian frontier southward. But since the capture of Shanghai, followed by that of Nanking a month ago, the campaign has spread, in little more than six months, into half a dozen centers of fighting which threaten to increase in number until the adventure turns into a long, laborious and costly undertaking the end of which cannot be even dimly seen.

In order to take up the story of the campaign from the Monitor's last summary, which appeared Dec. 13, it will be necessary to begin from the capture of Nanking between Dec. 13 and 17—a feat of arms which was characterized by brutality and excesses recalling, if correctly reported, some of the savage exploits of medieval conquerors. The event had been prepared for by the Chinese Government by distributing its offices between Hankow, Chunking and other cities, so that the capture had no military value except as the beginning of an advance along the Yangtse toward some goal that remained a mystery.

Japanese Situation

At that point the Japanese held three blocks of territory: firstly the large Mongolian tract embracing parts of Suiyuan and Chahar under a Japanese-controlled Mongol government; secondly, the North China conquests in Shansi and Hopei provinces under another puppet government at Peiping; thirdly, the broad reaches of the Yangtse river from Shanghai to Nanking.

From this point the campaign has changed from one of big advances to confused fighting, which, despite important coastal gains for the Japanese, particularly in Shantung, and the decision of the Imperial conference in Tokyo last Jan. 11 to withdraw its recognition of the Chinese Kuomintang Government and transfer it to the Peiping puppet cabinet, has brought on a situation that the Japanese leaders cannot regard without serious concern.

No sooner had the capture of Nanking been completed and the trouble over the attack on the American gunboat Panay, three tankers and two British cruisers been turned over to the civil authorities in Tokyo to handle, than the Japanese troops on Dec. 25 began driving down across the Yellow River into Shantung province. They crossed at three points evidently determined on quick conquest.

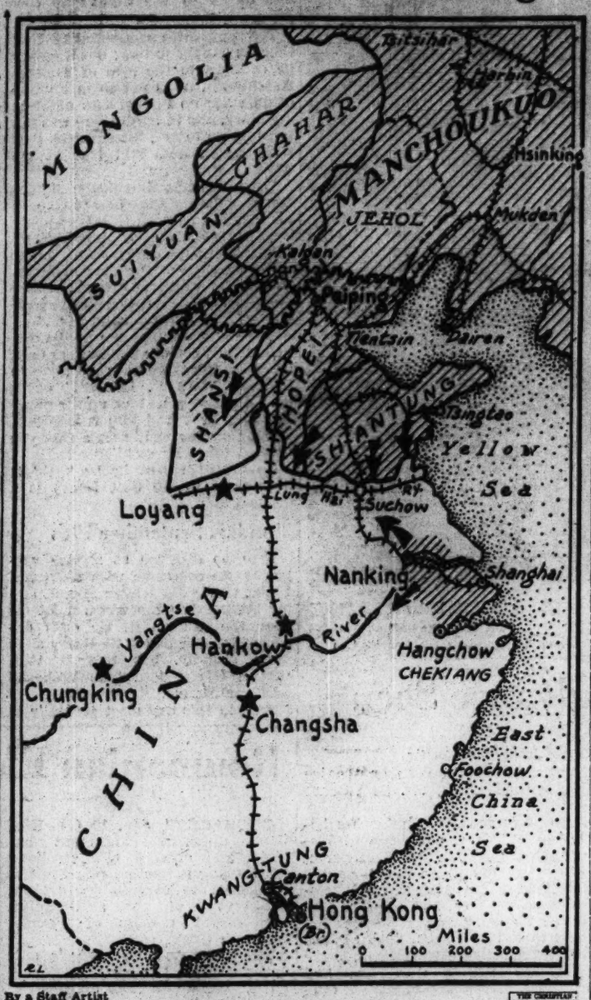
Big Advance, Small Gains

If the delay in overrunning this exposed peninsula had been due, as was supposed, to the fact that Japanese textile and other mills valued at $87,000,000, and employing 24,000 workers were situated at Tsingtao on the coast, the invader gained little, for a week prior to the invasion the Chinese had deliberately wrecked all this property and also practically all the part Japanese-owned coal mines in the remainder

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Asia's First Collectivest State: Magazine Section.

Japan facing gold stock depletion and inflation: Financial Page.



By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines Extended in China

Shaded Sections of Map Indicate Territory Under Japanese Control, the Arrows Showing Points at Which Japanese Advance Is Being Resisted by Chinese. Cities With Black Stars Are Those Sharing the Task of Housing Government Offices That Have Been Moved From Nanking

Detailed Information on Reported Looting of American, British, and German Property by Japanese Soldiers in Nanking Appears on Page 5

Philippines: Japanese Rights

MANILA, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Manila Bulletin said tonight the Philippine Government had taken the first formal step to determine legality of large holdings of land by Japanese in Davao Province.

The paper said President Quezon asked Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner, to discuss the matter with the State Department when he reaches Washington early next month.

Mr. McNutt returned this week from a flight to Davao, Mindanao Island, where he viewed the Japanese colony, then proceeded to Shanghai for a conference with Admiral Harry E. Yarnell on the Far Eastern situation. He will leave Manila about Jan. 29 by plane to report to President Roosevelt.

Philippine Government reports indicate Japanese hold 63,800 acres under legal leases, and 71,000 acres illegally. The latter leases were ordered canceled some time ago, but the Government never acted on the recommendation of its Interior Department.

Through holdings in Davao Province, Japanese control hemp farming and much of the general business of Davao City.

Zeppelin Report: Sabotage?

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP)—The possibility that the explosion that destroyed the German dirigible Hindenburg at Lakehurst, N. J., may have been due to sabotage must be admitted, said a German Government report published today.

The report was prepared by a committee named by Air Minister Col. Gen. Herman Göring last May 7, the day after the disaster.

"Proofs that an act of force had been committed could not be adduced," said the report, "although every lead in that direction was followed painstakingly. Nevertheless, the possibility of the wanton destruction of the airship must be admitted since there is little proof of any other origin."

The report reviewed the possibility of sabotage from within and without and admitted many arguments against either theory. It then cited the "coincident occurrence of a series of untoward circumstances" as the most logical explanation of the disaster.

The committee expressed belief that as the airship was landing a wire in the rear part might have torn a hole through which hydrogen gas entered into the space between the gasbags and the outer covers. Thereby an inflammable mixture of hydrogen gas and air might have been created. Then when the ship established contact with the wet ground it would have been possible for an electric current to ignite the gas mixture.

In the Boston Section:

Mayor Tobin to cut out night social engagements due to pressure of work.

New England governors in Washington seek to settle flood control question.

Lieut. Gov. Kelly, Acting Governor again, once more tries to use gubernatorial authority.

Labor Board orders Lynn mechanic reinstated.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Navy Ends Record Mass Flight

HONOLULU, Jan. 19 (AP)—Eighteen big Navy bombing planes from California swooped down through bright tropical moonlight into the glare of spotlights before dawn today and alighted on Pearl Harbor, completing the greatest mass flight in aviation history in record-breaking time.

The first plane touched the water at 8:48 a. m., eastern standard time, 20 hours and 30 minutes after the "official takeoff" at 12:18 p. m. (EST) yesterday from San Diego, Calif.

The second plane, the blue flames of its exhaust flashing in the darkness, alighted two minutes later and the other craft followed in rapid succession.

The official flight time bettered the previous naval mark of 21 hours 25 minutes, set by a squadron of 12 planes in another "routine transfer" from San Diego nine months ago.

Only 100 spectators lined the smooth waters of Pearl Harbor's channel to watch the planes roar high over Honolulu, head straight for the harbor and come down quickly in orderly fashion behind Lieut. Commander S. H. Warner.

Commander Warner said the squadrons flew through unfavorable weather on the first third of the trip.

The planes climbed to 15,000 feet and edged more than a hundred miles south of the charted course to escape a "cold front" of clouds, rain and 35-mile-an-hour headwinds. Ice formed on the planes, but not enough to cause trouble. The rest of the trip, the commander said, was "perfect."

The switch from the charted course over the first of the route caused them to miss the U. S. S. Reid, first of four naval craft stationed along the route for emergencies, but the planes passed over the other three on schedule.

The bombers flew in two squadrons of nine each throughout the flight, always in sight of each other. Besides Commander Warner, 126 men made the flight.

Ground crews at this mid-Pacific naval base handled the planes with smooth, unruffled efficiency.

The bombers, first of 42 the navy plans to fly here from the mainland this year, passed the halfway mark at 6:30 last night (midnight E. S. T.)

'Well Done,' Swanson Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—"Well done!"

That was Secretary of the Navy Swanson's comment today on the swift dash of 18 naval planes from San Diego to Hawaii.

"The successful delivery flight of 18 patrol planes, non-stop, between San Diego and Pearl Harbor, has again demonstrated the soundness of the training methods and the reliability of the material employed by the Navy," he said in a statement.

"I again offer my congratulations to the officers and men carrying out these flights."

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1938

A Colonial Woman's "Diary"	2
Cause and Cure of War	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	7
The Home Forum	8
Mercy [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Canada's Constitution Again Becomes an Issue	1-2
The President as Diplomat	3
America's Horn of Plenty	4
Problem of Empire	5
Of Ships That Sail	6
Nations and Men: Magazine Editorial	7
Asia's First Collectivist State	8-9
Books and Features	10-11

Sound Finance Pledged by New French Cabinet

Chautemps Returns as Premier in Radical Socialist Ministry

Extreme Left Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 19—France's new Government with Camille Chautemps as Premier was very well received by public opinion and the press as being well-equipped to meet the three main problems—financial, social and international—now facing the country.

Successful formation of the new Cabinet after a five-day crisis, brings to an end the "Popular Front"—a coalition of Radical Socialists, Socialists, and Communists, which had governed France since May 1936.

Although his régime is referred to in some quarters as a continuation of the Popular Front, and remains committed to some of the Popular Front policies, Premier Chautemps presides over a Cabinet containing no accredited Socialist representative.

The Chautemps Ministry, however, remains dependent on Socialist support, which has been tentatively assured in return for a pledge to continue the general lines of policy which characterized the previous coalition ministry.

Investors Reassured

Absence of Socialist Ministers in the Cabinet, and the fact that the new combination does not require Communist support, has won the confidence of conservative French investors. On the other hand, an even more difficult problem is involved in the Government's dependence on both Socialists and Communists for maintenance of peace in the vexing fields of labor relations.

The Communists already have announced their disapproval of the new regime, and have indicated that they intend to bring back a genuine "Popular Front" Ministry.

How far this will aggravate the labor situation is problematical, but already pro-Popular Front political demonstrations had been held by Communist workers in a number of the big factories.

The extent of the Socialist support, on the other hand, remains to be seen. This will depend on the program M. Chautemps presents to Parliament on Friday. So far he has announced only that he will "maintain sound finances, introduce special laws to ensure pacific collaboration of Labor and Capital, and defend the security and independence of the country." Politically he has set for himself "the double goal of carrying out the will of the voters and of reconciling this with the exigencies facing the nation as a whole."

Orthodox Financing Planned

It is apparent that the new Cabinet intends to approach France's grave financial problem upon orthodox lines. Georges Bonnet, retiring Minister of Finance, whose policies played a large part in the development of the recent Cabinet crisis, has become Minister of State without a specific portfolio. He is charged with "co-ordinating the economic and financial action of the Government." Paul Marchandeau, who succeeds M. Bonnet as Finance Minister, is an orthodox economist and Former Minister of the Budget and can be counted on to insist on sound finance.

Premier Chautemps has made it

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Premier Again

By a Staff Artist

Camille Chautemps

Heads New French Cabinet in Which Socialists Are Absent

Earle Is to Urge President to Take Over Coal Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 19—The movement in state government and labor quarters in Pennsylvania for nationalization of the anthracite industry took definite form here today following an announcement by Gov. George H. Earle that he would ask the Federal Government to take over the mines and lease them for private operation. He added that he would lay his program before President Roosevelt next week.

Governor Earle recalled that the United Mine Workers of America had long urged outright nationalization. His scheme was seen as a middle course, in that it went no further than government ownership and regulation.

Follows British Plan

The Governor's announcement followed a conference he held here yesterday with representatives of the mine owners, members of his Anthracite Coal Industry Commission and spokesmen for the United Mine Workers. His commission favored government ownership while the operators, speaking as individuals were said to favor government ownership and regulation. The Earle program to be placed before the President, was seen, therefore, as more in line with the wishes of the operators than the program favored by the Anthracite Coal Industry Commission and union labor.

His program, furthermore, was viewed as in line with that of the British Government, where the nation owns all the coal lands within its territory and leases them to private industry for operation under government regulation.

President Delves Deeper in Industry; Weighs Auto Reform

Equalized Output Held Real Goal of White House Meeting

'Fly Wheel' Held Need of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—America's huge motor car industry offers eight-cylinder engines, 16-cylinder "high pressure" salesmanship, but only two-cylinder performance as an economic vehicle. That, in essence, is the contention of President Roosevelt and his economic advisers who will be closeted with the heads of the greatest automobile firms in the country at the White House, Friday.

It is a problem that covers the whole rhythm of economic life in America. So vast has the automobile industry become and so dependent upon it are the rubber and lumber plants, the steel mills, the textile manufacturers, the paint, the lacquer, the chemical producers, that frequently the young Hercules of Detroit sets the pace for the country's business output, and once or twice its own restless energy has yanked the nation out of an economic slump.

But the industry never has conquered the periodicity of its own production. It gives among the highest wages in the country but also extreme irregularity of employment. Instead of a fly-wheel balancing economic life, it is often an uncertain, confusing and disturbing element. That is the reason for Mr. Roosevelt's conference.

Called to Conference

Those summoned to the conference include Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company; W. S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, and Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Company, and the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the Chrysler board, has designated H. T. Keller, president, and B. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the finance committee, to represent him. Mr. Roosevelt already has talked to Mr. Knudsen and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., of General Motors. In addition to these, heads of the various financing subsidiaries of the big companies will attend the conference. It is in regard to financing and the whole subject of installment buying that the Administration will make its chief efforts to smooth out the rhythm of auto output.

Blame for most of the industry's troubles is "16-cylinder salesmanship," beyond what the normal economic boulevards of the country can stand. The country is oversold in one season, it is charged, with a devastating lag the next. Seasonal models have had something to do with this. New car purchases tend to be bunched after the new styles are revealed, and business slacks off later in the year while tens of thousands of workers go idle. Something has been done to mitigate this by switching the new style showing from spring to autumn. That means some persons will buy as soon as the fall styles appear while others will wait for spring and better weather.

But it is on the installment pur-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Eases Holding Company Stand Prior to Meeting 46 Leaders

Both Sides Seek Workable Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Roosevelt set the stage for his conference today with the 46 industrial leaders who are members of the Business Advisory Council by qualifying what was taken last week as an absolute declaration on his part for the abolition of all holding companies.

He is seeing the business leaders for a protracted conference this afternoon, and both sides announce that the agenda is unlimited. The conferees met with Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, earlier in the day to prepare their views for presentation to the President.

The importance of the conference lies not so much in what is being said, as in the mere fact of this amicable overture to two score and more men who are leaders in their respective lines in all parts of the country. Their group has been a Cinderella offshoot of the Administration for several years, meeting with Secretary Roper but pretty well cold-shouldered by the more ardent New Dealers. Now, however, they are being welcomed at headquarters, and the event is a striking sign of the times.

Position Still Uncertain

But late yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt strove to set right his remarks about holding companies at his last preceding press conference. His position is still somewhat beclouded—due, it is assumed, to the President's desire not publicly to retract anything he actually seemed to say, and the difficulty of making clear his real views without doing so.

Pressed yesterday about his views on holding companies, he said it would be silly to attempt to give a dictionary definition of a holding company at this time, beyond the legal definition already included in the Utility Act of 1935. Last week, asked whether his policies looked to the elimination of holding companies he said: "Why have any?" and, asked a minute later if this extended to other lines of industry, he replied in the affirmative, and began to talk about banking holding companies.

These two statements last week were taken by some interpreters to mean a fixed policy for the abolition of all holding companies. But yesterday the President indicated this was not the case, when he stressed the impossibility of defining holding companies and referred to the legal definition in the Utility Act.

Not a Full Sweep

The answer, while vague and inexplicit, nevertheless carried a broad implication that the President is not proposing a new anti-holding company crusade, but that he was speaking generally and theoretically last week, and would not give "a dictionary definition" which would render his program concrete.

It would be difficult to compose a more representative group of business leaders than those who came to the White House today, their talk having been transferred from the mansion to the Executive Office.

On the list from New England were Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, Mass.; Lincoln Filene of Boston; H. P. Kendall of Boston, all outstanding leaders of the progressive business community in that area. With them, also a member of the council, was Prof. William Y. Elliott of the Department of Government of Harvard University, whose membership is intended to combine the best academic view of economic and business problems with the operative view. In a similar category was Dr. C. K. Leith of Wisconsin University.

On the Government Side

For the Government on the council are W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, and John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who have themselves had extensive business experience. These four members are in addition to the 46 business-man members of the council.

Just before the big industrial group came to see the President, he lunched with David E. Lilienthal, progressive member of the TVA board of directors. Mr. Lilienthal had yesterday rejected the "offer" of Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, to sell his utility network in toto to the Federal Government, although he offered to buy it piecemeal, and assist such purchase by local communities.

Mr. Willkie, in reply today, emphasizes the gulf that extends between his great holding-company utility structure and the Government power position when he said: "A utility system can no more be dismembered, piece by piece, and retain its efficiency than can the human body. So broken up, the utility would be wholly unable to finance itself and would be easy prey to further TVA competition. . . . If the Federal Government thinks it should not buy the utility systems as systems, then I urge on behalf of these investors and employees, that it advance the money to the states in the Tennessee Valley for that purpose."

Willkie Photograph: Page 4.

Economics in the News

Defining Monopoly—The Difficulty of Finding the Facts Felt by Statisticians as Well as Crusaders—Price Policy the Test

By H. B. E.

Denunciations of monopoly are seldom accompanied by a definition of it.

It is customary to infer the existence of a monopoly when prices remain "sticky." But a rigid price for an article is no longer a register that the seller is continuing to give the buyer just as much or just as little for his money as before. Content may be changed. I know of producers who pass on the benefits of lower costs in more package content, instead of lower prices; and vice versa. Or quality may be changed. No. 4 yellow corn in Chicago in 1929 was the same kind of corn as that of today. But a 1929 automobile is much different from the automobile of 1938. It is unfair to the industrialist not to take the quality factor into account whenever a situation is unearthed showing no change in price.

Then there are all kinds of prices hidden in the price structure for one particular item. They differ with style, grade, size. I recall a paper once read to the American Economic Association in which Prof. Willard L. Thorp mentioned the varieties of prices for such a simple thing as a curling iron. The range was 3000 per cent. The task of examining such a price structure is likely to stagger the price statistician, let alone the crusader anxious to root out monopoly. And the job would simply unearth the facts about a minor article in everyday life.

* * *

Even a rigid price covering an undifferentiated product may not disguise monopoly. This is the day of big business. Many of its costs go to pay for "sticky" items, such as taxes, bonded indebtedness for machinery, and so forth. Its market is so huge that the profit margin on particular sales is fractional. In these circumstances a drop in the price of raw materials may be impossible to translate into an equivalent reduction in the price of the finished product. This also applies conversely when raw material prices rise.

A particular item may also be priced differently for different consumer groups, much as electricity for residential and industrial purposes differs in price. In the flexible cord industry there used to be no fewer than 39 customer categories. In view of the Robinson-Patman Act, which forbids rebates and other kinds of concessions, this situation has doubtless been modified considerably.

But I doubt whether the reform has been comprehensive. If reductions from the list price are not permissible, there are other forms of accommodation to the favored, and they represent real dollars and cents concessions. The same situation applies to the fair trade laws under which retailers have to abide by a one-price system. The list price in such circumstances cannot be regarded as the norm in any examination of the affected industry for monopolistic practice.

Sometime ago there was a good illustration of how difficult it is for even price statisticians to uncover the facts. Anti-monopolists used to go to farm implements as a case example of the existence and the evil of monopoly. It was much used in the Great Depression. From 1929 to 1933, according to the stock argument, the drop in price was 6 per cent. To show the loss of farm purchasing power, the figure was contrasted with the drop of 63 per cent in the price of farm products. However, the 6 per cent figure has now been abandoned in the light of subsequent investigation, though the correction has not taken the place of the original statement in the public mind. The figure is now said to be 15 per cent.

* * *

A thorny subject, this of monopoly. Some evenings ago I brought it up in conversation with Dr. Brüning, a valiant tilter at monopoly when he was Chancellor of Germany. He felt that monopolies are less dangerous to the public weal than price understandings among groups of industrialists. I don't think he would mind my quoting him:

> The monopoly is always in the open, and it is therefore under some compunction to behave tolerably well; whereas a group which behaves monopolistically operates generally in the dark, and thus can do things that the monopolistic would shrink from doing.

I thought of the Aluminum Company, compared with certain outwardly competitive, but collusive, producers who supply city food markets.

In my own mind I think of monopolistic practice as proved whenever a producer acts in conformity with a predetermined price policy. For, in the free competitive economy, which is the antithesis of monopoly, there can be no price "policy." The producer or seller disposes of his goods for what he can get from the consumer. The consumer is sovereign. A price "policy" on the part of a seller argues some understanding with other sellers, i. e., monopolism.

Opposing Sides in Spain Seen Balanced for Long Conflict

MADRID (AP)—Spain's civil war, just turned 18 months old, is proving a heavy drain upon the nation's men and treasure.

The Government is spending more than 5,000,000 pesetas (about $300,000) a day in wages for its fighting forces and certainly the cost of each month of warfare on this side must run into 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 pesetas.

Insurgent expenses of a like nature may be somewhat lower, because Gen. Francisco Franco's soldiers draw but a fraction of the Government's 10-pesetas-a-day wages for a soldier of the line.

About 1,000,000 men make up the rival armies.

Casualties of the war are already figured at about 2,000,000 persons killed or injured at the front and at the rear for both sides. No one denies that many more will perish before Spain's warriors lay down their arms.

The prospect of an enemy capitulation, or on the other hand an overwhelming government defeat, appear as remote as ever, leading observers to believe that the conflict may continue through 1938 if not longer. President Azaña, Premier Juan Negrin and others have warned Republican Spain that it must be prepared for several years of war.

Practically all wealth has vanished here. The problem of daily existence is uppermost in everyone's mind. Luxury and even comfort in what once was a well-ordered, comfortable metropolitan capital have taken flight.

The Republic still is proceeding on its pre-war resources and reserves, which will disappear as the months roll on. Foreign trade already is virtually wrecked.

Every effort is being made to carry on normal activities behind the lines, but it is difficult when the cream of the able-bodied male youth is in uniform. The Republic has drawn youths of from 20 to 29 years of age into the army.

Factories and agriculture have been stripped of many strong hands. Women are being coached to step up to the lathe and the plow and recently mobilization of all unemployed males from 18 to 50 into labor brigades was decreed.

About 10 per cent of the Republic's estimated 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 population are engaged in military and therefore non-productive pursuits. Moreover, these have become enormous consumers of the dwindling resources.

The Government, with 500,000 men in the field, may slightly outweigh the insurgent numerical strength; and its commanders, now leading seasoned and well-equipped forces, instead of harum-scarum political troops, boast that they will not be defeated in the field.

The Government now holds roughly one third of Spain—geographically and numerically—including the two largest cities and the principal industrial section. Rumors of an armistice, arbitration or negotiation to restore the peace meet with violent repudiation of every responsible Government leader.

A slogan has been made of Premier Negrin's statement:

"The only way to end this war is with the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the complete withdrawal of all foreign soldiers from our soil."

Spanish Revenues

BARCELONA (AP)—Spanish Government officials, carrying on a social revolution as well as fighting a military one, have announced that tax revenues are increasing.

In a special review of finances issued by the Government, leaders said that tax collections have increased monthly and in the period from May to October, 1937, totaled 165,000,000 pesetas (nominally about $9,900,000).

The Government, the review said, has paid in full and on time more than $7,500,000 owed by the Government preceding the Popular Front in bills of exchange accepted through the Bank of Spain.

The review also noted that more than 10,000 special pensions were distributed to war victims' families. The pensions begin at 300 pesetas (about $18) monthly for relatives of war wounded and killed.

Rebels Claim Gains

HENDAYE, France, Jan. 19 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent authorities announced yesterday that their artillery had isolated Government troops at Teruel, except for a small corridor leading from the strategically important Provincial Capital to Valencia.

For the first time in three months, the Insurgents said, the Government soldiers fled before Insurgent attacks at Santa Barbara and Mansueto, Government defense positions north of Teruel.

Government authorities earlier had acknowledged that their lines had been forced back a short distance at Teruel. The city was captured by the Government fighters in a surprise attack Dec. 21 after 18 months of Insurgent occupation.

MADRID, Jan. 19 (AP)—More than 100 fatalities and heavy damage were caused today by Insurgent air bombardments of Barcelona and Valencia, Government Spain's two principal east coast cities. Several other smaller towns suffered as the Insurgents continued their week-long raids all along the Mediterranean coast.

Weigh Dublin's Ties With Empire

Wide World

Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister — Timothy Sullivan, Chief Justice of Supreme Court — Frank Fahy, Speaker of the Dail

The Three Officials Were Photographed at the Dublin Government Building at a Ceremony Inaugurating the Constitution

Germany to Try Opposition Pastor; Arrests Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 19—The Rev. Martin Niemöller, well-known Protestant pastor who has been in prison awaiting trial since last July, will be brought before the court Feb. 7, according to a semi-official announcement here today.

The pastor was arrested on charges which included the alleged violation of a Government decree prohibiting the reading from the pulpit of the names of persons who had left the church. More than once during the last six months other pastors of the Protestant opposition have openly stated that the Rev. Mr. Niemöller's release was obtainable, provided only that he would sign a declaration not to oppose further National Socialism's totalitarian actions in the Protestant Church, but such promise was never given.

The decision ultimately to bring the Rev. Mr. Niemöller to trial was interpreted in informed quarters as the beginning of increased activity by the State toward ending the existing chaos between the Reich and the Protestant Church, which has continued for the last five years.

After releasing just before Christmas a large number of pastors and laymen awaiting trial, more arrests have now been made during the last few days and a private meeting of 23 pastors of the Protestant opposition in Berlin-Dahlem was broken up by the secret police.

Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Blackshirts, in a leading article today on "Party and Dogma," clearly indicates that National Socialism will eventually tolerate no dogma against its theories of race, hygiene, blood and honor. That is in any strife there can be but one victor, and that it will not be a "theological dogmatist."

Anglo-Irish Advance Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—The temporary shelving of the issue of uniting Ulster, or Northern Ireland, with Eamon de Valera's new quasi-independent state of Eire, has gone a long way toward permitting continuance of the Anglo-Irish effort to reach a trade and coastal defense agreement.

The talks, however, have been postponed for approximately six weeks. This will provide an opportunity for experts to draft specific plans for settlement of the economic difficulties growing out of Ireland's withholding of land annuity payments to England since 1932. It will also enable the drafting of a scheme under which Ireland might receive a greater measure of administration in its fortified ports without losing to Britain the control of these strategic military areas.

The delay of negotiations, however, also results from the Ulster decision to hold a general election on Feb. 9 over the question of uniting its six counties with, or remaining separate from, Mr. de Valera's Ireland.

There is good reason for the belief here that the decision of Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, to announce the elections in the midst of the Anglo-Irish negotiations has caused a certain amount of embarrassment not only to Mr. de Valera, but to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

If the British delegation had planned any pronouncement during the London conversations on partition it was virtually checkmated by the pending Ulster elections. It is suggested in informed circles here that the so-called danger of the compulsory inclusion of the six northern counties with Eire is imaginary. The British Government has given assurance again and again that they would not permit it. Furthermore, Mr. de Valera, following William T. Cosgrave's example, has said that the south would not coerce the north.

Fresh and Salt Waters Yield Catch For Fish Dinner Set by Uncle Sam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Folks who like fish will gather around a capital dinner table this week for a record-making feast.

While the Epicurean past is littered with legends of Gargantuan guppy guzzlings, broadsides of burnished bloaters and colosssal clam bakes, scarcely anything like this night of nautical gnawings is recorded. For cold hors d'oeuvres, for instance, the menu mentions:

Sliced American sturgeon on toast.
Cala lilies of smoked Columbia River salmon, with centers of New England boneless and skinless smoked herring.
Pickled and peppered Atlantic coast shrimp.
Smoked New York eel.
Canapés of Great Lakes white fish caviar.
Aspic of marinated Pacific salmon.
Deviled Maine sardines on toast.
Cocktail of Chesapeake crab.
Cocktail of Alaska shrimp.
Astoria albacore canapés.
Sablefish snacks.
Bismark herring.
Rollmops.

The main course is not yet out, for next comes hot hors d'oeuvres:

Creamed New England finnan haddie, in pastry shells.
California tuna, a la Newburg, in pastry shells.
Miniature New England codfish balls on toothpicks.
Deviled Olympia oysters.
Norfolk crab cakes.

"By this time," said Commissioner of Fisheries Frank T. Bell, "we figure the appetites of the eaters should be whetted. Then we bring on the big fish."

The main meal will consist of the following:

Hot clam broth, shrimp, crab and lobster à la Newburg.
Baked stuffed Columbia River salmon.
Broiled Great Lakes trout.
Planked New England swordfish.
Baked Gulf red snapper.
Planked Alaska halibut.
Baker Florida shad.

To the dinner, the Bureau of Fisheries will invite many important guests. It wants them to get a taste of typical products of American fisheries. Maintaining the marine motif throughout, the Bureau stages its spread at the Mayflower Hotel; and the date is Jan. 21, which is Friday.

Drought Continues Over Great Plains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Weather Bureau reported today drought conditions continued prevalent in the Great Plains area, damaging the winter wheat crop.

Moisture is needed badly in virtually all farming sections west of the Mississippi River, the Far West and locally in Rocky Mountain states, it said.

In some sections farmers were compelled to haul water for livestock. Many streams and wells in Missouri were said to have fallen to the lowest levels ever known.

Dust storms last week damaged the wheat crop in Western Kansas, Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico, the bureau said.

Agriculture Department officials said conditions compared with those preceding the severe 1934 and 1936 droughts.

Farm Agent Named

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 19 (AP)—Charles H. Gould of West Haven, Conn., is the new Camden County Agricultural Agent. Mr. Gould, whose appointment was announced yesterday, succeeds Charles H. Blasberg, who resigned to take a post in the State Horticultural Division of Vermont.

Egypt Sets Stage For Royal Wedding

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Ancient Egypt and her friends throughout the world poured gifts today at the feet of King Farouk and Farida Zulficar, who will become Egypt's Queen tomorrow.

Cairo business was at a standstill for the ceremony which will make Farida the second queen of Egypt since Cleopatra. Flags flew from every building. Troops of Bedouins from the desert performed feats of horsemanship in the streets.

Sheikh Moustapha El Maraghy, religious leader of the Egyptian Moslems, completed drafting the wedding contract which three scribes copied on illuminated parchments. It was understood the contract did not mention the dowry King Farouk was to pay but stipulated what it would cost him if he should divorce Farida.

The Moslem wedding ceremony will be witnessed by no woman, not even the bride. She must wait in one part of the palace while the marriage contract is solemnized in another.

Farida yesterday packed her 45-gown trousseau and sent it to Koubbeh Palace, where she and Farouk will live.

Second king of Egypt since the Ptolemies, King Farouk succeeded his father, King Fuad, who passed on April 28, 1936. The boy king was under age at that time and did not actually occupy the throne until July 29, 1937.

From the time of Cleopatra, when Egypt passed under the domination of Rome in 31 B. C., Egypt had no queen until Farouk's mother gained the title at the time her husband was proclaimed King Fuad in 1922.

Libraries Invite Views of Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—There is opportunity now for any one who has a comment, a criticism, a hope, an idea for the nearest library. The junior members and the "Bulletin" of the American Library Association are sponsoring a contest, open to the public, for articles on libraries and library service for the future, recommending changes that may be beneficial, or significant changes that have already taken place, or emphasizing the library's place in the social world of the future.

The "Libraries Look Ahead" contest offers a cash prize of $100 plus publication in the "Bulletin" and the "New Republic" provided the best article merits publication, with second and third prizes of books and possible publication, and three honorable mentions for which books will be given.

Manuscripts are to be within 1000 and 1500 words in length and must be mailed by April 1 to "Libraries Look Ahead" contest, Marie D. Loizeaux, Public Library, New Rochelle, N. Y.

'Knee Action' Suits Ask Share of $25,000,000

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (AP)—A research engineering firm, O. F. Lundelius and L. R. Eccleston, has filed in federal court a patent infringement suit against distributors of automobiles with "knee action," saying they would demand an accounting of profits estimated at about $25,000,000.

Defendants in the suit are the Plymouth Motor Corporation, chartered in Delaware, the Greer-Robbins Company and Pelton Motor Company, California and Arizona corporations, respectively, all distributors of cars of the Chrysler group.

Atlantic City Lighthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 19—This harbor inlet once more will have a Government lighthouse before next summer, lighting the way for visiting yachtsmen, cabin cruiser tourists and fishermen. A site has been chosen on a rock jetty at the edge of the inlet just seaward of the Boardwalk.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Saturday, September 17th.

It is scarce cock-crow, but no sleep has come to me and now have I slipt a mantel over my night-rail, and do sit by the window to cool my brow. Henry sleeps.

Ten times hath he assured me that there is naught to fear; but if Henry be cautious in the eyes of Thomas Hutchinson, he is not so in mine. I could write no further last night in my diary, and in truth there was not much more to say, though it be that little which does still tear at my heart.

When Thomas Hutchinson did demand of Henry that he should give his pledge to interfere not with the King's justice, and if Henry would so do, he would tear up that horrid sheet whereon was written dreadful, treasonous words; all my husband did deign to answer was, "Never have I interfered with the King's justice!" And he had stressed the final word.

And then cometh the strange part. Of a sudden, Thomas Wentworth laughed. "Lawyer, Lawyer!" quoth he. Then slowly he took up the paper from his desk and tore it into bits. "This gives me your parole that you deal as fairly by us."

Now what meant he by that? It does seem to me that Henry is a marked man.

Monday, September 19th

Near to disgrace at service yesterday. So overcome with sleep was I that thrice did I loose myself, and my brother William will n'er let me hear the last on it. He doth declare that n'er had little Harry slept more soundly, but this is tosh, though Henry doth take William's part against me.

Supped this day most genteelly at

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the eighth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mistress Lydia Hancock's great house, the company including that minx Dorothy Quincy, Mr. John Hancock, a Miss Carmichael here avisiting from Plymouth, my brother William, Henry and myself. All was most elegant, with three black men to serve.

I do thank God that John Hancock and Sam Adams are still safely at large. I did look at my dear husband and think with fondness of his most noble behavior in their behalf. He had warned me that not by word nor look must I confess to my most unfemale knowledge of things political. He had conversed with me so plainly lest I by inadvertence should cause a stir if any quizzed me.

William Doth Philander

And my dear Henry did so stress his trust in me as few men confide in their wives in these high matters, that I was so of a twitter lest I let slip some untoward word that I did conduct a shade too much like a feather-headed little noodle, at which Mistress Lydia did stare at me. But 'twas better so.

William too vexing. He was wed to beau Miss Carmichael, and she a most sweet, simple child, vastly pleasing to the eye. But my brother spared her small effort, but persisted in his attentions to Dorothy. At this poor John Hancock did loose appetite, and of a truth did act most childishly, but he has had enough to bear of grave difficulty, and William should have felt shame on himself. I do ever conceive that my lady Dorothy will have John in the end, but if his present plight touch not her heart, 'tis passing strange.

Small talk of politics. John Hancock did state that he was ever ready to sacrifice himself, his goods and e'en his very life if it would serve the public good. He is a vastly fine young man, but somehow he does ever seem to know that he is fine which does make it an embarrassment for others to praise him. Why I know not.

Henry so modest, and quiet as ever. Tricked out in his suit of fine gray cloth, his cambric fresh, and the new shoon, accommodated now to comfort, he cut a figure which would impress any company.

I modish enough in my best lavendar. I did put a patch on my left cheek, at which Henry chid me, but made no issue thereon.

Adelaide Stedman

Roumanian Election Ordered

BUCHAREST, Jan. 19 (AP)—King Carol dissolved Parliament last night and ordered new elections, announcing the action would enable Roumania to express approval or disapproval of the anti-Semitic, semi-Fascist policies of Premier Octavian Goga.

The Premier, who controls only 9 per cent of the votes in Parliament, thus would have a chance to strengthen his position at the elections set for March 3.

Should his National Christian Party fail to make substantial gains, however, it was expected he would have to resign.

The dissolution decree followed upon a long conference between the King and M. Goga at which it was reported they both agreed it was futile for a "nine per cent Premier" to work on a constitutional basis.

Roumania's 16 political parties immediately made plans for a new election. The last vote, Dec. 20, failed to give any party a clear majority in the chamber.

M. Goga's energetic anti-Semitic program was expected to be an election issue, but perhaps not the decisive issue since other parties also have anti-Semitic platforms. Some of them oppose him only because he has insufficient parliamentary support and not because of his campaign against Jewish influence in business and the professions.

The King's election decree also changed election procedure in a manner which oppositionists charged would favor M. Goga.

Heretofore parties had characteristic symbols—such as a circle or a square—at the top of their ballots. Roumania's hundreds of thousands of illiterate voters balloted only by those symbols.

The King decreed discontinuance of the symbols and that the Government candidates be printed at top of the ballot.

Dr. Julia Maniu, chief of the National Peasants' Party, declared the order was intended to trick illiterates into voting for the government slate. He issued a statement of protest hinting he would attempt to form a united front of several other parties against M. Goga.

Justice Minister Radulescu Mehedinti sought to quiet apprehension of large sections of the population by announcing that Jews born in Roumania or who became Roumanians in a legal manner "had nothing to fear." He asserted the Government's program was against "newcomers who entered the country illegally."

But several thousand Roumanian Jews sought havens abroad. Efforts of Jews to organize an exodus from Roumania were accelerated as the Government proclaimed new measures to restrict "unwanted foreigners."

Committees of Jews visited the Mexican, Brazilian, Italian, French and British Consulates to ask about possibilities of mass migrations to Mexico, Brazil, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Australia.

At consulates both here and at Constanza, Roumania's chief port, the Jews asked two questions:

"Where may we go?"

"How?"

Several Legations in Bucharest referred inquiries to their Governments. But the problem of "how" has been made extremely difficult for would-be emigres by a Finance Ministry order forbidding Jews leaving the country to take any money with them.

Jewish leaders asked Ministers of foreign nations whether cash might be paid to their Bucharest Legations and then be restored to Jews when they reach their future homes.

A new decree by the Interior Ministry prohibited the extension of residence permits to Jews who were not citizens and who founded business in Roumania after 1915. They will be allowed a reasonable time to liquidate their affairs.

The Ministry of Culture announced that subsidies Roumania pays to recognized churches will be withdrawn immediately from Jewish religious organizations.

Decorated Words Give Spring Tone To Sale Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The winter may seem long and white, but a few bright new touches on your vocabulary will add the bloom of spring, according to Miss Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, publicity director for the John Wanamaker stores. Miss Fitz-Gibbon, speaking at a round table luncheon at the Town Hall Club yesterday, stressed the value of good advertising "copy," indicating certain hints for decorating the speech of the average layman.

"Try some fresh lively similes and watch the effect upon your friends," she advised.

"We all hear about the robin as the sign of spring," she continued, "but actually, grackles are the first birds to come. People say, 'As lively as a grasshopper.' Why not 'As lively as a thrush'?

"Here's another: 'The night was cold and damp as a dog's nose,' also, 'She sat up like an exclamation point.'

"We have found, in store advertising, that more attention to the descriptions of colors has proved especially worthwhile. Why should pink of a certain hue always be called 'shell pink'? We tried 'rabbit-nosed pink' and the result was a record sale of sweaters of this color which we attribute very largely to the new phrase. The expression 'daffodil yellow' has been used over and over again, so we changed this to 'Johnny cake yellow.'"

Speaking of restaurant advertising, Miss Fitz-Gibbon remarked that, instead of telling their patrons, "our lemon pie is delicious," the store had whetted appetites by the news that "our lemon pie trembles as it is set down before you."

"I think that vivid similes result from looking at a thing as if you had never seen it before, instead of through a sea of prejudice," she added, "The more expert the writer and the more words he has at his command, the more apt he is to use simple words."

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
2633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN
Warm, delicious

Made in a jiffy!

Down Go The FULLER PRICES
Lowest in History!
Never before have there been these money-saving opportunities to buy FULLER PRODUCTS. Loyal Fuller customers have made this possible by boosting 1937 Sales 30%. Watch for the bargain prices on many popular items.
BUY NOW

75¢
THE FULLER FORKED DUSTER
Use it to get between the spindles of chairs or stairways, around the chair legs. You will find it the handiest brush ever made for cleaning both sides of a chair back and seat at the same time. This two-in-one duster gives double usefulness and cuts your dusting time in half. A remarkable value at 75c.

99¢
ORDER TODAY
STAIR & DUST PAN BRUSH
The brush of a hundred uses! Handy for cleaning stairs, stair carpets, corners, shelves, cupboards, closets, window sills, blinds, mantels and fireplaces. Light in weight — easy to use. Furnished with a rubber bumper.
These and many other Fuller Products at bargain prices can be ordered from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or write direct to The Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.
Prices apply in Continental U. S. and Canada only, and are guaranteed for but 30 days.
FULLER BRUSHES
LOWEST IN PRICE
AGAINST
ALL COMPARISON

1938 EDITION
The Old Farmer's Almanac
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all Newsstands—20c by Mail
34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SHOPPING IN NEW YORK
The Collingwood is a small, quiet, select hotel located just off Fifth Avenue in the center of the shopping zone. Two excellent restaurants. All rooms have tub or shower bath.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50
HOTEL Collingwood
A. E. Boddenberger, Manager
48 WEST 35th ST NEW YORK

Thine and Mine AND OTHER POEMS
By WARREN CHARLES KLEIN
Here is a book of inspirational poems. They express faith, hope, love, joy and comfort, and have the quality of permanence.
Regular (Blue and Gold) Edition $2.00
Beautiful De Luxe Edition $3.00
Mail orders carefully filled. Circular on request.
PUTNAM'S, 2 W. 45th St., New York City

Suppose He Were YOUR Dog!
Under existing conditions experimenters may cut, burn, freeze, starve, mutilate or drug this dog without fear of punishment.
Protest by Joining The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Active Membership $5.00; Associate Membership $1.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations and bequests.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LE ROY WEIL
CHURCH VOICE STAGE
By Appointment Only
Newark, N. J. E. Orange, N. J.
HU. 3-8339 557 Main St.

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Everything in Electrical Appliances and Supplies
Kelvinator and Gibson Refrigerators
Tel. BE. 3-3373 710 Springfield Ave.

Flowers
Welcome Always and Welcome Everywhere
Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
Member of F. T. D. A.
75-77 Central Ave., E. Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone, Or. 4-1650

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels
Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

1888 1938
Highland Coal Co., Inc.
FUEL OIL -- COKE
COAL
ORANGE 3-0119
456 So. Jefferson St., Orange, N. J.

BRUNSWICK washes Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0023—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

AIELLO BROTHERS AB
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale Retail

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ARE YOU GOING TO TAKE A VACATION THIS WINTER ?
YES INDEED! JOHN WOULDN'T MISS HIS MONTH OF GOLF FOR ANYTHING!
AND OF COURSE THEY WILL CONSULT THE HOTEL, RESORT AND TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE MONITOR.

Democrats Seek Court's Aid In N. Y. Council Control Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—After 100 years of harnessing city affairs to the Tammany steam roller, the New York City Democratic organization today is looking to the courts as its only hope of seizing procedural control of the new city council. Something—having to do with the progressive, non-political control of city affairs that has now launched Mayor La Guardia on his second Fusion administration and penetrated even to the old aldermanic purlieu that is now the councilmanic chamber—has jammed the gears.

Of one thing the Braves are sure, however. They will have the council up before a Supreme Court justice on Monday for a ruling, having maneuvered through three weeks of deadlock organization of the body with the contention that they have elected its officers even though their councilmanic strength of 13 lacks one vote of a majority of the 26 council members which Councilmanic President Newbold Morris finds requisite to do business under the revised charter.

The court action achieved through the move of Councilman John V. Cashmore for a ruling on his assertion that he is the duly elected vice-chairman of the body culminates a whole book of parliamentary finagling to master the new legislative unit.

By recourse to time-taking motions yesterday, most of which partook of the curious limbo in which the affairs of the council have remained since it first met on Jan. 3, the Democrats faced out three hours of opposition plain-speaking by the Fusion bloc that left no corner of their strategy unexplored. This did not spare Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan, from whom the stay was obtained, for implementing action which "for the first time dared to call the courts in to organize the Legislature."

Democrats Avoid Test

The Democrats have circumvented every attempt since the first week when only 25 of the 26 members of the council were present to test their majority strength on the vice-chairmanship with the opposition, which with the seating of the twenty-sixth member, now also commands 13 votes. The council president is a member with a vote to cast in the event of a tie, which would give the Fusion side the 14-vote majority declared necessary should the Democrats accept the Fusion challenge.

The whole Democratic struggle centers in preventing this tie-vote test, and such has been their success that the body now faces its seventh meeting on Tuesday as thoroughly disorganized as when it first met. The trouble spot lies in the Fusion opposition, strong enough in the new body to be a positive factor, extremely alert and no more to be budged from its position than the Tammany bloc, nor to be outshouted.

Served with the order from Justice McGeehan demanding that he and his colleagues show cause on Monday why Mr. Cashmore should not be instated in the vice-chairmanship and forbidding procedure on this issue pending settlement of the argument, Mr. Morris nevertheless did so proceed yesterday. Accepting full responsibility in the situation, he opened the sixth meeting with a statement reminding that had the 13 Democrats seen fit to "refrain from resorting to subterfuge and have the courage to stand up and vote as intended by the charter," the council today could have commenced with the consideration of important measures such as the reorganization of county governments.

Assails Court Interference

The court order to which members of the council were made respondents, he declared, "violated the first fundamental doctrine of the American system of government—a government evenly balanced between executive, the legislative and the judicial branches," and purported "to stay the legislative process of this body which is vested with vast sovereign powers delegated to it by the State Legislature."

He gladly took the responsibility of ignoring the attempt of the court" to interfere with a matter over which it has no jurisdiction," he continued, since it would not only "uphold a deep-rooted American principle and protect this council from attempted encroachment on its powers, but settle once and for all the powers of the courts to interfere in the future."

"I do not want to have this construed as any criticism of the court system," he stressed. "My criticism is of a political system which seeks to prostitute the court system for political purposes."

He then entertained motions by Majority Leader B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party member, to declare the office of vice-chairman vacant and calling for the election of Councilman James A. Burke, Independent Democrat, to this vacancy.

This launched a three-hour renewal of the wild debate that has marked all councilmanic procedure thus far, with the legal lieutenants of the Democratic County leaders active on the floor.

Councilman Vladeck became the special target of Democratic ire with his unwearying activity in debate and unsparing analysis of Democratic motivation.

"Everybody knows this body is divided 14 to 13," Mr. Vladeck said. "Can't you learn to take it? For more than a century you ruled this city with an iron hand; trampled over not only minorities, but majorities by the strength of this political machine.

"You made legislative procedure the nickels and dimes of small personal favors—district politics. We are ready to organize and get down to business—not to small petty politics business, but real business—better laws, better housing, better protection for labor; the things we are here for.

"In this effort we are being blocked by what we know to be Tammany Hall and what some gentlemen like to designate as the regular Democratic organization. The representatives of this organization have at no time succeeded in receiving more than 13 votes; they have not presented any program nor suggested as yet a single constructive measure for the welfare of the city.

"Yet they are frustrating by filibuster, sabotage asd disorder every attempt to accomplish with the help of an organization judge what they could not accomplish by their own strength in the council. The situation on the floor of this body is assuming the nature of a national scandal. . . ."

No Slur on Court

The "organization judge" phrase brought on a violent tirade from the Democrats as an insinuation that Justice McGeehan was "corrupt."

"Very well, I'll withdraw the 'organization,'" Mr. Vladeck replied. "Personally I would be very glad to give the gentlemen on the other side a history of the judiciary in New York State. But I know that I should respect all judges and all courts at all times."

Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican of the Fusion bloc, joined voice with Mr. Vladeck in charging that Justice McGeehan had previously permitted his Democratic affiliations to influence his decisions and orders.

"These are low, contemptible methods of attacking a man who is not here to defend himself," Democratic spokesmen retorted. "You are trying to browbeat the Supreme Court."

The vote finally taken on declaring the vice-chairmanship vacant was 13 in the affirmative and 13 not voting, but Mr. Morris did not invoke his vote at this time lest it put Councilman Burke's right to the office under a cloud.

A Fusion motion to elect Lauson H. Stone, son of Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court, as city clerk, was withdrawn pending the election of a vice-chairman.

When it again became apparent that the Democrats would not submit to a 13-to-13 vote on the vice-chairmanship, the meeting was adjourned by mutual consent until Jan. 25.

Ready to Greet Their Loyal Subjects

Wide World

Easy Lie the Heads That Wear These Crowns

NEW YORK—Their majesties Happy-Go-Lucky (left) and Snow Ball, two white kittens owned by Mrs. L. E. Kiernan, president of the New Jersey State Cat Club, graciously, if somewhat curiously, pose for their picture while attending the annual show of the Atlantic Cat Club here.

Milton Prepares To Take Seat In Senate From N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 19 (AP)—Quiet and serious John Milton, chief of the legal "brain trust" of Mayor Frank Hague's Democratic organization for three decades, worked at top speed today clearing up his manifold affairs preparatory to assuming a seat in the United States Senate.

Appointed by Gov. A. Harry Moore who quit the Senate to start an unprecedented third term as governor, the former legal adviser to Governor Moore and two other former governors expected to be sworn as Senator next week.

He was named to serve until next November's election, but said he was undecided about running then to fill out the remaining two years of Governor Moore's term.

Personal counsel and political adviser of Mayor Hague, who is state Democratic leader and vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Milton is a commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, the New York-New Jersey body which builds and operates interstate tunnels and bridges and port commerce facilities.

In 1928, when the Case-McAllister legislative committee investigated Hudson County in a Republican assault on Mayor Hague's machine, Mr. Milton was mentioned in testimony as Mayor Hague's legal and fiscal agent.

Mr. Milton, who never sought elective office, is one of New Jersey's leading attorneys and has been in public life most of the time since he was appointed assistant city attorney in 1907. He was corporation counsel from 1913 to 1921 and in 1923 became prosecutor of Hudson County, the nucleus of Mayor Hague's state organization.

For many years he has been a close personal friend of Governor Moore and Mayor Hague.

Garner Moves to Muzzle Anti-Lynching Filibuster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Vice-President Garner today "cracked down" on the anti-lynching bill filibuster that has tied knots in the New Deal's legislative program for two weeks.

He announced unexpectedly as the Senate met this morning that he would enforce the rules henceforth "in a technical manner."

The announcement meant in effect that the real battle over the anti-lynching bill, and the attempt of a minority to block all work till it is set aside, has come. Involved in the struggle is the Administration's far-reaching legislative program and a threatened schism in the Democratic Party on geographical lines.

The Garner announcement, made from the Vice-President's rostrum, was only one of recent events that has brought the political pot in Washington to a boil.

The Senate Rules

Mr. Garner pointed out that controversy had begun to develop over enforcement of the rules and that Senate rules at certain points are indefinite.

Chief point in question was whether a senator would lost the floor if he yielded for another senator to introduce a bill or insert material in the congressional record. The Vice President ruled he would lose the floor if he yielded for anything except a question.

The result of the statement was to clear the way for supporters of the anti-lynching bill to enforce restrictions on the filibusterers by strictly limiting each foe of the bill to two speeches on each question before the Senate and to prevent quorum calls which cause delay and give the speaker a rest.

It Is Still Jan. 6

"We are still in the legislative day of Jan. 6," Mr. Garner said.

"No Senator may speak more than twice on the question before the Senate.

"As to what constitutes a speech, the rules of the Senate vary. The Senate has never by a record vote decided the question.

"The Senate has two set rules. One for ordinary business and another set for such occasions as this.

"Now when I am in the chair, I am going to enforce the rules in a technical manner in this case.

"When a Senator gets unanimous consent for putting something in the record, that constitutes business and the Senator who yielded for that business loses the floor."

Other events besides the Senate fight have shoved the political pot over a little closer to the fire this week.

First, and potentially most important, is the concentration of attack on sharp-tongued Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with serious disclosures of fraud in connection with CCC camps. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada announced today Mr. Ickes would be recalled for further testimony in the Public Lands Committee investigation that has grown out of the confirmation hearings on the nomination of Ebert K. Burlew to be assistant secretary. Reno Stitely, a $2300-a-year voucher clerk in the National Parks Service, a division of Mr. Ickes' department, is shown to have defrauded the Government of $84,000. Witnesses have declared that millions of dollars of emergency conservation work expenditures have never been subjected to a "proper" audit, and that it would take six auditors a year to complete the task, lacking which it would be "impossible to ascertain the number of persons who have taken advantage of the opportunity to unjustly enrich themselves."

Conservative Move

Secondly, Senator Bailey, a North Carolina Democrat of strongly conservative feelings, has not dropped, it appears, the plans for a bi-partisan movement which were aired in the Senate over a month ago. Mr. Bailey was the principal author of the "Address to the American People" which was circulated in the Senate for signatures, and received the indorsement of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Mr. Bailey reveals that this memorial has reached 250,000 reprints, and that more than 100,000 have been mailed out from his own office "in response to demand." Though Mr. Bailey denies seeking establishment of a conservative bloc, most observers have interpreted the declaration as a symbol of such a move.

Thirdly, and more specifically political than the foregoing, is the threat to Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority floor leader and Mr. Roosevelt's trusted man Friday in the Senate. Mr. Barkley, it appears, is going to have a tussle to get renominated through the entrance of Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler into the fray. Normally a political leader like Senator Barkley would get his party's renomination unchallenged. Gov. Chandler, however, virtually announced his opposition when he declined an invitation to appear at a dinner for Senator Barkley in Louisville, this Saturday night. Mr. Barkley probably would have not got his one-vote majority as Senate Democratic leader over astute Pat Harrison of Mississippi, save for Mr. Roosevelt's aid, and now the full Roosevelt forces will be thrown to his support in the local battle. Governor Chandler is a vote-getter and the fight promises a real battle for and against the New Deal.

U. S. Junior Chamber Demands Merit and Manager Systems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19—Young business and professional men who, in the logical course of events, should rise to positions of high responsibility in America have undertaken what appears to be an ambitious program in support of the merit system. They are members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"Since the people serve themselves under democracy, it is important to have good servants in government," said Roswell P. Rosengren, president of the organization. Mr. Rosengren revealed that the aim of the plan is expressed in a section of the Junior Chamber's "Statement of Policy," reading as follows:

"To promote the establishment of the civil service system in political entities in this country where it is not employed; to make such civil service system a real merit system; to promote the prestige of the civil service and to co-operate with those organizations actively seeking these ends."

To carry out this program, a national committee is being set up, with representatives from each of the 42 states now having active junior chambers of commerce, he said. Dr. Henry Reining Jr., of Washington, D. C., is chairman of this group, entitled the National Public Service Personnel Standards Committee.

Mr. Rosengren observed that by adding its weight at the present time, the Junior Chamber saw an opportunity to accomplish much in advancing the civil service movement. He recalled that an increase in the merit system had changes in state government last year, and that the time to strike for an extenstion of the program was now.

"The National Public Personnel Standards Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce reported in October that 'to get good servants, we must see to it that they are selected for merit, and for merit alone,'" he continued. "Therefore, the committee set forth that its primary goal was the establishment of merit systems in every governmental subdivision—federal, state and local."

The Junior Chamber, according to Mr. Rosengren, is determined to work toward two objectives:

1. Education of all members of the organiaxtion to the need of the merit system in government.
2. Pressure by members to bring the merit plan to all government jobs not of a policy making nature.

The committee intends also to support the establishment of the manager form of city and county government and to lend aid to that type of government wherever installed.

Starting late in 1936, the committee already has accomplished a large amount of work in advancing the civil service parade, Mr. Rosengren held. The year of work has included the job of organizing the various local and state groups for action, during the process of which pressure has been exerted upon Congress in support of the merit system; pre-election drives have been staged to aid candidates favoring civil service, informal caucuses have been held in support of the merit system and a large volume of published material has been distributed.

Indianapolis Slum Project to Open Despite Defects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Settlement of a long controversy between federal authorities and building contractors, and provision of homes for hundreds of needy Negro families here, is seen in announcement that undamaged apartments in the $3,500,000 Lockefield Gardens, federal low-cost housing project for Negroes, vacant since its completion in June, 1937, because of defects in masonry, will be occupied at once.

Cracks in walls which developed upon completion of the buildings last year delayed plans for occupancy. It has been decided damage is not serious enough to prevent use of those apartments not directly affected. Meanwhile, plans are being made to repair the damage and waterproof walls.

Twenty-two acres of slums were razed to make room for the Lockefield Gardens project, which contains three, four and five-room apartments for 748 families.

Representatives of the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago, general contractors for the Indianapolis project, and one at Atlanta, Ga., said wall cracks were caused by concrete slabs, forming the floors, being laid with no expansion joints. When the slabs expanded, they pushed the walls apart, cracking plaster and even bricks, it was said.

The company contends it discovered the leaks in 1936 and notified the Government. The chief inspector for the Government was quoted as saying specifications were binding and he could not make any change. The Severin Company contends it was ordered to proceed.

B. J. Myren, of the Severin Company, estimated idleness of the project is costing approximately $20,000 a month from loss in rentals; $10,000 a month for heating and other expenses met by the contractor and $5000 a month for management and personnel of the Federal Government incident to the project. All 24 buildings in the project have been affected by water seepage.

Leon Joyce, Lockefield masonry contractor, said, "Had the Government allowed me to leave a breathing space between the brick and block walls instead of putting plaster solidly between them, which gave a decidedly capillary wall through which moisture could travel, leakage could have been checked.

Delayed by Weather

Inclement weather has held up caulking work the Government started Nov. 1, and at the present rate it would take until spring to repair the cracks, it was stated. Following the bringing into the open of the controversy over the Lockefield Gardens construction, Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Administrator, named an investigating committee. This committee consisted of J. Earl Ballantyne of Barr & Lane, Inc., John J. Graham and James J. Clifford of the Marc Eidiltz & Sons, all of New York. They met with Carl Ferguson, district manager of the housing division here, and made their report to Mr. Straus.

The slums were cleared for the housing project after a citizens committee had made an extensive survey. This committee reported the district was making the heaviest drain upon the public purse in policing, reformatory costs and similar expenditures, it was said. Critics of the project asserted that while the buildings cleared one slum district it did not stop slums. Persons who lived in shacks, that were demolished, could not afford the new apartments and simply moved into another section, establishing a new slum.

Lockefield Gardens are grouped around a great mall, with a tier of outside rooms for stores. Each apartment is equipped with an electric stove, electric ice box, cabinets, built in bathroom and other conveniences. Not counting bathrooms, halls and closets, there are 2538 rooms in the project.

Modifying rental schedules, the Government has made the following announcement: three-room apartments will rent from $20.80 to $23.80 a month; three-room penthouse, $25.45; four-room apartments, from $25.30 to $28.80, and four-room group house, $27.10 to $30.10. These prices include utilities.

Ecuador to Expel All but Farm Jews

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 19 (AP)—The expulsion of all Jews from Ecuador except those engaged in farming was decreed yesterday by the provisional military government of Col. Alberto Enriquez.

The decree declared hundreds of Jews permitted to colonize in Ecuador to escape persecution in Central Europe had entered business instead of agriculture, as the Ecuadorean government had expected them to do. It gave alien Jews not engaged in farming 30 days in which to quit the country.

"Necessity of guaranteeing Ecuadoreans and foreigners resident here normal pursuit of their business activities, and prevent undesirable aliens from transacting business in violation of normal laws," was given as reason for the expulsion.

President Enriquez recently announced that all foreign concession contracts would be reviewed for possible revision, and threatened two companies with military occupation of their areas if they failed to reply within 15 days to terms he laid down.

President Lauds U. S. Army; Gives No Hint of Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt re-emphasized in a letter made public today America's reliance for military protection on "patriotic citizens called to the colors when our peace and safety are threatened."

The letter, dated Jan. 17 and addressed to Rear-Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War, by whom it was released, gave no indication that the President contemplates any increase in the army such as he will recommend to Congress soon for the navy.

"The National Defense Act," the President wrote, "provides that our small regular army shall be the professional nucleus for an expanded force necessary for our protection in a crisis.

Army Day Is Set

"The National Guard and the organized reserves," he continued, "are composed of citizen-soldiers who, in time of peace, patriotically devote a portion of their time to preparing for their country's defense."

Occasion for the letter was presidential endorsement of Army Day, to be held April 6.

Mr. Roosevelt, saying that although the American Army was one of the smallest in the world, he was "glad to note that its efficiency is steadily improving," expressed the hope the nation would take opportunity on Army Day to learn more about the military defense machine.

In the "present disturbed condition of the world," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, designation of the special Army Day will "serve to focus the attention of our people on our own national defense."

He added that "the American nation is committed to peace and the principal reason for the existence of our armed forces is to guarantee our peace."

President's Letter

The text of President Roosevelt's letter follows:

"In the present disturbed condition of the world the observance of Army Day on April 6 of this year will serve to focus the attention of our people on our national defense. The American nation is committed to peace and the principal reason for the existence of our armed forces is to guarantee our peace.

"The traditional American policy is to maintain only a small regular army, and to reply in an emergency on patriotic citizens called to the colors when our peace and safety are threatened. The National Defense Act provides that our small regular army shall be the professional nucleus for an expanded force necessary for our protection in a crisis. The National Guard and the organized reserves are composed of citizen-soldiers who in time of peace patriotically devote a portion of their time to preparing for their country's defense.

"The army of the United States is one of the smallest in the world. However, I am glad to note that its efficiency is steadily improving. I hope that the people will take the opportunity afforded by the observance or Army Day to learn more of their army and its role in the preservation of American peace and security.

Brazilian Raid Nets 24 Fascists

RIO DE JANEIRA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Police are holding 24 former members of the Integralistas, Fascistic organization dissolved as a political group by President Vargas, after a clash in which more than 150 shots were fired. Two of those detained are women.

Police had discovered a cache of arms in the Campo Grande suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, where the fight occurred. They said they also discovered a number of green shirts, former uniform of the Integralistas.

SAILINGS DAILY to NEW YORK at 5:30 P.M.
ACADIA and SAINT JOHN in service
ONE WAY $5 • ROUND TRIP $7
From India Wharf, Boston
70 Boylston St. (Little Building), Telephone LIberty 2630; 80 Franklin St., LIberty 2888; India Wharf, HAncock 1700.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ONE SMALL PAYMENT each month
TAKES CARE of a HOME MORTGAGE
with this bank. Under our Direct Reduction Mortgage Plan, each monthly payment reduces the principal regularly and lowers your interest cost.
We arrange the size of monthly payment to conform to your convenience by adjusting the length of the repayment period. Come in for complete information.
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 Cornhill, Boston
Assets Over $18,000,000

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Two grand samples of the trend of the season. "Be yourself."
The CLASSIC
The SENTIMENTAL Blouse
$3
Does your wardrobe need a pick-up? Then try one of these exhilarating new blouses and see what a difference it makes! Smartly tailored shirt types or stunning new print creations, beautifully detailed!
Fourth Floor

"EL MOLINO" Old Time Natural Cure CALIFORNIA - - - OLIVES
Delivered anywhere in the U. S. 6 pint tins, 1.35. 12 pint tins, 2.40. Send P. O. money order to the:
BOLIVAR PACKING CO., 1330 S. Boardsley
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Fond of meat? Like gravy with it? Try adding GRAVY MASTER to that gravy next time. Mmmm. Inexpensive.
GRAVY-MASTER

World's Largest Selling Oil Burner . . .
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
. . . because it is the world's best!
Factory: Bloomington, Ill.

FLOWERS BY WIRE
sent anywhere —any time
Penn Florist

HOWARD CLOTHES are always NEW! Good Thru and Thru!
The clothes on display in our stores today are fresh from our own tailor plants. These brand new garments are sold direct to you at one standard price $22.50 . . . No "mark-ups" to stand a mark down!
Never a higher price in our store than in our advertising or in our windows. We have but one price!
Your Unrestricted Choice of Any Howard Garment
$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
Expert Fitting Service
No Charge for Alterations
HOWARD 10 PAY PLAN
permits every man who opens an account with us to pay for Howard Clothes in 10 convenient payments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price, plus a dollar service fee. It means buying 'on time' with genuine economy!
HOWARD CLOTHES
NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY
1268 BROADWAY
1635 BROADWAY
145 EAST 42nd STREET
500 SEVENTH AVENUE
972 THIRD AVENUE
149 EAST 125th STREET
101 WEST 125th STREET
2821 THIRD AVENUE
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD
17 CORTLANDT STREET
100 DELANCEY STREET
BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE
671 BROADWAY
350 FULTON STREET
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE
1558 PITKIN AVENUE
1772 PITKIN AVENUE
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market
PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Streets
WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church
CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy
Mail Orders
160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALE DRESSES GOWNS HAND BAGS
Our clothes are as smart as this high-priced neighborhood but not as expensive. Now at much lower SALE prices they are worth investigating—starting at $10.75. Located directly back of Saks, 5th Ave.
Natalie Nadelle
9 EAST 49 ST., NEW YORK

Created by European Hair Stylist, Your Type Individually Studied
$10.00 Complete
MONITOR READER'S SPECIAL
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
CASTILE SHAMPOO, INDIVIDUAL FINGERWAVE HAIR STYLING
$2.50
FREE CONSULTATION ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS WITHOUT OBLIGATION PERSONALLY BY
Mons. François
LEADING AUTHORITY ON HAIR STYLING
11 East 45th Street, Near Fifth Avenue
Phone MUrray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

ATTENTION IF YOU ARE GOING TO NEW YORK!
ALL the requirements of a fine hotel. Mid-city location, excellent reputation, luxurious accommodations, moderate rates. 21 stories. Every room with private bath. From $2.50 single—from $4.00 double.
HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHARLES L. OENSTEIN, Manager

Moscow Chiefs Halt Ruthless Purge in Party

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Communist Party's Central Committee yesterday called a virtual halt in the purge of party ranks by a resolution condemning the mass expulsion of party members which usually resulted in their loss of jobs and often arrest.

The full effect remains to be seen, but some foreigners thought it might be the beginning of an end to wholesale denunciations and arrests, without, however, relaxing entirely the drive against those suspected of hostility to the Soviet regime.

Pravda, considered Joseph Stalin's mouthpiece, indicated satisfaction with results of the purge, except for overzealousness by informers and some officials.

The Communist newspaper asserted that "the success of our party in purifying its ranks of Trotzkyists and Bukharinist agents of Fascism" was equivalent to a "victory of the country of Socialism in the Bolshevist battle with a capitalist world."

Mr. Stalin's speech which started the purge has "penetrated deeply into the consciousness of millions of people," Pravda said.

[Mr. Stalin in March, 1937, had called for "merciless" extermination of all Bolshevist enemies.]

Pravda, however, assailed "rotten leaders" who played into the enemy's hands with "false vigilance."

"Under the mask of overvigilance, agents of Fascism sought to break up and oust from the ranks our Bolshevist personnel," said Pravda.

The Russian Supreme Court joined the party committee in scoring "illegal dismissals" which, a court statement said, undermined industrial production and created dissatisfaction among workers.

Some Communist leaders were accused of spreading "slander for their own personal glory," and the committee urged prosecution of those guilty of causing "illegal dismissals" to discourage further use of unsubstantiated testimony.

Thousands, "even tens of thousands," had been driven from party ranks, the Communist Committee resolution disclosed.

An example was that of the City of Chernigoff, where 50 members were expelled. Later it was established that 43 were innocent of charges against them, the Executive Committee said.

The Committee ruled that henceforth each case should be examined individually; that appeals for reinstatement be heard within three months, with reconsideration of each case; that party membership documents be restored to members reinstated; that those guilty of slander be prosecuted, and their retractions published; that party expulsion not be a cause for discharge from employment, and that new jobs be given all expelled members within 15 days.

Power Man

© Harris & Ewing

Wendell L. Willkie

President, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Who Demands "Yes" or "No" by President to Offer to Sell His Utility to the Government

Governor Price Inducted in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19—Two thousand citizen soldiers, marching to the music of eight bands, provided a picturesque setting today for the inauguration of Virginia's new Governor, James Hubert Price, and for the simultaneous celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee.

National Guard and cadet units lined the streets through which the inaugural party proceeded to the ceremony, then passed in review before the incoming and outgoing governors on the south portico of the Capitol as massed thousands crowded the historic square.

Artillery fired the traditional 18-gun salute as Gov. George C. Peery left the Capitol to receive Governor-elect Price at the Hotel Jefferson, and another salute reverberated immediately after Mr. Price delivered his address.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Price by Chief Justice Preston W. Campbell of the Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals, and to Lieut. Gov. Saxon W. Holt by his brother, Justice Henry W. Holt of the same tribunal.

Big Crowd on Hand

Governor Price's inaugural address was delivered to a large audience. Places on the portico and the broad wooden temporary platform that covered the steps to the edge of the driveway had to be found for upward of 500 persons, including members of the Legislature and their wives.

In his inaugural address, the new Governor said that the public school system needed to be brought closer to the people in its operation. He recommended to the General Assembly that a commission be appointed to make a study of county government, and to report to the next General Assembly with particular respect to the creation in each county of a governing board, to manage all activities, including the schools.

Governor Price said that while many persons felt the poll tax requirement for voting should be completely eliminated, he left it should be retained, with a smaller tax imposed, and a more earnest effort made to collect.

Early completion of not only a primary but a secondary system of highways was of vital importance to the happiness and welfare of the people, he stated, adding that highway funds, which consist mainly of motor fuel and automobile license taxes, should not at this time be reduced nor funds diverted to other than highway purposes.

For Study of Crime

He recommended to the General Assembly that a commission be authorized to study the possibilities of the police functions of the different agencies of the Commonwealth and the creation of a safety department which would take over all these activities. He also earnestly recommended that the General Assembly co-operate in every necessary way with the Federal Government in its program for betterment of farming conditions.

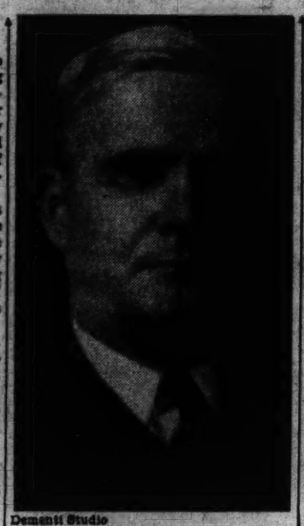
Mr. Price declared no substantial progress could be made in handling crime and jail problems unless a very earnest effort was made to discover the underlying reasons for a criminal record, and stated re believed that "we should secure the best expert and technical advice possible on crime prevention."

The Governor said he had always favored the principle of collective bargaining within the law and the protection of women and the children in industry. He favored the adoption of an eight-hour day for women.

The Governor held it hardly necessary to impose any additional taxes unless it be in the direction of curing some inequalities of the present tax structure which deserve attention, regardless of demands of "this program," which was that "our people are confidently expecting the present session of the General Assembly to make some provision for old-age assistance."

He said Virginia could not fail to do its full share in the solution of existing social problems, and declared that while he was not disposed to extravagance or ill-advised liberality, he was in hearty sympathy with the present trend of government toward humanitarian ideals and pleased to see it make more substantial contribution to fullness of life. We are living in new day, one filled with splendid opportunities for service to our fellow man, he pointed out.

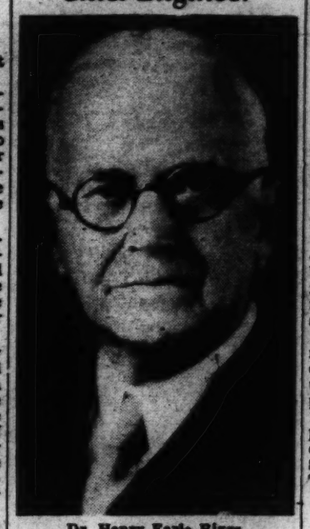
The official events of the day began with the convening of the Senate and House in their respective chambers this morning. They then went into joint session and received former Governors of the State; members of Congress, of the Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals and of the State Industrial Commission; judges of State and Federal courts, State officials and the Mayor of the City of Richmond, and other distinguished guests. Shortly after noon the Assembly and its guests moved to the portico for the inaugural exercises.



Dementi Studio

James H. Price

'Chief Engineer'



Dr. Henry Earle Riggs

Elected President of American Society of Civil Engineers

Engineer Favors American Board Of Public Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Only a centralized department can execute with efficiency and economy the enormous construction program of the Federal Government, members of the American Society of Civil Engineers heard today in a symposium held here during their eighty-fifth annual meeting to consider the advisability of establishing a national department of public works.

The election of Dr. Henry Earle Riggs, honorary professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan, as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1938 was announced by George T. Seabury, national secretary, at the business session of the society this morning.

Widely known as a teacher of civil engineering and valuation expert, Dr. Riggs has been a member of the society since 1893. He has also served as president of the Michigan Engineering Society.

Advantages of the proposed department, recommended by President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management in the Government of the United States and later endorsed by the President in forwarding the committee's report to Congress, were set forth by George W. Burpee, a New York City consulting engineer.

Doubled in 10 Years

"Of the $8,000,000,000 expended by the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, almost $3,000,000,000 was for public works, including the expenditures for work relief," Mr. Burpee said. "The expenditures for public works more than doubled between 1920 and 1930, and indications are that such expenditures are more likely to increase than decrease."

Organization of a public works department to centralize engineering and construction programs on such an enormous scale, in line with the general practice of foreign countries and many states, would tend to improve economy by reducing overhead expenses and eliminate duplication of effort through pooling of personnel, standardization and greater uniformity of procedure, according to Mr. Burpee.

"The process of design, construction and accounting will be simplified and the major departments now responsible for certain of these activities, by being relieved of such alien functions, will be able to concentrate on their principal functions," he said. "Better control of expenditures will be ensured by simplification in the budgeting, direct allocation of funds to, and the accounting for, the use of such funds by a single department. All items relating to public works will be clearly and unmistakeably shown in the budget so as to be readily recognizeable by Congress, the Executive Department and the general public."

Careful Study Advised

While gains might be expected from some better form of administering public works in the United States Government, the project needs careful study and may have to be effected gradually, warned Donald H. Sawyer, chief of the section of space control in the procurement division of the Treasury Department.

Urging engineers not to jump at conclusions but to pick the problem "to pieces," Mr. Sawyer emphasized that economy, efficiency and speed should be the touchstones to determine whether such a cabinet post was desirable.

Although bills introduced in the House and Senate providing for certain forms of reorganization along the lines of the President's program have made no provision for creating a department of public works, Alonzo J. Hammond, a Chicago consulting engineer, suggested that when the reorganization legislation is discussed actively, public works will be a live issue.

Civil Service Losing Ground, Commissioner Tells Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, told a packed auditorium here last night that "we have lost ground during the year."

This was the message the head of the commission was forced to bring to a mass meeting of government workers called to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the start of the commission.

If the public wants to aid the merit system, said Mr. Mitchell, it can help put the Ramspeck bill through the Senate. The bill has passed the House and would put 14,000 first, second and third-class postmasters permanently under civil service. It is being fought by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

Other Members Speak

All three members of the Civil Service Commission addressed the gathering; besides Mr. Mitchell there was Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., and Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin. Also speaking were Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee and author of the post-office reform bill which Mr. Mitchell said was the "one real accomplishment" of the year; and Senator William Bulow (D) of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee. The Bulow committee has bottled up the Ramspeck bill in the Senate after it passed the House, and Senator Bulow is backing the McKellar spoils bill to throw the 14,000 jobs back into the patronage system. After other speakers had told the audience that 55 years' history saw the ideals of the original civil service reformers still largely unaccomplished, Senator Bulow urged merit system advocates "to proceed slowly."

"We should build on a solid foundation and not attempt to cover too much territory in a short time," he said.

Mr. Mitchell, in the major speech of the anniversary celebration asked what had been accomplished in the past year and answered—"it is nothing to brag about, as far as extension of the service is concerned.

"Despite promises in political platforms, legislation for the extension of the competitive system is still lacking.

"So far as actual accomplishments are concerned, one might say that we have lost ground during the year.

Without Protection

"Congress has again provided that newly-created agencies of government are to go about their business without the protection of the civil service law. It has gone even further and has taken from the protection of the law the administrators and the employees who are at work in connection with the CCC camps."

According to Mr. Mitchell, "the one actual legislative accomplishment" is the House passage of the Ramspeck bill. Mr. Mitchell tactfully refrained from referring to the part Senators McKellar and Bulow have taken in side-tracking this measure in the upper chamber, and merely said it "is having trouble in the Senate."

There is still hope for the bill, he said, appealing for public support.

"If the American people believe in the extension of the merit system recommended by the President—and there isn't the slightest doubt they do—there is at the moment presented to them an opportunity to help.

Extension Upward

"The Ramspeck bill is pending in the Senate. Its passage would be most important in the extension of the merit system upward. All other postal employees, except a few on the staff of the department at Washington, are under the civil service law, and the inclusion of the postmasters would give opportunity in the postal service for promotion of an employee from the lowest to the highest positions."

Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Roosevelt recently had given him new proof of desire for civil service extension, but did not explain the matter further.

Mr. Ordway said civil service is operating under an "inadequate" law, with "inadequate" funds and is dealing with "an increasingly inadequate organization of expanding government." Attacking the Brownlow committee federal reorganization plan for failing to set up a broader merit system machinery, he commented, "After 55 years the chance for modernized procedure in the central agency is to be muffed."

Politics Called Menace to Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The Civil Service Commission in its annual report warned the American public that wholesale exemptions from civil service laws must cease if the merit system is to be preserved. In open defiance of platform pledges, of the sentiments of the American public and of the press, Congressmen throughout 1937 failed to make any important extensions of the merit system, while they have created at least 21 new agencies totally exempt from civil service, according to the report.

"An effective executive civil service cannot be maintained on a half-merit, half-spoils basis," the commission said.

The record of Congress was found to be particularly deplorable since it was made in a year when public support of the merit system paralleled that of the great civil service reform year of 1883. Commission figures disclose that there are today 309,591 civil employees outside civil service laws and 532,073 under them. While these figures represent an increase of 33,348 employees under civil service and a decrease of 15,943 in the exempted category, the federal civil service remains substantially at its lowest ebb. Some 37 per cent of the federal employees are outside civil service protection and a prey to politics. In 1932, only 20 per cent were exempt from civil service. The Commission asserted the emergency could no longer be used by Congress to justify exemptions.

The commission recommended that the President be given power to bring under civil service all positions now exempted by legislation and "as soon as possible" all positions not policy-making in character. As in previous reports, the commission addressed itself to the nub of the patronage evil with the recommendation that first, second and third-class postmasters be placed under the civil service act and rules. Exceeding anything the public imagined by way of political audacity, this last year witnessed the McKellar bill which proposes to set aside the President's 1936 executive order placing higher-class postmasters under civil service. The bill would substitute an outright system of spoils in the appointment of postmasters.

While much of the commission's report was negative, there was a positive element in advances recorded toward a more dynamic career service. This has been achieved in some measure, according to the report, by the work of the Council of Personnel Administration, which has studied and recommended means of increasing administrative efficiency.

Bills before Congress, notably the Mead and Byrnes, propose abolition of the Civil Service Commission as at present empowered and substitution of a personnel administrator in the key position. These proposals derive from widespread criticism of the commission-system as negative and inadequate in that it provides protection through life tenure of office but does not supply a system of recruitment, promotions, supervision, and retirements that would give the nation an energetic career service. The commission, in some degree, has made efforts during the last year to meet this criticism, although its report contained no reference to the reorganization bills.

Retirement Rules

In this direction, the commission proposed legislation to establish uniform optional retirement at 60 and uniform mandatory retirement at 70. It also urged that adequately staffed personnel agencies be established in the departments and independent bodies.

An increase of 2 per cent in the total federal personnel was reported, these increases occurring notably as follows: Post Office Department, 14,829; War Department, 8432; Social Security Board, 5000; Treasury Department, 2107. The most important decreases were: Works Progress Administration, 5109; Department of the Interior, 4012; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 3620; Department of Agriculture, 2554, and the Veterans' Administration, 2402.

While the approximately 14,000 first, second, and third-class postmasters are under civil service as a result of the President's 1936 executive order, the commission found this status unsatisfactory and urged legislation to supplant the executive order. Legislation would make the civil service status of the postmasters permanent and would facilitate the procedure of examinations and classification.

A word of warning was sounded in regard to veterans' preference, the system whereby a veteran automatically is conceded a percentage advantage in the rating of examinations. It is not generally realized, according to the commission, how far-reaching are the present veterans' preference laws.

"Perhaps, few persons not actually concerned in carrying out the preference provisions, know that these laws give preference alike for wartime and peacetime service," the report declared. The number of those in the peace-time group who have received preference is still small, but appointments made from it already form a noticeable proportion of all preference appointments."

The public also was warned against misunderstanding the role and nature of civil service schools. For years, the commission stated, it had received complaints that some of these schools claimed to be linked to the Government and to be able to suppy graduates with an open sesame to the Government service. The commission explained that civil service schools have no connection with any branch of the Government and cannot guarantee Government employment.

Legislative extension of the classified service to the 322,000 positions in the Government field service also was urged. At present, there are many inequalities of salary between the field offices of various departments and independent agencies, resulting from piece-meal legislation. The commission wants the entire Government service treated as a unified and co-ordinated institution, with pay scales universalized.

Other Recommendations

Among the other recommendations were the following:

That authority be given the Civil Service Commission to conciliate, through committees, differences between employees and supervisors arising from removals, reductions, or suspensions.

That legislation be enacted to change the Retirement Act in the following particulars:

1. To establish a uniform optional retirement age of 60 years after 30 years' service, or 62 years after 15 years' service, to be exercised by either the Government or the employee; and to make re-retirement compulsory at 70 years of age.

2. To provide annuity for employees retired because of physical disability who recover before reaching retirement age, and who fail to secure reinstatement through no fault of their own.

3. To broaden retirement benefits to permit an employee to elect a reduced annuity in order that payments may be continued to a surviving dependent.

4. That the administration of personal matters in each department and independent agency be strengthened wherever necessary by the creation (or expansion) of an adequately staffed personnel office with broad functions and authority in all matters relating to the appointment of employees and personnel management.

5. That, inasmuch as the commission cannot adequately perform the work it should perform as the central personnel agency of the Government upon its present appropriations, such appropriations be brought more nearly into line with appropriations considered economical by private business for the same purposes. The commission has been operating on approximately one fourth of 1 per cent of the pay roll of employees subject to its jurisdiction, whereas the average expenditures of 88 corporations indicate that business considers an appropriation of 1¾ per cent of its pay roll an economical allotment for personnel selection and administration.

Two Exhibitions Of Old Books Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Two exhibitions of old books—a collection of illustrated volumes, printed before the sixteenth century, at the New York Public Library and a display of eighteenth and nineteenth century books at Low Memorial Library, Columbia University—are today on view.

There are nearly 100 in the first group, shown in the exhibition room of the library in Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street. Included in it are four volumes lent by the Pierpont Morgan Library. The others are from the library's own collection, featuring famous incunabula and a few of the early manuscripts which served as models for printers and illustrators. Copies of the first illustrated books from England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain are among them. This show will continue through March.

The exhibition at Columbia comes from the library of George Arents, New York book collector. Its importance, according to Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, curator of the rare book department, lies partly in the fact that it contains numerous famous books which appeared first in installments published by periodical papers. Dickens, Thackeray and Scott are represented.

Dr. Harris Installed As Tulane President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19—Twenty-two university and college presidents and delegates from 150 other institutions of higher learning joined Tulane University administrators, faculty alumni and students in honoring Dr. Rufus C. Harris, tenth president of Tulane, last night when formal inaugural exercises for the new chief executive were held in the Municipal Auditorium here.

The induction ceremony culminated a three-day program including a symposium on current trends in university education.

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Harris were principal speakers at the formal exercises.

20 Aristocrat Products

1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk

SCOTT POWELL
Aristocrat
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Eve. 1234 West 1731

Value Above Par In Our Greatest
January Sale
Siefert is synonymous with the finest in Furs and an annual event in which vigilance for quality is never relaxed—thereby assuring you of Confidence, Dependability and Value above par.
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

famous Wanamaker brands
SHEETS and CASES
At welcome low prices . . . our *lowest* prices, to begin with . . . NOT marked-down for "sales"! Remember, when you compare prices, to compare *quality*, as well, because we honestly believe that GOOD quality is the best economy in the long run!

FAMOUS PEPPERELL PERCALE

	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
☐ 72 x 108 sheets	1.55	☐ 1.85
☐ 81 x 99 sheets	1.55	☐ 1.85
☐ 90 x 108 sheets	2.00	☐ 2.30
☐ 45 x 38½ cases	.50	☐ .65

VICTORIA

☐ 72 x 108 sheets	1.45
☐ 81 x 99 sheets	1.45
☐ 81 x 108 sheets	1.60
☐ 90 x 108 sheets	1.75
☐ 42 x 38½ cases	.35
☐ 45 x 38½ cases	.40
☐ 42 x 63½ bolster	.55

HIGH TOWER

☐ 72 x 108 sheets	1.15
☐ 81 x 99 sheets	1.15
☐ 90 x 108 sheets	1.45
☐ 42 x 38½ cases	.28
☐ 45 x 38½ cases	.33
☐ 42 x 63½ bolster	.45
☐ 42 x 76½ bolster	.55

FIRST FLOOR—MARKET
John Wanamaker PHILADELPHIA
mail orders filled—use order blank for convenience
JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia
Please send me quantities checked above:
Name
Address
City State
☐ Check enclosed ☐ Charge ☐ C. O. D.

Now Is the Time To Have
YOUR HAIR BEAUTIFUL
for
Winter Social Season
We Specialize in New Styles
Frederics and Zotos Machineless Permanent Waving
E. S. MULHERN
4401 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Bar. 7990
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

Headliners!
BRIGHT SUEDE BONNETS
$3.95
They're brand new and very chic . . . not "baby" bonnets but very sophisticated little hats with peaked crowns and bonnet brims that do things for you! Kelly green, gold, lobster red, royal, powder blue. Right for North or South.
Second Floor — Both Stores
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten Avenue and Greene Street, Germantown, Pa.

Bonwit Teller
annual pre-inventory
CLEARANCE
Extreme reductions on Bonwit Teller fall and winter fashions throughout the store. All fresh, clean, in excellent condition—that's Bonwit Teller policy!
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH • PHILADELPHIA

1888 1938
SALE
Men's Suit Lengths
Tailored to Order
$31.50
Value 39.50
Fred W. Kaplan, Inc.
5717 Germantown Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
The VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN
For a delicious, leisurely dinner, come this Sunday to The Vernon—a wide choice of menus, planned to please everybody.
THE BEST FOOD AT LEAST COST

Beautiful Permanent Waves
Most Modern Styles
MACHINE OR MACHINELESS
$5.00 to $7.50
We guarantee to put a lasting wave in the finest hair
PERSONALITY HAIRCUTTING
HAIR TINTING
FRANK GITTLER
603 Franklin Trust Building
Philadelphia Spruce 6344

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service! Evergreen 4461

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Vanity Fair Underwear Sale
Vanity Fair's Esquette undies, those cool, clinging, easy to wash, rayon undies.

Bandeaus	special	59c,	reg. 79c
Briefs	special	59c,	reg. 79c
Step-Ins	special	59c,	reg. 79c
Slips	special	$1.25,	reg. $1.65
Gowns	special	$1.25,	reg. $2.00

Glove Silk Department, First Floor

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL
One-piece, self-stitching, self-covered buttons, self belt.
Colors—lime green, dusk rose, yellow.
Price—$32.50
Turban with attached scarf, sheer multicolor, Rodier cashmere.
Price—$19.50
Mrs. Franklin inc
260 So. 17th St.
PHILADELPHIA

Beasts of Tropics Once in Palestine, Excavations Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Research work in Palestine has been so bound up with archaeology that the discoveries in the bone-bearing beds at Bethlehem have been little noticed. It was in 1934 that elephant remains were first found, and lately Sir Robert Mond has co-operated with the trustees of the late Sir Henry Wellcome in forwarding the excavation work.

The remains of the elephant were found by a man who was digging for water on the highest point of Bethlehem, more than 2300 feet above sea level. They were some 18 to 20 feet below the surface and it was during further excavation that a great number of stone implements were discovered which, according to Miss Elinor Gardner, the archaeologist, seem to be the deliberate experimental work of pre-historic man.

Of equal or greater interest have been the discoveries of the remains of fauna which used to inhabit Palestine. Miss Dorothea M. Bate, who has been superintending the excavation on the paleontological side, says the animal remains found during three seasons' work include those of the panther, hippopotamus, ox, antelope, an animal of the giraffe type, hipparion (a forerunner of the horse), rhinoceros, stegodon (an elephant type which roamed India in the Pliocene period), and huge and tiny tortoises. She declares the majority of these are new to Palestine and represent extinct forms.

Where Prehistoric Animal Fossils Were Found at Bethlehem

Flint Tools of Early Man

Courtesy Wellcome Research Institution

Excavating on the Highest Point of the City
Where Bones of Species Now Extinct Were Found

Nanking Looting Laid to Japanese; U. S. in Protests

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19 (AP)—More than a dozen specific instances of Japanese soldiers entering American, British and German property in Nanking since the first of the year were listed today by reliable American sources.

Asserted disregard of both the American flag and Japanese military posters designating neutral property has resulted in American Embassy protests to Japanese authorities in Nanking on several occasions. It was understood there also have been representations by Washington to Tokyo, and that similar representations have been made by the British and German Governments.

Most of the incidents occurred within the refugee zone which gives shelter to 250,000 Chinese and is supervised by American missionaries and German business men.

Some Improvement

Americans reported that there were even more incidents before Dec. 27, when Japanese soldiers were ordered to stay out of the zone, but that there had been some improvement since Japanese military police had withdrawn from the zone after repeated protests by foreign embassies.

Elsewhere in the city, however, Americans reported that conditions were bad, with a greater portion of the main shopping area looted and many shops and houses burned or still burning.

The most serious American incident was a double search of the German-owned headquarters of the International Relief Committee, including the office of George Fitch of New York City. Both the American and German embassies protested.

Interpreter Seized

Among other incidents, a Chinese interpreter was seized from the home of Dr. M. Searle Bates, American vice-president of Nanking University. The interpreter was reported shot.

A large supply of candles was taken from Nanking Theological Seminary.

Chinese girls were taken from the university refugee camp, in the university's preparatory school.

Charles H. Riggs, an American, prevented an attempt to take two motorcars. He was forced down the street at bayonet point when he observed Japanese soldiers abducting Chinese women.

Prince Questions Policy

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19 (AP)—Declaring he doubted in some instances "the sincerity of Japan's policy of self-defense," Prince Fumitaka Konoye, Princeton University senior and son of Japan's Premier, said last night: "I question whether Japan had to go to some of the extremes that she has in the present conflict with China."

"Of course," he added, in a speech before the Princeton Council of the Knights of Columbus, "no Japanese Government official would admit such a viewpoint, and I am only speaking as an individual."

Prince Konoye said Japan's war in China was one of self-defense and not one of aggression, explaining, "It is agreed by everyone that the Panay incident was regrettable and a mistake on the part of the Japanese. Supposing, however, the incident led to a war between the United States and Japan. In that case would the United States be considered an aggressor? I think not. She would only be defending her natural rights. The same holds true with Japan in the current conflict in China."

Berlin's Peace Move

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP)—Belated official confirmation that Germany had tried since the end of October to mediate the Chinese-Japanese conflict came today in a DNB (official German news agency) communiqué.

The communiqué asserts, however, that through "publication of the manifesto of the Japanese Government on Jan. 16" the conflict "entered a new stage," and there was no intimation of what Germany now proposed to do.

[DNB referred presumably to Japanese decision to pursue the conflict to its ultimate objective, "pacification" of Eastern Asia.]

Today's statement asserted that "the wish was expressed by the Governments of both countries" in the conflict that Germany participate "in efforts to find a basis of settlement."

Admiral Apologizes

TSINGTAO, China, Jan. 19 (AP)—Japanese action against two British and one American sailor, for which Japanese Vice Admiral Toyoda quickly apologized, was disclosed today.

The incident occurred Jan. 11 when Japanese marines, occupying the city, forced the sailors at bayonet point to leave their posts on the pier where they were stationed as signalmen for their warcraft in the harbor.

Admiral Toyoda, Japanese commander here, immediately tendered apologies which were accepted, and the signalmen returned to their stations.

The United States sailor was from the cruiser Marblehead.

After Nanking: Review of the War in China

(Continued from Page 1).

of the province, so that there was no military purpose in holding off.

Finding, as usual, merely scorched earth instead of prosperous cities, the Japanese in two days took Tsinan, capital of the province, and rushed on to Tsingtao, which had been left entirely in the hands of 300 unarmed foreign residents. The famous port was occupied without any fighting on Jan. 11 when 12 warships unloaded enough soldiers to take over the devastated city.

It was said that the Chinese in destroying the Japanese property in Shantung hoped to attract the Japanese forces to that province and so keep them from advancing along the Yangtse to Hankow, which, as headquarters of some of the moved government offices, was more vital to the Government. Against this view may be cited the disgrace and reported execution of warlord Han Fu-chu of Shangtung, who, well known as an astute politician, had been pursuing a rather mysterious course ever since the first shot on the Marco Polo bridge last July.

However that may be, the Japanese were not held back from new adventures around the Yangtse, for on Dec. 22 three columns began closing in on Hangchow, the famous religious lake resort, goal of millions of pilgrims, 110 miles southwest of Shanghai.

Fall of Hangchow

Hangchow was captured in three days and the Japanese columns spread out south, southeast and southwest of the city into Chekiang province, of which Hangchow is the capital. But Chinese resistance was not completely at an end. There was known to be a force of 140,000 Chinese near Nanking, though no report had come through as to those in Chekiang. Moreover, such troops as there were were being brought under more efficient control by General Chiang Kai-shek who on Jan. 3 gave up his premiership to devote all his energies to reorganizing the army.

Thus no sooner had the Japanese taken a few small places 20 miles or so below Hangchow than stiffer resistance appeared and today the possibility that Hangchow may be, or even already has been, retaken by the Chinese emerges from confusing and contradictory reports from that quarter. The city itself had been wrecked by the defenders prior to the capture, all the utility plants of the electric and water concerns being put out of commission.

Between the operations in Shantung and those below Shanghai in Chekiang lies a flat lake country along the coast, site of the old mouths of the shifting Yellow river and dominated by the important center of Suchow. In this district there are believed to be some 200,000 Chinese troops. Whether these troops can avoid being trapped by the advance of the Shantung Japanese southward and the Chekiang force northward is a question that appears likely soon to call for attention. Some 240 miles separate the two Japanese armies and they have begun an advance upon Soochow from four directions, as is indicated by arrows on the accompanying map.

Importance of Railroad

Effective or rapid strategic gains can only be made by the Japanese along the main trunk lines. Japan so far holds 2750 miles of China's 6000 miles of railway. The main lines still to be occupied are the East-West trunk line, the Lung Hai, running east and west through Soochow and the long north-south line running from Canton to Hankow and from Nanking (Pukow) to Tientsin. From the fact that the Japanese are closing in on Soochow, the general impression is that their next main advance will be westward along the Lung Hai, leaving to their air force any moves to disable the line north of Canton which is carrying large quantities of munitions.

Of late the Japanese air forces have been singularly ineffective, while new war planes from America, Britain and France are said to have been replenishing the Chinese force.

Chinese Resistance

But any future operations of the Japanese must be governed somewhat by the factor of new Chinese resistance developing unexpectedly. The advance along the Lung Hai is likely to have to deal with an army of 400,000 Chinese, while new resistance is reported in the south of Shantung, along the Yangtse beyond Nanking, where the Japanese have made little move since the Panay incident, and also in Shansi, where a large trained force of Communists has been reported during the past few days as holding up an attempted advance in that province.

Other reports that a vast army of coolies are at work on a grand trunk 3,000 mile highway through Chinese Turkestan, in western China to connect up with Russia are also giving rise to lively speculations as to the size of the problem that the Japanese militarists will be found to have brought upon their heavily-burdened country.

Chinese Papers Leave Shanghai Under Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW—The leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai are now "refugeeing" in Hankow and other interior cities of China.

Since the opening of hostilities in Shanghai nearly five months ago these papers, such as the Ta Kung Pao, Shun Pao, Sin Wen Pao, China Times, Min Pao and Lih Pao—all vernacular journals—hit a high peak in circulation when their morning editions and extras were printed as fast as their presses could run.

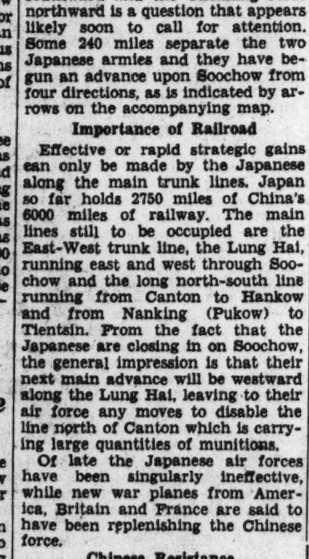
All of these newspapers published in the International Settlement and French Concession and therefore at the beginning of the "undeclared war" they enjoyed comparative immunity from the conbatants, although they were constantly menaced by stray bullets and bombs.

Things took a change for the worse when the Chinese troops withdrew from the Shanghai area. The Japanese immediately opened a Press Censorship Bureau and ordered all Chinese newspapers to submit final proofs before publication. This caused a wholesale suspension of the big journals, unprecendented in the history of journalism in China. While several newspapers have closed down indefinitely, others decided to carry on elsewhere and are doing so.

American Plastic Expert Wins British Honors

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The British Society of Chemical Industry yesterday announced the biennial award of its Messel Medal to Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland in recognition of his achievements in the plastic industry.

Dr. Baekeland, Belgian born, came to the United States in 1889. He has offices in New York and homes at Coconut Grove, Fla., and Yonkers, N. Y. He holds many patents on inventions connected with organic chemistry, electric insulation, synthetic resins and plastics.



Boycotts and Peace Efforts: Opposing Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Whether American women help the cause of world peace by refusing to buy Japanese silk stockings and other Japanese products, is one of the most discussed questions at the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in session here.

Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, and Prof. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, held that individual boycotts do more harm than good.

Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, on the other hand, found value in such a movement as indicative of a "will to peace." He expressed the opinion that many Japanese citizens would welcome an American boycott of their goods as a "gesture of refusal of individuals to participate in aggression directed by war lords." He said it was secondary whether such a boycott succeeds or not.

Effective Boycotts

Professor Gideonse and Professor Eagleton agreed that the only effective boycott would be one in which the United States would join with Great Britain, and The Netherlands. They warned that naval action might be necessary to make such a boycott effective and might bring the countries involved very near to war.

Describing the individual boycott as "no more than a means by which individuals can express their resentment," Professor Eagleton said it has serious disadvantages: "(1) It is irresponsible; it is without leaders or organization and might easily be seized upon next time by a demagogue to be used wrongfully and dangerously; and (2) it forces certain of our own citizens to bear the burden of a national policy.

"It is not fair to make the workers in the silk and allied industries do the suffering and accept a responsibility which should be borne by the entire nation," he declared.

U. S. Foreign Policy

Any boycott which does not involve the other nations with which Japan does most of its trading will cause more suffering than it will do good, Professor Gideonse held. A boycott of silk stockings, conducted by American women alone, he explained, would mean losses to American manufacturers extending over a long period of time. But if a collective boycott involving other nations could be made immediately effective, the sacrifice at home would be worth while. Loans, he pointed out, would have to be an important part of any successful boycott.

While declaring his sympathy for the Roosevelt foreign policy, Professor Eagleton criticized the President's recent message to Congress. "I am sorry he spoke in terms of democracy and fascism, for this merely means political dissension and prejudice. It would have been better, I venture to think, if he had spoken in terms of co-operative action by all members of the community of nations against whatever state is a lawbreaker."

The efforts of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to bring about more abundant lives for all people through reciprocal trade agreements was described to the women by George Fort Milton, newspaper editor now attached to the State Department.

College in Quebec Wrecked by Fire

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Jan. 19 (CP)—Forty-five teachers and pupils were reported as fatalities or missing by Sacred Heart College authorities today after fire destroyed the college building yesterday.

Seventeen fatalities were known and 28 persons were unaccounted for. In addition, 21 were injured, some of them seriously.

There was no indication exactly how many students and teachers perished when flames engulfed the four-story structure.

School and fire authorities said they had been unable to determine the origin of the fire which broke out shortly after midnight and gained a half hour start before it was discovered. It ran rapidly through the building which housed 80 boarding students and 31 teaching brothers.

Firemen had to wait hours for the ruins to cool before they could start searching. Only the walls of the $500,000 building remained.

60,000 Books Go To Children Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Sixty-thousand school and library books were distributed last year by the Save the Children Fund in isolated mountain counties of Tennessee, Kentucky and other southern states where the organization carries on organization work among children, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, educational director, reported yesterday.

Working largely through public schools in 20 southern counties, the fund provided food, clothing and shoes for a large number of young persons who otherwise would not have been able to attend classes in the winter, according to Dr. Taylor.

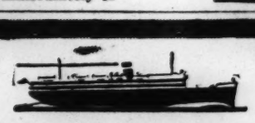
In addition to working with southern mountain children, the foundation has established demonstration projects in the pine belt of New Jersey, coal districts of Illinois and itinerant farm labor districts of Southern California.

PREFERRED BY VISITORS TO NEW YORK

● 400 large outside rooms (12x20)...each with a private bath and shower...SERVING PANTRY with refrigerator ...complete hotel service.

SINGLE from $2.50
DOUBLE from $3.50
special weekly and monthly rates

Joseph C. Reynolds, Managing Director
HOTEL BELVEDERE
319 W. 48th St • NEW YORK



Are you going to
FLORIDA?

Then go by sea and enjoy every minute of the way—on a luxurious liner, with excellent cuisine and comfortable stateroom accommodations. Bridge parties, teas, dancing, deck sports and a host of other delightful activities are included in the low fares.

Low one way and round trip rates from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk. Frequent regular sailings.

Through fares quoted to all points in Florida. Automobiles carried at low cost. Also, all-expense tours, including hotel reservations, sightseeing, etc.

For information, apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agency; or Merchants & Miners Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh or Norfolk.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP
102-104 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Anniversary Sale
Girdles
Corselets
Brassieres
To Slenderize, Be Corset-Wise

ZEISS
STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS
Microscopes, Telescopes, Motion Picture Apparatus, Camera Supplies
Ask for Mr. Kennedy
20th and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA

RCA
Sound Equipment
SHRYOCK RADIO CO.
Order Now
Beethoven Symphony No. 6
Recorded by
Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra
Recording Studio and Record Booths
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.
PENnypacker 4404

Greeting Cards
for Birthdays, Wedding Anniversaries, Friendship, Bon Voyage.
Inspiration Cards, just the kind to send now.
New Records in the New Year.
You will need new supplies for office, school and home.
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 So. 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA

Art and Skill...

Original Vincent
Vincent R. Pileggi
HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENTS $7.50 and $10.00
1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia (Second Floor. Opp. Wanamaker's). Kin. 0955.
Mr. Roy, also formerly with Wanamaker's

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2 and afternoon tea 2 to 5. THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Ford
and
LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Two new Fords now on Display
Phone Germantown 1025
for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

MONITOR READERS Are Singing the Praise of
Worcester Salt Toothpaste

From PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Having seen your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor for your "Worcester Salt Tooth Paste", I decided to try it.
Not only was my purchase a response to your "ad" but this letter is likewise a response to having used your product. My mouth is singing its praises and my fingers are recording the tune! It is an excellent tooth paste and I am happy to have found it through your advertisement in The Monitor.

From ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
"I can truthfully say I like it better than any teeth paste I have ever used and wish to thank you for acquainting me with your products thru the Monitor

From WOLLASTON, MASSACHUSETTS
I have been reading your ads for some time in the Christian Science Monitor and last December first noticed the ad for Worcester Salt Tooth Paste. The next time I needed tooth paste I tried this new product and the test has been interesting. A guest of mine over the recent holiday week end noticed the tube and also tried it. He has occasionally used salt and water for cleaning his teeth and now says the next tooth paste he tries will be Worcester Salt.

From NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
I purchased a tube of your Worcester Salt Toothpaste through an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor and I am pleased to say that I like it better than any toothpaste I have ever used. Another member of my household also purchased her first tube of Worcester Salt Toothpaste and I assure you that we will be regular customers.
I have called this product to the attention of our neighborhood druggist and am also recommending it to my friends.

From SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Attracted by your consistent advertising in the Christian Science Monitor, I tried at several stores to buy your tooth paste and finally had a neighboring druggist order it for me. I am now using the paste and recently purchased a new supply.

IT MUST BE GOOD
To Strike Such a Responsive Chord
Discover for yourself the wonderful cleaning and refreshing effects of Worcester Salt Toothpaste. Order from your druggist under our ironclad "best or money back" guarantee. Or write us for free sample. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth St., New York, U. S. A.

New York's Highest Court Rules Closed Shop Is Legal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19—The closed shop—a place of employment giving work only to union men—is legal when it is used by unions for the purpose of improving the terms of their own employment, according to a decision yesterday of the Court of Appeals. This finding was made in a ruling that upheld the closed shop clause in the contract between the New York Rapid Transit Corporation and three subsidiaries and the Transport Workers Union of America.

The court unanimously affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division and a special term of Supreme Court in denying to Charles Williams and five other non-union employees of the transit line an injunction to stop enforcement of the contract.

Implicit in the court's decision was the view that a closed-shop contract designed merely to destroy the employment prospects of non-union men might not be legal.

The defendants in seeking redress against the contract's proviso that all employees must join the union within a month contended that 2000 men who did not want to be unionized would be banned from work entirely. This was so, according to them, because the transit corporation supplies the main transportation line in the locality.

Not Matter for Courts

The court replied that if there is evil in the monopoly of the labor market by labor organizations, it is a matter for the Legislature, not for the court. The court thus confined itself strictly to the law and inferentially advised the public that if abuses flow from the legalization of the closed shop there is possibility of redress in the enactment of new laws.

The crux of the court's decision was contained in the following section:

". . . and we find that a labor organization is permitted to combine and to strike in a particular industry for the purpose of obtaining employment for its own people, even to the extent of excluding others from the entire industry who are not union men."

In accordance with a traditional judicial practice the court finds something which might otherwise be illegal to be legal in this instance because the purpose is lawful. The Transport Workers' Union is judged to be sorely interested in the legitimate undertaking of obtaining employment for its members and its method—that of the closed shop—is therefore upheld.

Must Be in Good Faith

The court said:

"The one reservation in this law" (that upon which the finding was largely based) "is that the attempt to accomplish the end shall be carried out in good faith and for the declared purposes, and not through malice or ill-will or a desire to injure non-union employees or simply and sorely for the purpose of keeping them out of work."

The court's decision was premised in large measure upon the view that a closed shop might unify labor, faciliate collective bargaining and thus reduce strikes.

The issue of the closed shop is one that has loomed larger with the increased militancy of labor and the successes of the C. I. O. Some of the employers in the steel industry who refused to sign collective bargaining contracts with the C. I. O. for fear that a closed shop would be the next labor demand.

There are various shops, closed, open, preferential, union and non-union shops. The Wagner Labor Law with its provision that a plurality of 51 per cent of the working force of any shop may become the bargaining agency for all the workers has swung the Government behind the preferential union shop.

From the vantage point of this preference in collective bargaining a union may be tempted to move for a closed shop, shutting out non-union men from benefits obtained by the unions. Even with many lobar leaders, however, the feasibility of forcing employers to sign closed shop contracts is vigorously debated.

The preferential union shop based upon attainment of a plurality may be basically democratic, whereas a closed shop may appear autocratic and inimical to the rights of the non-union workers.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

January Special
Choice, Model
HUDSON SEAL
Dyed Muskrat
$225
Regularly worth $298

These coats boast the finest, most durable, most luxurious parts with details *always* expected in manufacturers samples. A perfect choice if you wear sizes 11 to 20 . . . with typical Jonasson's savings. . . . *Furs—Third Floor*

COMING FRIDAY
January 21
REMNANT DAY
"The Greatest Thing of Its Kind in America"

Here is the news that budget-minded shoppers all over the Tri-State area wait for! This coming Friday is Remnant Day! A day when previous prices are forgotten and all odd lots in the entire store are red-inked to provide the sensational savings you expect of this great Boggs & Buhl Event. Not a single need of home or family has been neglected—thousands of necessary items will be ruthlessly slashed in price. Plan to spend Friday at Boggs & Buhl—be here when the doors open—quantities are limited and naturally the first comers have first choice.

NO MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS TAKEN ON REMNANT DAY

Open Saturday, Jan. 22, Until 9 at Night

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Man in the News

Avery Lord

Prof. Charles A. Kraus
President-Elect of the American Chemical Society

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Charles A. Kraus, newly elected president of the American Chemical Society, largest organization of its kind in the world, is one of Brown University's most prominent natural scientists.

This election comes as a fitting tribute to one who has given his entire work to research and its relationships with human knowledge, welfare and progress. It comes at a time when Professor Kraus is preparing to take fresh responsibilities at Brown in broadening the program of chemical research to include use of a new $500,000 laboratory to be opened next September.

Professor Kraus is probably best known in the world of industrial chemistry for research, which led to the production of so-called "high-test" of ethyl gasoline. His investigations into anti-knock fuels were carried out in co-operation with one of the leading oil companies.

Worked on 'Pyrex' Glass

In the field of glass he is held responsible for the work which led to the development of ultra-violet lamps. He developed the first method for making vacuum-tight seals between ordinary glass and fused quartz and he is credited with much of the work leading to perfection of "pyrex" or heat-resisting glass.

In the field of solutions, his investigations indicate that certain metals are capable of forming solutions with liquid ammonia, which, at high concentrations, behave as metals and conduct electricity metallically. At low concentrations the solutions are salt-like and conduct electricity electrolytically, he discovered.

With his graduate students, Professor Kraus has so widened the horizon of knowledge of liquid ammonia solutions that today more is known about liquid ammonia than any other solvent except water.

Middle Westerner

A Middle Westerner, Professor Kraus was born in Knightsville, Ind., on Aug. 15, 1875. He attended the University of Kansas, where he was graduated with an Sc. B. degree in 1898. A fellowship in physics took him to Johns Hopkins University for a year until a second fellowship took him back to the University of Kansas in 1900-01.

The first teaching position which Professor Kraus held was at the University of California, where he remained as instructor in physics from 1901 through 1904. He then became a research assistant and associate in physical chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Promotion to assistant professor of physical chemistry came in 1912. Two years later, Clark University in Worcester, Mass., called him to be professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratories.

Research at Clark

During the World War, Professor Kraus directed research at Clark for the Chemical Warfare Servire, acted as consulting chemist for the Federal Bureau of Mines, and was in charge of the Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory from 1922 until 1924.

In 1923-24, his last year at Clark, Professor Kraus first became associated with Brown University as a lecturer. The following year he went to Providence as professor of chemistry and director of chemical research. He is now senior member of his department.

Writing for the Movies

Motion picture companies will not consider unsolicited manuscripts.

MEN LIKE OUR Shirt Ironing! Why? . . . We Specialize!

The most economical way to send men's shirts is to include them in the family bundle. If you will call us at FAIRFAX 3810, we will gladly quote prices on all our family services and advise you on the most reasonable service to fit your need.

NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
PITTSBURGH
FAIRFAX 3810

Naval Pact Appears Doomed; Britain Eyes Japan's Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—In informed quarters it is taken for granted here today that abandonment of the 35,000-ton limit on battleships provided in the 1936 naval treaty by the United States, Britain and France is merely a question of time—probably of a few weeks.

This is regarded as merely a logical development in the naval race which is now well under way with the almost daily announcement of new plans by one nation or another of ships to counter what others are reputed to be planning or actually building.

As recorded previously in The Christian Science Monitor increasing credance has been placed both here and in London on reports Japan has actually under construction three new battleships which are variously reported as being 43,000 and 46,000 tons in projected size.

The 35,000-ton limit of the 1936 treaty expressed the hope of the signatories of that treaty, but was too fragile to withstand any such naval competition as is, apparently, engulfing the world. Such rules have a chance of survival in a period of relative calm and of international good will. But when nations begin to play the game of matching blueprints and ships, rules begin to go by the board.

Potential Advantages

The hunt is on for potential advantages and no navy is willing to abide by rules which might deny them achievement of such a tactical advantage as a few hundred additional tons can make on the chessbords where the future naval battles of the world are now being played.

In regard to the 35,000-ton limit specifically, it is significant that it binds only signatories of the 1936 treaty so long as no non-signatory departs from it. Japan was not a signatory. Whether it has already laid down ships which would depart from the limit is not known for an absolute fact. But naval quarters both here and in London strongly incline to the belief that such is the case.

This being true, none of the signatories want to start construction of any more ships which when completed would be inferior in size and fighting power to what Japan is building. It can be stated authoritatively that discussion of this question has taken place between British and American authorities and that Washington is awaiting a report from London which is expected to pave the way for formal invocation of the escape clause of the treaty.

Larger Ships Likely

This will mean that new American and British battleships will in all probability, be at least 40,000 tons, perhaps more. Some informal and flexible agreement probably will be devised as between Britain, the United States and France. That is, these three signatories of the 1936 treaty probably will arrange for a common limit which may be raised at any time as a result of any further steps which may be taken by Japan, Germany or Italy.

Ships of around 45,000 tons are nothing new. The United States at the time of the Washington naval conference of 1922 had six battle cruisers and 10 battleships all of approximately 45,000 tons either under actual construction or contract. All were abandoned under the Washington Treaty with the exception of two of the battle cruisers which were converted into the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga. Britain saved one such ship out of the Washington Conference in the form of the 43,000-ton battle cruiser Hood, which is today the largest man-of-war in the world, in fact the only warship which rates above the 35,000-ton limit in size.

The tragedy from the point of view of naval arms limitation in abandonment of the 35,000-ton limit will lie in the precedent for scrapping other limitations of the 1936 treaty. The purpose of that treaty was to channel naval competition within certain limits, thereby preventing competition in new types of warships in view of the inability to secure restrictions on quantities.

Such limits cover all types of ships as well as creating a wide "non-competition" zone between cruisers and battleships. Further, it called for a holiday until Jan. 1, 1943, in cruisers mounting guns larger than six inches. If the battleship limit goes, all of these other limits probably will go, too, sooner or later, and the field of competition will once more be as unlimited as it was before the era of naval limitation set in with the Washington treaty.

Rayon Discovered in 1886

Rayon, an artificial silk, was first produced in 1886.

44-Hour Act Tested In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 19 (AP)—James E. Henretta, president of Holgate Brothers, Kane, Penna., toy and wood specialty company, laid blame to Pennsylvania's new 44-hour work week law for loss of orders. Called as witness at a Dauphin County court hearing of the company's suit to prevent enforcement of the act, Mr. Henretta testified that "anticipating the law, we had to change price quotations on a large order; and as a result, we received only one-third of the business we would have got otherwise."

Sterling McNees of Harrisburg, counsel for the Holgates and representing more than 700 other firms taking part in the suit, said: "We will bring in witnesses to prove that costs of production have gone up since the act went into effect."

Sound Finance Pledged France

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that his new Government will introduce no exchange control measures but on contrary will continue faithful to the tripartite monetary accord and will perservere in efforts to balance the budget.

The social question has likewise received special attention. Louis Froissard, former Socialist, whose innate conservatism caused him to renounce Marxism, has been made a Minister of State charged with the task of acting as arbiter in labor disputes.

Delbos Keeps Foreign Post

International affairs remain in the hands of Yvon Delbos, so that French foreign policy will be essentially unchanged. The National Defense Ministry, however, has been significantly modified. Edouard Daladier, in addition to carrying on as Minister of War, becomes Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense, with the mission of unifying all Defense Ministries. With this in view, the Ministries of Air and Navy have been taken away from Pierre Cot and César Campinchi and entrusted to less positive personages. Guy La Chambre, the new Air Minister, was for a long time M. Daladier's private secretary.

The new Cabinet is the fourth to be presided over by M. Chautemps and the 103rd of the Republic. It contains 33 members, of whom 20 are Ministers and 13 Undersecretaries of State. There are 26 Radicals, five members of the Republican Socialist Union (a small group headed by Paul Boncour and situated between the Radicals and Socialists) and two Independent Radicals, another small group on the right of the Radicals.

Calls Parley on Strikes

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—New labor disturbances arose today to harass the remodeled Government of Radical Socialist Camille Chautemps, and the Premier at once called a conference of his Ministers to deal with them.

The disturbances included a demand by Bordeaux municipal employees that the City Council increase living allowances. The notice set Jan. 27 as the deadline for completing negotiations before a general strike order.

Paris municipal employees gained increased living allowances by a general strike last month, and the rising cost of living attributed to the fall of the franc has been the basic cause of the strike wave.

The regional office of the General Confederation of Labor approved a strike by Lyon laundry workers after employers declined to accept arbitration of a wage controversy.

Personnel of Cabinet

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The official list of the new French Cabinet follows:

Ministers of State—Louis Frossard and Georges Bonnet.
Foreign Affairs—Yvon Delbos.
Interior—Albert Sarraut.
Justice—César Campinchi.
National Defense and War—Edouard Daladier.
Air—Guy Lachambre.
Navy—William Bertrand.
Finance—Paul Marchandeau.
Public Works—Henri Queuille.
Agriculture—Fernand Chapsal.
Education—Jean Zay.
Labor—Paul Ramadier.
Commerce—Pierre Cot.
Colonies—Theodore Steeg.
Communications—Fernand Gentin.
Health—Marc Rucart.
Pensions—Robert Lasalle.
Merchant Marine—Paul Elbel.

Custom Made Furs at Surprisingly Reasonable Prices
1938 MODELS
Remodeling . . . Repairing
ABRAVANEL

A. F. of L. to Hear British Plea

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said he would submit to the federation's executive council next week requests from the British Trades Union Congress for indorsement of drastic international economic action against Japan. The A. F. of L. executive council is to meet at Miami, Fla., on Jan. 24.

Mr. Green said the proposals were advanced by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Portland, Ore.: Portland's citizens, without newspapers for nearly four days, depended on the radio and word of mouth to learn what was going on in the world.

Representatives of the Oregonian, the Journal, and the News-Telegram and spokesmen for the International Typographical Union reported no progress toward settlement of a wage and hour dispute which stopped publication of the three papers Saturday.

San Francisco: Drafting of a National Maritime Federation Constitution, designed to unite 100,000 sea-going men under the banner of the C. I. O., was being undertaken by delegates to a National Maritime Unity Conference.

A committee named to draft a constitution was headed by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Unions. Other members include Robert E. Meers of New Orleans, La., J. T. Morris of Philadelphia and Ferdinand Smith of the East Coast Stewards' division.

Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico: Two contending unions tentatively accepted President Cardenas' formula for labor peace in Orizaba, where six workers were killed in inter-union fighting Monday.

The President suggested that 61 members of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers (C. R. O. M.) be allowed to keep their jobs in the Cocolapan textile mill despite the management's collective labor contract with regional federation of workers and peasants. He also proposed that courts decide the rights of employees laying claim to jobs in the Mirafuentes mill, the other Orizaba plant where labor representation was in dispute.

Visiting Old New Orleans Made an Art by Flo Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Flo Field comes honestly by her talent for acquainting people with the history and romance of her native New Orleans, for her mother, "Catherine Cole," is credited with being the first newspaper woman in the South, and one of the first in the United States. In 1873 "Catherine Cole" was a girl reporter—a practically unheard of thing—on the New Orleans Picayune. When she became an invalid, she passed some of her tasks on to her daughter, and so Flo Field's own newspaper work began in her mother's room, sandwiched in between taking dictation from her mother and carrying the copy to the office.

Flo Field always loved the Old Quarter of New Orleans. The Vieux Carre, they called it. More than once—with editors and men in the composing room shouting that her copy time was at hand, and her copy didn't seem to be ready—she stole off because it was dusk, and the Old Square looks so wonderful at dusk. The Old Square was a sort of refuge and friend to her, and so she sometimes had to go to it, even though there were other things that some might say she should be doing at the moment.

She was still in pigtails when she got her first regular job, but she had been pecking out the humorous, philosophical pieces which she called "Roundabout Gossip" which had the flavor of her city in them, and which were attracting a following.

She had inherited the strong sense of the picturesque, and of those old things which must be cherished for the memory of man from the example of her mother who once "covered Louisiana" by horse and buggy, and through the pieces she wrote about her travels, opened up for the citizens, not only of the state but of the whole South, the resources and individual beauty of parishes that hitherto almost no one outside them had known anything about.

Helped Save Old Cathedral

When Flo Field wrote a piece which she called "Our Cathedral Must Be Saved," she paved the way to saving the demolition of the old St. Louis Cathedral.

One thing led to another, as it often does, and there came a day when Flo Field was sitting in a restaurant in the Old Quarter with some friends—among them Lyle Saxon, Louisiana historian—and, over one of Madame's famous 50-cent feasts, they were all weighing ways and means to make some money. They thought they might write a musical comedy and get it produced, but even they knew how hazardous an undertaking that would be, and as for the likelihood of its netting them any actual cash, well . . .

The upshot was that they worked out an idea for a guide service. People were always coming to New Orleans and clamoring to see the Vieux Carre. People pointed the direction of it out to them, and they found it or they did not, according to their eagerness to do so. But the idea of having someone on the ground who really knew, not only the Vieux Carre itself, but its lore and the essences of its complex beauty, was just that, an idea.

Flo Field demurred. She could remember names and dates if she absolutely had to, but she could forget them, too, and there was every chance in the world that at the very instant she should be remembering a date to tell a tourist she would be much more interested in staring at an archway or a grille she had seen a hundred times, but which always burst on her with fresh wonder. However, she and Lyle Saxon decided to try out the idea. The first year they earned $200 in guide fees. Then it was decided that she made the better guide of the two, and so she has been "illuminating her New Orleans" to visitors ever since.

A Gifted Story-Teller

She has a talent for telling old Creole stories. She has written and had produced at Le Petit Théâtre of New Orleans a play called "A La Creole," which New Orleans people agreed has never been surpassed by any other New Orleans playwright—and, of course, not by any playwright outside New Orleans!

She keeps on with her writing, and she finds plenty of time to take tourists around her New Orleans, but she has a job too in the office of the Board of Liquidation, so that you can't ever catch her when she has much spare time on her hands. And by now she has a son, S. S. Field, whose stories have been printed in some of the anthologies.

Of course the Vieux Carre is somewhat changed these days. It is tourist-wise now. The ancient cobblestones have given way to modern concrete. In the Rue Bourbon and the Rue Royale there is a new generation of shopkeepers. There are studios and tea rooms and souvenir shops that have grown like mushrooms.

Where once it was no great matter for Flo Field to manage to get around with all the tourists who wanted to spend time actually seeing the Vieux Carre, now there would be work for quite a number of guides. But the people who know New Orleans, and know Flo Field too, say that you might have a hundred guides and not find one like Flo Field.

If you're going to New Orleans and want to see the Vieux Carre and, moreover, want to see it with Flo Field, all you have to do is stop someone on the street and ask for her. If they're New Orleans folk, they'll be able to tell you where to find her. If they aren't, chances are they're looking for her too, and you can all go along together.

Presbyterian Group Ordered to Drop Name

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Common Pleas Court ordered yesterday that the Presbyterian Church of American discontinue the use of the name because of its similarity to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Presbyterian Church of America was organized in Philadelphia, in June, 1936, by clergymen and laymen who separated themselves from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The suit was brought by the Rev. Henry B. Master; the Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, Stated Clerk, and the Committee of the General Assembly.

SCHMIDT'S
January
House Cleaning
SHOE SALE
for Men and Women
at 25 to 50% off
PITTSBURGH
525 Smithfield St., cor. Oliver Ave.

Go . . . to the
Streamline
Food Markets in
Pittsburgh
Wheeling, W. Va.
Washington, Pa.
Greensburg
Erie, Pa.
McKeesport
Coraopolis
Tarentum
Cleveland, O.
New Kensington
Butler, Pa.
Kittanning
Blairsville
Monessen
And More to Come
STREAMLINE
"THE SAVEWAY"

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Year's Most Distinguished
SALE!

Entire Stock of Reg. 50.00 to 65.00 Rogers Peet Suits and Coats 39.75

Entire Stock of Reg. 65.00 to 95.00 Rogers Peet Suits and Coats 49.75

Genuine French Sedan
Montagnac Coats
The Classic of the Famous
Rogers Peet Clothes
Regular 135.00 and 145.00
$100.00
All sizes. Single and double breasted Chesterfield models and double breasted ulster models.
Rogers Peet Shop—Second Floor

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

When Paris Packs Its Bag for the Winter Holiday

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Choosing a Holiday Wardrobe For Ship or Snowy Height

Gay Togs Suit Days on Deck; Filmy Frocks, the Night. Woolens Go North, With Boots and Snug Headgear

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The winter holiday is becoming more and more a feature of modern life and, in Paris, at least, it is by no means confined to the leisured class. Only yesterday, sitting with my head in a long, white bag, scanning the pages of "L'Illustration," I was aroused by the voice of my little hairdresser.

"And where is Madame going for her holiday?" she asked.

"I haven't thought about it yet. Summer is a long way off."

"But surely Madame will take a winter vacance. Everybody goes away after the New Year. I myself will leave for Gstaad on Saturday for a week of the winter sport"; and, seeing my look of astonishment, she added: "Mais, oui. I cut my holiday in half. I take one week in August, and one week in January. C'est l'habitude, maintenant."

Takes a Bit of Thinking

And a very sensible "habitude," it seems to me; and, incidentally, a great boon to the dressmakers, for whether one travels north or south, a complete outfit is indicated. Cruising in the Mediterranean is a popular form of winter holiday and the wardrobe for this takes a bit of thinking out, for if one is wise one will select clothes which can be worn on next summer's holiday, as well. Starting with the tweed traveling suit and heavy topcoat, in which one embarks, one's wardrobe runs the gamut from swimming suit to the dressiest of evening frocks.

In case you, too, may be contemplating a winter cruise to the West Indies and "all points south," let us consider what you will need. First the swimming suit (for every big ship has its swimming tank), still the tight-fitting, one-piece model in jersey or knitted wool, but with this difference, the new models have the brassière bodice, which makes for modesty and comfort. With this go deck sandals in linen or canvas (which can also be worn with other costumes, for high heels, except for evening, are taboo on shipboard). Shorts of linen or light woolen, with a mannish shirt and, if one wishes, a knee-length coat of the same material with short sleeves and ties at the waist and neck—this for the younger generation. For the older woman, loose flannel slacks in gray, white or navy blue, creased at the sides, sailor-fashion, with a bright-colored blouse and kerchief which may be worn around the neck or over the head, as one wishes. A knitted jacket is a comfortable accessory with either costume.

For Shore Trips

For shore trips, a light-weight jacket and skirt, which one can wear in the spring, for the cooler days, and simple frocks (no frills or furbelows) of gingham, linen or viyella for the warmer weather. Viyella, by the by, has become a very popular material for suits and frocks, as well as blouses. There are new designs in checks and plaids which are having a great success. Mme. Schiaparelli is showing a plain frock of diagonal plaid viyella with long sleeves, high neck and bright leather belt which would be a very practical addition to the cruising wardrobe. Gingham, always fresh and youthful, is a most satisfactory material for the tropics. In a frock of this old-fashioned fabric with short sleeves and a little turn-over collar with bright ribbon ties or a big bow of white organdie and a wide-brimmed sun hat or a kerchief of the gingham tied over the head, one is ready for the most strenuous day of sight-seeing.

To Wear After Sundown

So far the cruising trousseau has not been expensive, but one must loosen the purse strings a bit when it comes to the evening costumes, for there are all sorts of "gay doings" after sundown on even the most modest of these floating hotels. Three evening frocks are an absolute necessity. First, a simple dinner frock, which is also quite suitable for the cinema or bridge party. The latest models have long tight sleeves and are high at the back of the neck, with the front décolletage in a square or heart shape. The material may be silk jersey satin, silk or woolen crepe or lace. The latter with gored skirt, long, transparent sleeves and unlined back of the bodice, has become a "classic" for dinner at home or afloat. Whether in black, white or a color, it is always smart and practical.

Dinner gowns of silk jersey have rather tight skirts, either draped at the side, very full at the front or shirred down the entire length of the side seams. If one prefers an extra evening gown in place of the conventional dinner frock, the addition of a long-sleeved bolero, of either the material of the frock or of sequins or lamé transforms it into a proper dinner gown.

At Least Two

Two evening gowns are the minimum required for even a fortnight's cruise. A crisp taffeta or slipper-satin with spreading skirt and the popular brassière bodice in any light, becoming color (Molyneux has a lovely one in pale blue), this for one; and for the other—let's see—tulle is impractical and lamé is apt to tarnish in the salt sea breezes, so let's say chiffon, the new, heavy quality which drapes so beautifully. This made on molded lines, of any color that one may choose—white, by the by, is always good and at the end of the voyage it can go to the dyer and its life be prolonged for another holiday. We needn't go into the accessories for the cruise—sleeping pajamas and dressing-gown of gay wash silk, shoes, parasol and all the other etceteras to suit the individual needs.

So much for the sunny South, but maybe you prefer the joys of the frozen North for your winter holiday. If so, the skiing costume is the main consideration, whether you ski or not. All sorts of costumes have been tried out, but that which we may call the "classic" has survived them all. A heavy waterproof wool (usually gabardine), it has baggy trousers tucked into heavy woolen socks, a heavy knitted sweater and a windproof jacket, zippered up the front, or a trig reefer or tightly fitted tailored jacket, which may or may not be of the same color as the trousers.

Headgear and Footgear

The headgear may be a knitted cap, a woolen "peasant's handkerchief" tied under the chin, or the jacket may have a fleece-lined hood which can be drawn over the head. The younger generation scorns any sort of head covering. Heavy, hand-sewn boots and knitted socks and gloves and scarf are other requisites. The distinction of the skiing costume is its color scheme, which each one must think out for herself; with a background of navy, black, bottle green or brown gabardine, one may work out her own salvation in any color of the rainbow.

Skating is becoming an extremely important winter sport and this requires quite a different type of costume. I am sending you a photograph of Jacques Heim's idea of what this should be. Mme. Schiaparelli thinks quite differently; she makes a wide gored skirt of bright Scotch plaid viyella, a navy blue jacket lined with the plaid and a plain navy blue sweater, stockings and beret.

A topcoat of shaggy fur or heavy wool is an absolute necessity, and so also are snow-boots ("arctics" to us!) for tramping in the snow. Though the ski costume is perfectly permissible for afternoon tea at the hotel, it is a comfort to discard these cumbersome garments for a plain frock of woolen jersey, long in the sleeves and high at the neck, with perhaps a splash of golden sequins on the shoulders or at the front of the bodice, or a wide, bright-colored sash tied with long ends at the side. With the warm sport coat, one may sally forth for a bit of local color at the village café or a call at a neighboring hotel.

In the matter of evening gowns, one may indulge in models in glittering lamé, velvet, broadcloth, or heavy silks and satins. A long, warmly lined evening coat is also a comfort. The photograph of the evening coat and frock designed by Creed for the winter sports holiday is particularly appropriate.

Left—A Suggestion for the Gala Night of the Winter Cruise. Evening Frock of White Lace Embroidered in Silver With Sash of Ruby-Red Taffeta. The Headdress of Red Roses Has a Little Black Tulle Veil Spangled in Red and Green. From Chanel. Center—Tailored Evening Ensemble for the Winter Sports Resort, in Pale Green Broadcloth With Red Lining, Scarf, and Belt. Designed by Creed. Right—Skating Costume Designed by Jacques Heim, of Yellow Water-Proofed Cloth With Pipings, Scarf, Gloves, and Cap of Seal-Brown Velvet

Some Must, Some May, Be Written

Letters of Courtesy—Heralds of Our Thoughtfulness

The Personal Letter—2

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Less fun to write, perhaps, than the longer, intimate letters we discussed last week, but often demanded, are those notes we call "letters of courtesy." These are letters we write, not by way of reply to another letter, nor in expectation of an answer. They are simply the thoughtful acknowledgment of some kindness or obligation. Or they may be written to let an acquaintance or friend know that she is still in our thought. Such letters present countless opportunities for helpful expressions of courtesy, kindliness, encouragement, geninue appreciation.

Thank-you notes are the ones that have figured in much recent correspondence. Could we have intercepted the after-Christmas mails we might have assembled an imposing exhibit of this species of letter-writing. And we should have chosen for first place those friendly little notes about whose sincerity there was no question. Perhaps yours to Uncle Fred, thanking him for the lovely bag he picked out for you. You really were touched, and you've told him what a dear he is, how well the bag matches your winter coat, and how clever you think him to remember that you wear brown instead of black. He is pleased to feel that you appreciate his gift, for he has always been very fond of you. He can't mistake the genuineness of your words and they kindle a glow in his heart.

Then there is Betty Jane's to her Aunt Elizabeth; it is carefully copied on her new letter-paper. You remember how she had to ask you the spelling of almost every other word, but you let her think out the wording, though it must be confessed you had to keep after her till she finally set about it. Betty was almost as pleased with herself when she had finished as she was with the gay plaid scarf her aunt sent her. And Aunt Elizabeth will treasure that brief note from her small namesake far more than a more "perfect" one that you obviously had a hand in composing.

Spontaneity Is Welcomed

Nor would we omit the note you received from the young mother Catherine told you about. Although she doesn't know you personally, your best friend couldn't have written a sweeter thank-you for the sweater and bonnet you knitted for her little boy. So spontaneously grateful, and truly appreciative of the fact that you made them yourself. Now you know they were received with the same joy that went into their making. Yes, you would like to call on her some afternoon.

The thank-you note is one of the expected social courtesies. So is the bread-and-butter letter. Many people chafe at their necessity; some consistently ignore them. But we are not concerned in this article with whether they should or should not be expected. The fact remains that unless we wish to be perhaps justly considered rude, we must include such letters in our correspondence. This being the case, we would have them welcomed as opportunities to send cheery greetings along the byways of social relationship.

Few Rules Are Necessary

Why not accept their challenge? You know the kind you like to receive. Not those that sound perfunctory and "dutified." They always remind you of that saying—"the gift without the giver is bare." For just so, the thank-you without the thanker is bare. Of course, the writer alone can remedy that discrepancy. Not all the rules and examples one might cite could help one there. If, on the other hand, the writer is genuinely appreciative, few rules are necessary. The letter should be spontaneous and informal; originality is especially prized. And naturally one says something complimentary about the gift or the entertainment. Such a note, straight from the heart, can spread an aura of gladness over the recipient's day.

Strengthen Friendships

Aside from these "must" letters, there are many courtesy letters that "may" be written. Letters we are seldom obliged to write, but which may add much to the pleasure of our own and others' lives. They bind our friends to us, and help us to make new ones. Perhaps you have heard that Matilda has been advanced to a more responsible position in her office. Although you have seen her scarcely at all since you married and left the firm, you are still interested in her progress; so you sit down and tell her so, rejoicing with her over her well-deserved promotion.

Perhaps a friend or acquaintance is going through a period of stress, with some financial or other problem to be worked out. She may not have told you about it, and you need not mention it. But a friendly little note expressing appreciation for her friendship, or telling her what her example as a mother—or as a devoted daughter, whatever the case may be—has long meant to you, may be just the bit of cheer that will renew her courage.

The opportunities for writing such letters are limited only by one's thoughtfulness—and one's time and inclination. If the inclination is strong enough, however, the time will probably not prove a serious limitation. One secret is always to have the proper materials on hand, so that precious moments are not lost in gathering together paper and pen, address book and stamps.

A useful plan is to have a portfolio that may be carried to any spot in the house, or out. It should have a cover stiff enough to serve as a good writing surface. It need not be an expensive affair; for years I've used one I made myself from heavy cardboard, covered with cretonne securely glued down. Inside it has one pocket and a large blotter.

Using Odd Moments

One business woman I know habitually carries pen and note paper in her purse; and many are the friends who can testify with pleasure to the fruitfulness of her scheme. They need not know, nor would they care if they did, that Nancy's delightful notes were written at a restaurant table while she was waiting to be served, or dashed off in the station between trains.

All the letters discussed in this article should be more or less informal in style, depending on the degree of acquaintance of the correspondents. They should be friendly and personal. They need not be long. Sincerity and directness are their backbone; exaggeration of the feeling or sentiments expressed is ineffective. And, of course, the sine qua non of such a letter is that it be done at the opportune moment. It may be, as a friend of mine rather charmingly put it, that "the thought of putting pen to paper always seems a lovely thing to leave till the following day." But with a letter of courtesy, if putting it off till tomorrow will make the moment inopportune, it will cease to be a letter of courtesy. If you choose the right moment, and if you are genuinely yourself, your letter cannot fail.

This group of informal articles on letter writing is running on Wednesdays.

Through the Editor's Window

And Now We Have 'Fashion Cycles'

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So often it is said that we womenfolk in changing our fashion or style of dress or in wearing some new peculiarity of hat, are ruled by mere whimsical desire for anything that is different. In fact most of us with laughing apology have accepted this comment of our fickleness as a fact. But Fashion, it seems, does not mirror a supposititious feminine fickleness. Instead, it records steadily recurring cycles of change, as humanly traceable as (and even more gaugeable than) the accepted business and industrial cycles. At least this is the thesis of a new book, wrought out of a statistical study and scholarly investigation of style trends from 1760 through 1937. "Recurring Cycles of Fashion" by Agnes Brooks Young (Harper and Brothers, New York. $3) should do much to free womankind of one more criticism that they are ruled by impulse and whim.

In this book Mrs. Young presents in salted-down form the materials of her study for all to examine. From some 3000 examples of styles worn enough to be unmistakably the fashion in the years from 1760 through 1937 she selects a type to represent each year. Running along in a panel, the pictures are challenging; for even casual observation shows up distinct trends and recurrences. Her method, then, is to point out definite changes within these trends and to deduce from all, a principle of change which brings about recurrence at astonishingly regular intervals.

Our famous fashion designers may turn for their inspiration to a popular exhibit of Oriental art, or to Renaissance paintings because Italy is much in front-page headlines; but Mrs. Young would show that these so-called "arbiters" of Fashion are themselves, consciously or unconsciously, influenced by the same principles of change that sway us all, and are successful only as they adapt the ideas gained from these news events to the direction being taken by Fashion in its recurring cycles.

Fashion, then, might be classed as a form of human behavior. It expresses the familiar social balance between imitation and variation. It is a form of change which, according to Mrs. Young, takes place along distinct and recognizable lines, continuous, with detailed modifications going on within the trends—all evolving in cycles which swing similar styles around again after a certain predictable length of time.

That hat you bought in a frivolous moment and afterward wondered how you could have done so may have been one of the radical spurts some designers have at the beginning of each season of change. It will not be accepted simply because it is not in line with the permanent trend.

There are no really new fashions, says Mrs. Young with the wisdom of a Solomon. Our silhouette in a century goes through various expressions of backfullness contours, tubular contours, and bell-shaped contours, about five years bringing a form of each around again. Even the men are circling around in a fashion orbit, although Mrs. Young calls their present standardization a case of arrested development, due to an acute social urge to imitate, to conform to type, in recent years.

To me, one of the oddest things about the recurring cycles of women's fashions has always been the element of mirth that enters in when we look back. If ever you are hard up for something to laugh over, join with your friends in describing to one another some of the hats you once wore, or even the dresses you especially prized. An interesting point is that you will rock with laughter only over those which are fairly recent—within about 10 years. The further back you look, the better the styles seem, until you return in thought to a period far beyond your own memory, which seems quaint and charming. Most of us today, for instance, find thoroughly attractive the billowy skirts and tight bodices worn in the Sixties by Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy Alcott in "Little Women." But when we think of the strange tubes with loose belts around the hips, for dresses, and the inverted cups down over our ears for hats, that we all wore in 1928-29 we dissolve in laughter.

Do you remember climbing on streetcars in a hobbleskirt? And did you, too, have a favorite hat, an enormous straw with a brim like the gutter around a house? Did you ever wear white stocks at the neck of tailored white shirtwaists? Not blouses! Blouses were the billowy handmade things of dainty handkerchief linen you wore under "suspender dresses" as a child or with the Highland kilted skirt you loved.

"Fashion in dress depends for its very existence on the freedom of choice of individuals," Mrs. Young says in concluding her final chapter, a fascinating one on the Nature of Fashion. Calling Fashion an economic absurdity because it is productive of untold waste, she questions how far it will be given scope in any planned economy. "The world has not yet witnessed a free encounter between the power of fashion in women's dress and the sovereign forces of a socialistic state, but presumably that contest is destined to be staged somewhere in the not far distant future," is her interesting observation. As she sees it, the conflict will begin by the planners decreeing a suspension of fashion; this will be followed by a spontaneous disregard of the decree by the feminine part of the population. "Next," she adds, "will come the showdown, and how that will result, no one can foresee."

So next time anyone, because of our hats, calls us womenfolk mere chasers of any change that comes to hand, simply because we are a fickle sex, unstable in all our ways, we might remind them that Fashion is apparently an accurate expression of human behavior and no more an indication of whim than the business and industrial cycles all too generally accepted as dictators of human welfare.

And incidentally, if you are interested in a thoroughly readable but quite serious study of this whole question of fashion modification and change, you would probably enjoy Mrs. Young's book.

A Wednesday Column

Style Points for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The dress suit is much less exclusive than formerly and for that reason one sees many outfits partially spoiled by lack of attention to detail. Compared with day clothes, evening dress needs a lot of care and trouble. It rarely has the same chance to adapt itself to the wearer, being less pliable and less homely. There is always something ceremonial and stand-offish about a boiled shirt, white waistcoat and the cut of an evening coat.

Collaboration Essential

Close collaboration is needed between tailor and shirtmaker; while the wearer himself must lend a hand. In nothing else does it strike one so forcibly that it is tough to be smart. A man who wishes to shine in dress clothes should never hurry over the processes, but give time and attention to fitting. With a little pains the ordinary citizen can compete with the man who keeps a valet.

Must Needs Be Meticulous

Unless an individual has leisure and is something of a dandy, he usually buys suits and shirts separately. With dress clothes one must needs be meticulous, for the problem is more subtle. The coat, made from fine and delicate cloth, is worn over a rigid shirt front. By its construction the coat is always open and has little support; while the shirt, with that perversity which seems to characterize inanimate things, will not settle down peacefully, but tries to push waistcoat and coat out of gear.

Always the Villain

Just as women's frocks are generally built on the foundation of a corset, so, in this instance, a man's coat should be moulded on the starch and linen underneath. The shirt has always been the villain of the piece. Years ago the wide front bulged and sometimes emerged from a horseshoe-shaped waistcoat. Gradually fronts have become narrower and waistcoats taken on a V instead of U formation.

The Only Way

Although fronts are contracted, unless they fit across the chest they still upset the outer garments. Therefore the plan in good houses is to fit dress clothes over a client's dress shirt. That is the only way to get harmony all round, including the tops of trousers. Another point touches the shirt cuff, which should be no wider than possible; while coat sleeve ought to accord with shirt. A narrow sleeve helps to increase the waistiness of coat, by means of optical illusion. Cuff must never come more than half or three-quarters of an inch below coat.

Backless Waistcoat

The backless waistcoat assists in giving men a soigné appearance at night; and there is a tendency to further whittle it down to the size of a waist-belt or cummerbund. Outside breast pockets are small and merely contain tenuous squares of cambric; but a more sensible hanky can be stowed in trousers pocket or coat tail.

Men sometimes complain of the stuffiness of a dress shirt. An attempt has been made to obviate this by cutting body and sleeves of cellular fabric, fronts and cuffs remaining of marcella or linen.

Dual-Purpose Suit

One of the latest ideas for spring is a four-piece dual-purpose suit. Made of saxony cloth, it includes an extra week-end sports jacket, in a check to tone with the quieter pattern of suit. This forms an attractive substitute for the over-done sports jacket and flannel trousers. A man can change into the check coat on Saturday morning in the city and back again on Monday (or Tuesday) after his stay in the country. Probably it will often resolve itself into a five-piece ensemble, containing an overcoat to match the odd jacket. A delightful range of paired designs (plain and pattern) will be available.

Spats in the News

Spats are once more in the news, not the white or lavender sort for decoration, but of stout box cloth; the most popular shades, grays and fawns with some browns. This comeback has been aided by the severe weather, when spats appeal for motoring as well as street and office. Although thick socks keep the feet warm, many prefer thin ones all the year round. These curtailed gaiters, which owe their name to an abbreviation of spatterdashes, worn by soldiers early in the eighteenth century, lend an air of jauntiness, but should be avoided by outsize feet.

Presaging Spring Styles

Rings are being made round sports shirts for 1938. One spring range exhibits dark, close-ribbed shirts with half sleeves, white horizontal stripes adding a bright effect. Others in gray have dark green and white stripes. Overcoatings for the new year comprise check-back designs on Scotch tweeds. Ox-blood suitings are being pushed. Paisley pattern ties are in vogue and braces of moiré silk.

Style Points for Men—direct from London—is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Cranberries Assume Many Guises

Cranberry Parfait

Beat together with fork
½ can cranberry sauce and
2 level tablespoons confectioners sugar. Whip
1 egg white and
½ pint cream. Combine the two mixtures. Flavor with
1 teaspoon almond extract, and chill. Serve with a square of cranberry sauce on top.

Cranberry Meringue Pie

Mix
1 tablespoon flour
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 egg yolks. Add
1 can cranberry sauce. Cook three minutes. Add
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon vanilla. Cool. Place in baked pastry shell. Cover with meringue made with
2 egg whites stiffly beaten and
2 tablespoons sugar. Return to oven until brown.

Cranberry Sherbet

Crush
1 can cranberry sauce. Add grated rind and juice of
1 lemon and the juice of
1 orange. Freeze partially. Fold in
2 egg whites stiffly beaten and
1 cup whipped cream. Continue freezing.

Cranberry Bread Pudding

Soak
Bread in
Milk until soft. In buttered baking dish, alternate slices of bread
Cranberry sauce
Raisins and
Lemon juice, covering top with
Bread crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven, and serve with
Lemon sauce.

Kitchen Kinks

Double your recipe of biscuit shortcake. The next day sprinkle them with water, reheat in the oven or in a frying pan, serve with berries or stewed fruit. The same can be done to leftover biscuits.

On Pancakes or Waffles

Brown sugar mixed with cinnamon is, we think, delicious served on hot pancakes or waffles.

American Sugar Cookies

Here is an old favorite in most American homes:
Beat
2 eggs until light and airy. Add
½ cup butter. Continue beating. Add
1 cup granulated sugar. Continue the beating. Sift together
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt, and
1½ cups flour. Add to the egg mixture. Add
1 tablespoon milk. Drop onto a greased cookie sheet from a teaspoon, and space two inches apart. Bake in a hot oven 10 minutes. This makes 3 dozen cookies. Bits of citron, raisins or nuts may be pressed into the center of each cookie, or granulated sugar may be sifted lightly on the top, after the cookie is removed from the oven.

HAIR NETS
AMERICAN LEADER BRAND
Same quality as advertised in the Monitor for years. Single or Double Mesh, Regular or Bob Size.
Regular Shades ..... 2 doz. $1.50
White, Gray, Lavender ..... 1 doz. 1.50
White or Lavender, fringe style 1 doz. 2.00
Gray, fringe style ..... 1 doz. 1.50
Postage Paid
HARRY L. COE
927 Century Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

COFFEE SUBSTITUTE
Wholesome, Delicious
Introductory Offer
Send 3c in stamps for generous sample or 25c for 1-lb. package, equal to 80 cups.
HOLLYWOOD CUP, INC.
421 Wall St., Los Angeles

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
(Grey, White or Lavender, 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid In the Monitor
Agents Wanted Since 1922

Honey Face Cream
Internationally used by discriminating women. $1.50 by mail. Booklet.
JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York

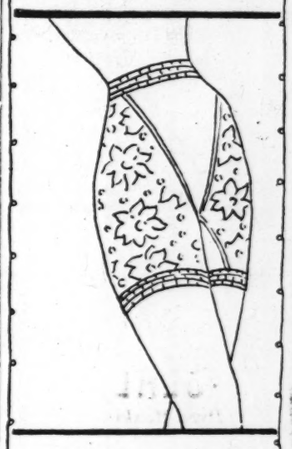
ROBERTA HOLLAND
White Fruit Cake, made from a Pennsylvania family recipe. An unusual delicacy suitable for all seasons.
2 lb. cake $2.50, 3 lb. cake $3.75, 5 lb. cake $6.25
(Postage Prepaid in U. S. A.)
P. O. BOX 54, YONKERS, N. Y.

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 Broadway, New York City

MONARCH FRUITS
'GROWN where NATURE does her BEST
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 85 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.

Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery
Wears Twice As Long
SNAG-PROOFED is America's most beautiful silk hosiery—and the most economical to wear. Sworn facts of actual wear tests by National Testing Laboratories prove amazing patented Snag-Proofed Process gives double wear to every pair of Snag-Proofed Chiffon Hose and cuts hosiery bills in half. Beautiful, sheer and RINGLESS. Individual length service.
Sold Only by Authorized Home Service Representatives. Write Us for Name of Nearest Representative.
AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS
Dept. B-112, Indianapolis, Ind.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
Splendid money-making opportunities are open in many localities for ambitious women to take care of big demand for Snag-Proofed Hosiery, either spare or full time. Experience not necessary. Hosiery samples furnished. Commission collected at time of sale. Write AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. B-112X, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kickernick
Style Freedom pair
Sheer Discipline
For Curves



A lace "Lastex" Pantie does wonders toward slimming you!
It's firm and strong for all its fineness. Short and medium lengths.
Ask your dealer or write
Winget Kickernick Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Style Unlimited!
She dresses on a small budget, yet has a frock for every daytime occasion. For she's a Joyce Hubrite patron! Above, a dress of authorized good taste and unexcelled value. In exclusive Everfast Sanforized linen with hand braided buttons and scarf of linen. In various color combinations—blue, black, aqua, and dubonnet dominating. Sizes 12 to 20. At fine stores everywhere. $7.98
FREE—Write for booklet of New Spring Fashions and name of nearest dealer. Address Dept. C-19.
Joyce Hubrite FROCKS
Styled by
HUBRITE INFORMAL FROCKS, Inc.
112 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"YOU'LL LIKE SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES BETTER!"

RUTH COLEMAN
Beautiful Paramount Player
All over the country, more and more readers of the Monitor, both men and women, are turning to these super-quality Sitroux Cleansing Tissues. Fine-textured . . . softer . . . more absorbent than ordinary tissues—and, most important, stronger, so they don't "come apart" when in use. Ideal for cleansing the skin. Perfect, too, when used as a soft, sanitary disposable handkerchief.
Keep a box of these economical tissues handy—on the dressing table, in the kitchen, bathroom, garage and car. They save laundry bills! Ask for Sitroux (pronounced "Sit-true") face tissues.
TWO BIG SIZES 10c and 20c
SITROUX (PRONOUNCED "SIT-TRUE") AT 10¢ STORES

The Home Forum

The Invasion of the Buntings

WHEN we first went to the cottage, Mrs. Penn used to "come and do for us," as she gravely entitled her daily leanings on broom handles. The Sussex man or woman "may not be druv," as the saying is; but, once Mrs. Penn had the conversational bit between her teeth, she was off at a gallop. We learnt many things of interest about people who had lived in the house, many about Mrs. Penn's own family; so that, when she decided to leave, we felt the daily "doing" for the cottage would have lost much of its charm. We had reckoned without the Buntings.

IT ALL BEGAN with Agnes. "There's Mrs. Bunting's second eldest," Mrs. Penn informed us, "as'd like to go into service. She's only just left school, but she cooks a treat." By the end of the week, Mrs. Bunting's Agnes was duly installed.

She was a shy little person, with a round serious face. Every day she walked over, washed dishes, made the beds and leant on Mrs. Penn's broom. When the gardener left to go to a permanent post at Colonel Embleton's, it was Agnes who came to the rescue.

"My eldest brother," she said, in her breathless little voice, "as works over to Roylatt's. He could come in the mornings afore he goes, and three evenings a week when he's finished."

Brother Frederick was at work that evening when we came back from the coast. How word had flown five miles away to Roylatt's, we could not think. It seemed that Agnes had taken command of the situation before we had.

THE BUNTINGS THEMSELVES lived in, or rather overran, a cottage at the opposite end of the village, where two roads join. They had one small field and hen-run, but Mr. Bunting had tacked up a notice beside the gate:

Teas for Cyclists. Eggs.
Fresh cut vegetables and Fruit.

We wanted to add "Buntings for Hire."

It was not long before the next Bunting, William, was coming to help Agnes. She cooked neatly and agreeably, and William did the washing up. That first winter he was officially installed, out of school hours, as boots, kitchen-boy and chief woodcutter. He and Agnes had both bought themselves second-hand bicycles with their earnings, and were at any hour of the day to be seen whirring down the drive or back again in an ecstasy of speed. Meanwhile the garden throve under Brother Frederick's care as it had never thrived before.

One fine winter's day we discovered Daisy Bunting assisting in the wood-chopping. She is next in age to William, but her diminutive stature makes her look younger. It was a little alarming to watch this baby swing a chopper as large as herself, but our anxiety was misplaced. She flicked the axe over her shoulder and split the log with a nonchalance and efficiency which put our doubts to shame.

AFTER THAT IT was no use struggling against such an all-embracing system. There is no branch of household activity in which the Buntings cannot produce an expert, from mending hot-water pipes to replacing a blown-down aerial. In the village, we are known as the family for whom the Buntings "do." They take the dogs out for exercise; and are to be met striding down the road, with one or other of the puppies being taught dutifully to walk at heel.

They do our shopping for us, whirring down to the village on their bicycles, armed with lists. When we have rashly made a purchase on our own, Agnes informs us firmly: "Mother bought that yesterday for tuppence less." It was Agnes, too, who decided that the garage needed to be white-washed; and we meekly awaited lunch until half-past-two, while she and William got it done. This afternoon a small and unknown child interrupted a sedate party on the lawn to inquire: "May I have Albert?" rather as though we had hidden him under the tea-table. We could only imagine that Albert was the still smaller Bunting who had been weeding the drive and to avoid whom, only that morning, we had driven right through a bed of prize dahlias as his small unmoving body remained seated in the right of way.

THERE IS, WE feel, only one explanation of this overwhelming invasion and we are, on the whole, inclined to be flattered. It has a great deal to do with the white foxglove which has mysteriously seeded itself in the garden this year. There is a saying in Sussex that, if you have found favor with the little folk of the hills, white foxgloves will grow wild in your garden. Whether or not the Buntings are, indeed, the "fairisees" is a point of doubt. But we like to think that Sussex has taken our occupancy of the cottage kindly, and is showing its approval in so liberal a way.

P. W.

Stockholders' Day

PERHAPS—yes, undoubtedly—the reddest of all the red-letter days on the Old Colony's calendar was "Stockholders' Day." That day appealed to practically every adult on the Cape. It was—or I seem to remember that it was—the day of the annual meeting in Boston of Old Colony share-owners, and to every holder of a share of its stock the Old Colony provided a free ride to and from the metropolis.

Of course, you can see what that meant. As the railroad extended its line down the Cape, continuing on from Sandwich to Yarmouth and, finally, from Yarmouth through to Provincetown, residents of the towns through or near which the tracks were to be laid were solicited to buy railroad stock. And a great many of them did so, the well-to-do buying several shares, the less prosperous buying two or one. Consequently, there were a good many shareholders in each town.

And on Stockholders' Day, as the railroad announced, your certificate was your ticket. If you owned twenty shares, or one share, of Old Colony stock, you could on that day travel from your home town to Boston and return, without the transportation costing you a penny. You were invited so to travel. And did the Cape accept that invitation? It did.

Aunt Mary had been saying that she must do some shopping soon, but she guessed she might as well put it off until Stockholders' Day. Great-uncle Jonathan, across the road, had some business to attend to in the city and he, too, figured that Stockholders' Day was as good a time as any to do it in. Mr. Howes, who kept the largest general store, and Captain Bailey, who kept the little shop opposite the schoolhouse—the place where we youngsters used to buy stick candy during the forenoon recess—were going. So, too, were Captain Snow and his wife, and the Hamlins and the Southers and—oh, almost everyone who owned a certificate. People like the Hamlins and the Southers could, of course, perfectly well afford to pay their fare, but that did not make any difference. Why pay when an opportunity was offered to ride without paying? It was true that the long trains were sure to be frightfully crowded and that there would be discomfort and inconvenience, but a penny saved was a penny earned. This was thrifty New England. . . .

If we had any errands to do in the big city, Stockholders' Day was the time to do those errands. If there were no errands, then go just for the sake of going—that was the idea.

Mr. Godfrey met Mr. Crowell at the post-office.

"Goin' up to Boston Stockholders' Day?" asked the former.

"Ya-as," mournfully, "I'm goin'. And, heavens and earth, how I hate to think of it! All that crowd and all!"

"Got somethin' 'special to go for?"

"No."

"Then why do you go?"

"Eh?" indignantly. "Sam Taylor says he'll lend me his certificate, if I want it. Got to go, ain't I?"

It may be—I have forgotten—that the actual certificate was not used. It may be that some form of pass was issued by the railroad to the shareholders on its list. That makes no difference. The fact remains that, on Stockholders' Day, a goodly proportion of Cape Cod's population went to Boston and came home again "free gratis for nothing."—From "Cape Cod Yesterdays," by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — By Courtesy of Mrs. Chester Beatty and Rosenberg & Helft

LA MENDICANTE ROMAINE: *An Oil Painting by Degas*

THIS beautiful old painting, "La Mendicante Romaine," which is in the private collection of Mrs. Chester Beatty, was done by Degas when he was a youth of twenty-three. It shows the artist's early preoccupation with character, which is such a marked feature of his later portraits and pictures of dancers. Degas sought neither to point a moral nor to adorn a tale. With his incorruptible artistic integrity, he went straight to the point, seized on the heart of his subject, showed the hawklike profile and independent bearing of the woman. The color of the picture is subdued in tone, beautifully harmonized.

Another feature, so characteristic of Degas, which appears in this early portrait of the beggar woman, is the complete un-selfconsciousness of the sitter. One of this artist's great attractions is that, in his portrayal of female subjects, he is as impersonal as a mirror. Among the bevies of dancers, on the stage or in the studio, in the intimacy of their own rooms or in public places, Degas might have been invested with a cloak of invisibility, moving about among them unseen, unknown. Whistler had a certain affinity with Degas, perhaps because both men were strongly influenced by Japanese prints; but Whistler's figures are always intensely self-conscious. They pose, they swagger magnificently, and one, therefore, never finds in them the same complete intimacy that one does in Degas' pictures.

With his exquisite talent, his untiring curiosity in artistic matters and his large output, it is strange to think that in his own day Degas exhibited seldom and sold little. True, he was in the happy position of being economically independent, being on his father's side an aristocrat and, on his mother's, sprung from hard-headed wealthy business men. Degas' spur to work was, therefore, only the relentless drive of his own zeal to draw.

Query to Lyra

WHO knows what sound
The spinning world, unwound,
Wakens through the silences of space?
Or is that tone
Which has not yet been known
The privileged music of a coming race
And will our children hear the overtones
Of wide and narrowed circles of the zones?
Will some sleeper on a rock-ribbed hill,
Stretched across a granite shoulder blade,
Dream of another music, thinner still,
That unseen offspring of a star have made:
Listen, and hear it when the moon is black,
When stars slip outward from the golden track,
While the Milky Way, that fiery crown
Of space and stars, tilts hour by hour around
The steadfast Pole, and the Bear sinks down?

FLORENCE ALONSO

Paris to Marseilles in 1644

THE summer now drawing near, I determined to spend the rest of it in some more remote town on the river Loire; and, on 19th April, I took leave of Paris, and, by the way of the messenger, agreed for my passage to Orleans.

The way from Paris to this city, as indeed most of the roads in France, is paved with a small square freestone, so that the country does not much molest the traveller with dirt and ill way, as in England, only 'tis somewhat hard to the poor horses' feet, which causes them to ride more temperately, seldom going out of the trot, or *grand pas*, as they call it. We passed divers walled towns, or villages; amongst others of note, Chartres and Etampes, where we lay the first night. This has a fair church . . .

Taking boat on the Loire, I went towards Blois, the passage and river being both very pleasant. Passing Mehun, we dined at Baugenci, and slept at a little town, called St. Dieu. Quitting our bark, we hired horses to Blois, by the way of Chambord, a famous house of the King's, built by Francis I, in the middle of a solitary park, full of deer, enclosed with a wall. I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design, especially stair-case, mentioned by Palladio. It is said that 1800 workmen were constantly employed in this fabric for twelve years: if so, it is wonderful that it was not finished, it being no greater than divers gentlemen's houses in England, both for room and circuit. The carvings are indeed very rich and full. The stair-case is devised with four entries, or ascents, which cross one another, so that though four persons meet, they never come in sight, but by small loop-holes, till they land. It consists of 274 steps (as I remember), and is an extraordinary work, but of far greater expense than use or beauty. . . .

We arrived at Blois, in the evening. The town is hilly, uneven, and rugged, standing on the side of the Loire, having suburbs joined by a stately stone bridge, on which is a pyramid with an inscription. . . . Blois is a town where the language is exactly spoken; the inhabitants very courteous; the air so good, that it is the ordinary nursery of the King's children. The people are so ingenious, that, for goldsmith's work and watches, no place in France affords the like. The pastures by the river are very rich and pleasant . . .

We had a most delicious journey to Marseilles, through a country sweetly declining to the south and Mediterranean coasts, full of vineyards and olive-yards, orange trees, myrtles, pomegranates, and the like sweet plantations, to which belong pleasantly situated villas to the number of above 1500, built all of freestone, and in prospect showing as if they were so many heaps of snow dropped out of the clouds amongst those perennial greens. It was almost at the shutting of the gates that we arrived. Marseilles is on the sea-coast, on a pleasant rising ground, well-walled, with an excellent port for ships and galleys, secured by a huge chain of iron drawn across the harbour at pleasure; and there is a well-fortified tower with three other forts, especially that built on a rock; but the castle commanding the city is that of Notre Dame de la Garde.—From the Diary of JOHN EVELYN.

Mercy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist sang (Psalms 23:6), "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

To most of us there comes a time in our human experience when what we need is the heart-satisfying assurance that God is merciful to us; that He tenderly cares for us, no matter how we may seem to have fallen below the standard of perfect sonship with Him, which He has set for all. In a time, perhaps of extreme trial, loneliness, or distress, when human friends fail to meet our need, and we, alas, temporarily fail in our highest purpose—then it is that God's mercy is most sorely needed, and then it may be found. Oh, the blessed love of God, the love that will not let us go!

It was his love of God that carried David safely through his earthly pilgrimage and restored him whenever he fell short of his ideal. David was so sure of God's love that, no matter how far he strayed from the path of rectitude, he knew that Love would seek him out, follow him, overtake him, and refuse to let him go. The word "follow" in the twenty-third Psalm has the meaning, in part, of "accompany; attend."

Christ Jesus, the greatest exponent of God's love ever known, illustrated the merciful love of God in the parable of the lost sheep. He said (Matthew 18:12), "If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?"

Here he illustrated the Love that would not let man go, but sought him out, and brought the loved one back safely. This parable points to the Father's love, which is always present to comfort and heal every one of us.

Someone may ask, But how can we reconcile justice with mercy? Justice we must exercise if we are to reflect divine Principle, but let us be sure that we "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment" (John 7:24). Jesus rebuked the Pharisees of old, who omitted "the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith" (Matthew 23:23).

Mercy and justice, though individual qualities, reach their highest expression when each supplements the other. Shakespeare perceived this and wrote,

"And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

Let us remember that Christ Jesus, while relentless in destroying the evil which confronted him, was ever merciful and compassionate to the sinning and the sick. Likewise, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fearlessly rebuked sin and hypocrisy, but at the same time had boundless patience with the erring and strove to bring them back to the recognition of their true selfhood. How tender are her words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 11), "Love metes not out human justice, but divine mercy;" and farther on she says (p. 13), "The only justice of which I feel at present capable, is mercy and charity toward every one."

She insists, however, on the repentance and reformation of the erring, writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 36), "Escape from punishment is not in accordance with God's government, since justice is the handmaid of mercy." How different this is from the ordinary human method, which sometimes would make mercy the handmaid of a false sense of justice!

Mercy sweetens human experience. How graciously it lifts the weary and oppressed in the midst of unequal mortal ways. The practice of mercy increases humility, softens austerity, and uncovers and destroys self-righteousness. It enlarges compassion and makes beautiful all human relationships. Without it, none are wholly great or noble, wise or good. Christ Jesus included it in the Beatitudes, saying (Matthew 5:7), "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." This implies the necessity of extending mercy and forgiveness to others, since mercy knows no condescension or patronage, no perpetual reminding of error, or cringing obligation. Mercy restores the penitent, healing, blessing, and purifying. Such is the mercy that is incumbent upon all followers of Christ, Truth.

Such great importance did Mrs. Eddy lay upon the necessity for showing mercy that she specified in the sixth of the several Tenets of Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 497), that "we solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure." Thus she endeavored to safeguard the members of the Church of Christ, Scientist, from losing the spirit of the Christ.

The perfect man of God's appointing expresses the love of which mercy partakes. In belief only can we stray into the bypaths of materiality, where mercy seeks us out; for in reality we are never away from "the house of the Lord" (Psalms 23:6). Thus is human consciousness redeemed through divine Love.

One who sits by the seaside and ponders the things of Spirit may find an uplifting, brimming sense of gratitude in likening the depth of the sea to the fathomless depth of God's dear love, the ceaseless motion of the waters typifying His active, constant care.

"There's a wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice,
Which is more than liberty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Miséricorde

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PSALMISTE s'écriait (Psaume 23:6): "Oui, le bonheur et la grâce m'accompagneront tous les jours de ma vie, et je passerai de longs jours dans la maison de l'Eternel."

Sur le plan humain, nous passons presque tous une fois ou l'autre par des temps où il nous faut l'assurance réconfortante que Dieu est plein de miséricorde envers nous; que Sa tendre sollicitude nous entoure, même si nous paraissons être tombés bien au-dessous de la norme fixée pour tous — la filialité parfaite qui doit nous unir à Lui. Quand nous sommes assaillis par de cruelles épreuves, par l'isolement, la détresse; quand les amis terrestres s'avèrent insuffisants à nous aider, et que nous-mêmes, hélas! avons temporairement fléchi en ce qui concerne notre but suprême—c'est alors que la divine miséricorde est le plus nécessaire, et que nous pouvons la trouver. Quelle bénédiction que l'amour de Dieu, cet amour qui ne nous abandonne jamais!

L'amour qu'il avait pour Dieu protégea David pendant tout son pèlerinage terrestre, et le rétablit chaque fois qu'il s'était écarté de son idéal. Pour David, l'amour de Dieu ne faisait aucun doute; aussi savait-il que même s'il avait quitté la voie de la droiture, l'Amour viendrait à sa recherche, le suivrait, le rattraperait et refuserait de le laisser partir. Tel qu'il est employé au Psaume vingt-trois, le terme "accompagner" a notamment pour synonymes "suivre, s'occuper de."

Mieux que tout autre, Jésus le Christ a rendu tangible l'amour de Dieu — amour et miséricorde qu'illustre sa parabole de la brebis perdue. Le Maître disait (Matthieu 18:12): "Si un homme a cent brebis et que l'une d'elles s'égare, ne laisse-t-il pas les quatre-vingt-dix-neuf dans les montagnes, pour aller chercher celle qui s'est égarée?"

Par cet exemple, Jésus montrait que l'Amour ne permet point à l'homme de se perdre, mais le cherche et ramène son bien-aimé sain et sauf. La parabole en question indique l'amour du Père, amour sans cesse présent pour consoler et guérir chacun de nous.

Peut-être demandera-t-on: Est-il possible de concilier la justice avec la miséricorde? Sans doute quiconque veut refléter le divin Principe doit exercer la justice; mais assurons-nous que nous obéissons à ce conseil: "Ne jugez point sur les apparences, mais jugez suivant l'équité" (Jean 7:24). Jésus réprouva jadis les pharisiens qui négligeaient "ce qui est le plus important dans la Loi: la justice, la miséricorde et la fidélité" (Matthieu 23:23).

Quoique étant des qualités individuelles, la miséricorde et la justice atteignent leur expression la plus élevée lorsqu'elles se complètent mutuellement. Shakespeare avait observé cela, car il écrivit:

"Justice tempérée par la miséricorde
Offre l'image du pouvoir
Qui ressemble à celui de Dieu."

Souvenons-nous que s'il ne manquait jamais de détruire le mal qui se dressait devant lui, le Christ Jésus était toujours miséricordieux et compatissant envers les pécheurs ou les malades. Suivant cet exemple, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, réprouvait fermement le péché et l'hypocrisie; mais envers ceux qui s'égaraient, elle faisait preuve d'une patience sans bornes, s'efforçant de les amener à reconnaître leur individualité véritable. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 11), elle écrit ces tendres paroles: "L'Amour dispense non pas la justice humaine, mais la miséricorde divine;" plus loin elle dit encore (p. 13): "La seule justice dont je me sente à présent capable, c'est la miséricorde et la charité envers tous."

Cependant Mrs. Eddy insiste sur le repentir et la réformation de ceux qui sont égarés, car elle écrit à la page 36 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Echapper à la punition n'est pas conforme au gouvernement de Dieu, puisque la justice est la servante de la miséricorde." Quelle différence entre ceci et la méthode humaine habituelle, qui voudrait parfois que la miséricorde fût la servante d'un faux sens de justice!

La miséricorde rend plus douce l'existence humaine. Lorsque le sentier mortel paraît raboteux, elle soutient tendrement ceux qui sont las ou accablés. Pratiquer la miséricorde augmente l'humilité, modère l'austérité, démasque et détruit le pharisaïsme. Ainsi la compassion s'accroît et tous les rapports humains deviennent plus beaux. Le caractère auquel manque la miséricorde n'est pas entièrement grand ou noble, sage ou bon. Jésus le Christ mentionne cette qualité dans les béatitudes, où il dit (Matthieu 5:7): "Heureux les miséricordieux, car ils obtiendront miséricorde!" Ceci implique l'obligation d'être compatissant, de pardonner à son prochain; en effet, la miséricorde ignore la fausse condescension, les airs supérieurs, les fréquents rappels d'une erreur passée, la servilité. La miséricorde relève le pécheur repentant; elle guérit, bénit, purifie. Tous ceux qui suivent le Christ, la Vérité, doivent faire preuve de cette miséricorde.

Mrs. Eddy tenait la miséricorde pour une qualité nécessaire, très importante; et parmi les Articles de foi de la Science Chrétienne, le sixième a cette teneur (*Science et Santé*, p. 497): "Nous promettons solennellement de veiller et de prier pour que cet Entendement qui était en Christ Jésus soit également en nous; de faire aux autres ce que nous voudrions qu'ils nous fissent; et d'être miséricordieux, justes et purs." Ainsi notre Leader a voulu protéger les membres de l'Eglise du Christ, Scientiste, contre la perte de l'esprit du Christ.

L'homme parfait, conforme au plan de Dieu, exprime l'amour dont participe la miséricorde. C'est seulement d'après la croyance que nous pouvons nous perdre dans le labyrinthe de la matérialité, où la miséricorde vient à notre recherche; car en réalité nous ne quittons jamais "la maison de l'Eternel" (Psaume 23:6). Ainsi la conscience humaine est sauvée par l'Amour divin.

Devant le spectacle de la mer, ceux qui méditent les choses de l'Esprit peuvent ressentir une gratitude immense et vivifiante s'ils comparent les abîmes de l'océan avec l'incommensurable profondeur du tendre amour que Dieu nous témoigne; et le mouvement continu des eaux symboliserait Sa sollicitude active et constante.

"De Dieu la grâce est très vaste,
Aussi vaste que la mer;
La bonté de Sa justice
Est plus que la liberté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

To a Long-Gone Chinese Architect

How could he hold so wide a vision
In his mind?
Of vast courts swinging broadly
Like the sea,
And curved roofs rising
To the music of the wind,
And carved white marble terraces,
As pure as clouds.
How could so great a vision shine
In one man's dream?

M. M. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition ... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper .. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

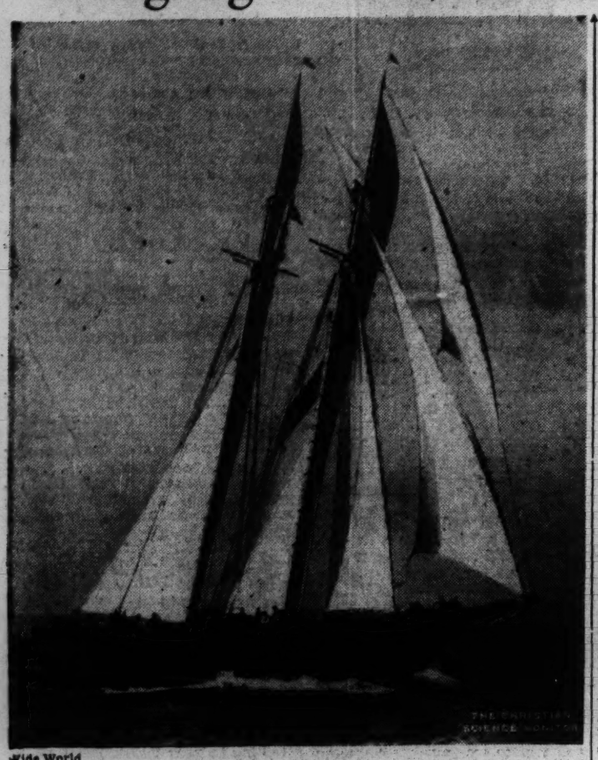
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1938

Dangling of $50,000 Bait Stirs Plans for Fishermen's Classic



Wide World

The Gertrude L. Thebaud Under Full Sail Off Gloucester

Ewing Galloway

Canadian Fishing Schooner Bluenose in Race

Friendly feud between men of Lunenburg and Gloucester flares up as prospects of another race between the Bluenose and Thebaud are forwarded

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The sea Battle of the Century is brewing among fishermen of the north Atlantic. The friendly feud between the men of Lunenberg and Gloucester has suddenly flared into its old-time fervor. From the gold-topped sanctuary of the Sacred Cod, in fact from the very throne room, comes word that Governor Hurley favors appropriation of $50,000 to sponsor an international fishermen's race off Cape Ann next summer.

And so what looked like a spell of seasonal slackness in the affairs of fishing men and ships has turned into an old-fashioned, stove-league talkfest such as this port has not heard or seen since that windy day off Sambro Head in the autumn of '31, when the racing men of Gloucester headed home empty-handed in their quest for the International Fishermen's Cup.

All Hands on Deck

Just when inhabitants of this Cape Ann haven have scuttled below for the usual forty winks before word comes north on the balmy wings of gulf stream breezes that the mackerel are running once again off Hatteras, the news from Boston brings all hands on deck with a joyful start. It has been seven years now since the Canadian champion Bluenose and the dainty little Gloucesterman Gertrude L. Thebaud split tacks for the trophy Sir Thomas Lipton bequeathed for this historic Downeast sailing rivalry.

Needless to say, heated debate on the merits of the two crack racing schooners have cooled off considerably, and salty yarns about their respective capabilities have been spun rather thin. And so the plan to have the State promote another contest is all that was needed to start the pitch boiling around the ship chandleries and sail lofts and up in the rooms of the Master Mariners Association where Gloucester's captains foregather.

Many Schemes

There are as many schemes for laying out that prospective prize haul of $50,000 as there are sailing "experts" in Gloucester. That sum is a lot of money in any North Shore skipper's language in times like these, when even the fleet-winged Thebaud is forced to idle out the winter moored to Mello's Wharf. But no one believes a $50,000 fund is a cent too much if the Gloucester fleet is to send a champion from its midst to do battle with that ungainly herring-choker from Lunenberg.

An elimination contest to select an American challenger for the International Fishermen's Race would be a costly undertaking in itself. But such a contest would not be necessary, for there is no question as to the fastest fishermen hailing from Cape Ann today. All Gloucester is for the Gertrude L. Thebaud, tub-trawl-and-dory!

Run Into Money

The job of fitting out the challenger will run into more money than even a syndicate of sporting skippers could put up nowadays. The captain's share from a trip to Georges doesn't measure up to the fishermen's luck a fellow used to talk about in the days when a schooner went down to Le Havre or Grand Banks to salt down a six weeks' haul of halibut or cod and then raced home to Gloucester or Boston with everything but the cook's nightgown drumming in the wind aloft.

Diesel engines have long since

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Acting Governor Kelly Prods Utilities Board

In Boston Today

Out Again, in Again, Once Again, Kelly!

It takes more than step ladders, splashing paint and the will-o'-the-wisp movements of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to keep down Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

Each time that Mr. Hurley has left the State during the last few months, Mr. Kelly has been acting up as Acting Governor. And today he was at it again.

Despite the fizzling of his lower light rate crusade three weeks ago, due to the hasty return of the Governor, Mr. Kelly took up the fight again today.

In the protected seclusion of his own office, he dictated a peppery letter to J. Burke Sullivan, Hurley-appointed chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, winding it up with a dashing signature—"Francis E. Kelly, the People's Governor Pro Tempore."

"I respectfully request you," wrote the People's Governor Pro Tempore, "to take immediate steps to obtain for the people of our State that to which they are justly entitled, namely, lower electric light rates."

In a further paragraph, the P. G.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

State College Inquiry Ordered

Charges of 27 employees in the heat and light department of Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Mass., that they have been "grossly mistreated" by the college administration, resulted in the appointment of Hugh Baker, president of the college, and Joseph Bartlett, a trustee, as a committee to investigate the employees' contentions, at the annual meeting of the board of trustees in the State House today.

This action was taken on direction from Governor Hurley, through his secretary, Paul C. Ryan, following complaint of the employees to the Governor over pay and working conditions.

Mr. Baker said he had received no formal complaints, nor had Fred C. Kenney, treasurer, until two employees came to protest on a question of overtime. This matter, he said, had been adjusted.

"To my knowledge," said Mr. Baker, "all charges of unsanitary and unhealthful working conditions are wholly unfounded."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature from about 8 degrees to 12 degrees; Thursday cloudy, possibly an occasional snow flurry, rising temperature; moderate northerly winds, shifting to easterly or southeasterly and increasing Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight, probably followed by snow with slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight, Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, snow Thursday night and possibly in west portion Thursday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast, increasing Thursday and weather becoming overcast tonight, probably followed by snow Thursday except near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Bermuda	60	58	Minneapolis	28	26
Boston	4	3	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	22	22	New York	8	6
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	30	30
Helena	26	24	Philadelphia	12	10
Kansas City	30	26	St. Louis	22	24
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	64	62	Washington	20	18

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 19.
B—Minimum, Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:29 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:00 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

Liquor Men Asked To Warn Drivers

An appeal to the men in the liquor industry to reduce drunken driving through an educational safety program for the drinking public was made by Carl D. Goodwin, supervisor of the highway division of the Massachusetts Safety Council, at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at the Hotel Bradford yesterday.

This can be accomplished "by establishing a black list whereby no dispenser would be allowed to buy liquor unless he is willing to cooperate," Mr. Goodwin said.

Reproducing a recording of safety messages arranged by the Massachusetts Safety Council, Mr. Goodwin stated that by means of orthophonic reproducers, patrons of the various licensed liquor dispensing establishments in Massachusetts could be warned at intervals about the danger of driving after drinking.

Bang! Mercury Hits Below Zero

Despite reports from the suburbs of unofficial readings of 6, 14 and 22 degrees below zero, Boston stood on an official 3 degrees below as the low for last night. This reading held through a five-hour period from 3 to 7 a. m., and was the coldest reading since Dec. 29, 1935, which also had a low of 3 degrees. Trawlers returning to port today were singularly free from ice.

A remarkable feature of today's cold was the phenomenon of "temperature inversion." The observa-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

New Profit Seen For N. H. Farmer In Herb Raising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Herb growing as a money-making proposition was advocated here today by Frederick W. Baker, supervisor of the New Hampshire WPA herb cultivation project at Pembroke. Success of the project, an exhibit from which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, is attracting attention in Washington.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who saw this exhibit in connection with others on display from all over the country, said she thought a great many people could turn to herb raising and do it profitably. She pointed out that it does not take a great amount of space or particularly fertile land, and it may be another "much-needed way of earning money" for many farmers.

Mr. Baker says that hard-headed New Hampshire farmers are becoming convinced that raising herbs is a practical proposition and that already seven of them have over an acre planted in herbs, while 22 others have smaller plots. They are realizing some income.

"I am convinced," declared Mr. Baker, "that a substantial increase in New Hampshire income can be realized from herb cultivation. Herbs can be grown on poor land, what is now called submarginal land. In fact, some herbs grow best on such land." While Mr. Baker spoke only from his experience in New Hampshire, he sees no reason why herbs cannot be successfully raised in other New England states.

"Opportunity for a revival of herb cultivation in the United States—every New England farm and garden at one time had its herb patch—is great," Mr. Baker said. "At the present time we import practically all our herbs. The long ship voyages from Odessa and Japan and Spain and other foreign lands and the lingering ship smells do not help the quality of the imported articles."

That there is a demand here for herbs is exemplified by the request to Mr. Baker from one purchaser for five tons of catnip.

Herbs successfully raised in New Hampshire include sage, lavender, vurnett, pyrethum, sweet basil, pennyroyal, spearmint and wormwood in the flavor and perfume group.

Senator Fred Brown visited the exhibit last week and Mr. Baker has conferred with him regarding continuance of WPA money for the project.

Winter Carnival Ball

The Melrose Winter Carnival Ball, which is the opening event of the Winter Carnival in Melrose, will be held in Memorial Hall, Friday, Jan. 21, at 8:30 p. m.

Parkman Opens Tobin Drive For Beacon Hill Aid

The drive of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for legislative relief from the financial burden imposed upon Boston's taxpayers through Metropolitan District Commission improvements opened on Beacon Hill today when Henry Parkman Jr., newly appointed corporation Counsel of Boston, made his first official appearance at the State House.

The former Republican State Senator, prominently mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination this year, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs to oppose legislation providing for Metropolitan District improvements of the Aberjona River and a portion of the upper Mystic Lake. He also opposed extension of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway.

Mr. Parkman pointed out that he appeared then to lay the groundwork for the later submission of legislation by Mayor Tobin for a complete re-study of the apportionment of functions and costs not only of the Metropolitan District but of the State as a whole.

Mr. Parkman asserted that Boston now shouldered more than a fair share of the cost of various Metropolitan districts and state projects. He told the committee that requests would later be made for the transfer of many highways, parks, reservations and beaches from Boston's jurisdiction into that of the district or state, thus relieving the city of a part of the maintenance and improvement expenses. Many of these facilities, he said, afforded advantages to residents of other communities which should be made to share the costs.

While Mr. Parkman's visit was one of many he will make this year to gain legislative support for Mayor Tobin's proposals, it involved him in a complicated 1938 political picture, for Mr. Parkman met Acting Governor Francis E. Kelley, Democrat, in a State House elevator, and upon invitation spent a few minutes in the Acting Governor's office.

The visit gave Mr. Kelley an opportunity to announce that Mr. Parkman had visited him "to pay his respects to the Acting Governor," and to report that Mr. Parkman had said, 'I may be sitting here some day," referring to the Lieutenant Governor's chair. However, Mr. Kelley related that the Boston corporation counsel said he would not oppose Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Parkman, when told of the Acting Governor's report, laughed and denied that the conversation had any political significance. However, some political observers were quick to draw from the reported remark that Mr. Parkman might later be candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mayor Limits Time Given To Social Affairs

Declines All Engagements at Night for Balance of Winter

Greets Director

Sixteen days in office have convinced Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that he cannot permit social obligations to outweigh official responsibilities. From now until next spring, he announced today, he will accept no social engagements at night.

The Mayor does not propose to become a recluse, he told the press at his noon conference. He intends to attend all luncheons to which he is invited officially and take the time out of his busy official day to greet all conventions, large and small, which come to Boston. His social calendar, however, will be limited to daylight hours.

Attends Three Dinners

Events of last night and this morning had much to do with the Mayor's decision henceforth to tend to his official knitting. His schedule last night listed six engagements, three of which were dinners.

This morning, when he arrived at his office, he experienced difficulty forcing an entrance because of the generous outpouring of stage folk, the press and others assembled to observe the formal call of Cecil B. De Mille, Hollywood director.

Around 11 a. m. School Street was treated to a tremendous din. Sirens sounded and a police escort swung up to City Hall gates with the Hollywood visitor in tow. Three guards completed his personal escort. The De Mille party, and the press, took possession of the executive offices.

The Mayor was detained on business, and did not arrive until 11:20 a. m. He received Mr. De Mille graciously, but shied away from Hollywood flattery.

Job in Hollywood

"We could use you in Hollywood," suggested the movie director, looking intently at the Mayor.

The Mayor replied he preferred political life to celluloid drama.

Flash lamps then winked and flared to record the meeting.

About this time the blare of a band was heard in the distance. The harmony increased in volume and in a moment the band marched right into City Hall, picked up Mr. De Mille and then about-faced to escort him to the President's Birthday Ball headquarters in Newspaper Row, Washington Street.

While something of a semblance of a business office was being restored, one of the Mayor's secretariat remarked that two hours' work had been lost. This led the Mayor to declare he could not continue on a schedule of arrival home at 2 or 3 a. m. and rise at 8 or 9 a. m. to carry on the day's work. He, therefore, proposed to scrap evening engagements.

The press suggested Forest P. Hull, former City Hall editor of the Boston Transcript, now editor of the City Record, be given the portfolio as social deputy for the Mayor.

Springfield Mayor Plans City Affairs Radiocasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19—Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield plans a series of radiocasts from his office in City Hall. The first will be made tomorrow at 6:30 p. m.

The radiocasts are designed to acquaint the citizens more fully with the functions and duties of the Mayor and all city departments. Time has been given by Radio Stations WMAS and WSTR of this city.

Governors of N. E. Put Flood Solution Up to Roosevelt

Balk on Federal Control Issue as President Comes Out for U. S. Power to Build and Administer $10,000,000 Prevention Projects

Congress Democrats From the Area Swing to Centralization Program

Agreement Is Hoped for After Conference of the State Executives at the White House, Coupled With a Reception and Luncheon Gatherings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The Governors of the six New England States conferred with President Roosevelt today in the hope of bringing order out of a tangled flood control situation.

The conference followed President Roosevelt's endorsement of the Brown-McCormack Bill, which would eliminate local contributions in the case of flood control projects producing electric power, thus putting sole responsibility for construction and maintenance in the hands of the Federal Government.

Democratic members of Congress from the New England States have agreed to put their united support behind this bill in the hope of getting construction started on the $10,000,000 program authorized for New England under the 1936 Flood Control Law.

The Governors spent half an hour with the President, but were unable to reach any solution. A meeting was called for later in the day, at which State and Federal experts will go further into the subject.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut declared the Governors were not in favor of the McCormack bill as it now stands and were still in hope that the states could keep control of power-producing projects through interstate compacts.

Rates Discussed

The only other matter brought up at the conference was the report that southern freight rates might be decreased and thus increase competition offered to New England industry by southern manufacturers. Governor Cross said it looked as if difficulties on that subject "can be ironed out."

The position of the individual Governors on the President's "offer" to pay the entire cost of flood control projects which produce revenue, in return for full federal control, had not been clarified before they went to the White House. Only four of the states are directly concerned in the interstate compacts: Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and of their executives it was assumed that some, at least, would object to handing over full control to the Federal Government.

However, the opposition to accepting an additional grant from the Federal Government to the tune of $7,000,000 had seemed to be crumbling somewhat. Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) of Massachusetts, who had been reported to oppose the plan, was reliably said today to have changed his view and to be ready to support it.

The Massachusetts Executive had conferred earlier in the day with Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, co-author of the Federal control plan. But even before this conference, advices from private sources asserted that he was now leaning favorably toward the President's proposal.

Amount Involved

Involved in the issue is $7,0000,000 for the four compacting states, but the question of state's rights comes sharply to the fore—mingled, however, with charges of public power advocates that unless some such control as now proposed is given to the Federal Government, the private power companies will get control of the new projects for which the taxpayer is paying.

Judson King, the public power crusader, charged last autumn that New England was the "spearhead" of a drive to defeat the New Deal's power aims. Other advocates of the "yardstick" theory of competing with and controlling public power companies have rallied behind the Brown-McCormack bill. It may have been only coincidence, but J. D. Ross, who runs the Bonneville Dam project, and shortly is expected to take over the whole vast federal networks in the Northwest, was a visitor to the White House offices a few minutes before the New England Governors conferred with the President.

The financial set-up, as provided under the earlier compacts and agreements with the Federal Government established the following payments:

Merrimac River	
Federal	$7,725,000
State	3,500,000
Connecticut River	
Federal	$10,028,900
State	3,344,100

Under the Brown-McCormack bill, the total of roughly $7,000,000 previously to have been paid by the states would be taken over by the Federal Government.

The Governors who met with the President in addition to Governors Hurley and Cross were Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, George E. Aiken of Vermont, and Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire. Each brought with him a staff of advisers, but these were not admitted to the White House meeting.

Plans were laid for separate state luncheon conferences before a public statement was made as to conclusions reached.

The New England Council, which arranged the mechanics of the Governors' Washington visit, arranged for them and their advisers to meet informally with the New England Congressional delegation at a reception at the Mayflower Hotel late this afternoon. James W. Hook, president

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Dooley Is Ready To Take O'Hara's Race Track Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19—Former Judge James E. Dooley, vice-president of the Narragansett Racing Association, today offered his services as operator of the race track in place of Walter E. O'Hara, president and managing director.

Judge Dooley announced he will be a candidate for the job at the special meeting of stockholders of the racing association, to be held Feb. 9. At this election, Mr. O'Hara will fight plans to remove him.

The struggle between O'Hara and anti-O'Hara forces within the association now apparently centers around which of the two men would better guide its affairs. Whether the selection of Judge Dooley, for many years campaign manager of former United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R), would put the track in better grace with Gov. Robert E. Quinn (D) was doubted in political circles.

Mr. Metcalf recently has been on terms that are none too friendly with Governor Quinn, and even with the moguls of his own party, including Peirce H. Brereton, chairman of the Republican State Committee. He is one of the chief owners of the Providence Journal, however, which has opposed Mr. O'Hara and urged a referendum on repeal of the race betting law.

Judge Dooley said he and some of the directors of the racing association will urge the stockholders to remove Mr. O'Hara and allow Mr. Dooley, as vice-president, to carry on the work of president until the regular meeting of the stockholders in June. He said his faction would urge that the post of managing director be eliminated.

Political observers wondered what effect on the stockholders' meeting the power of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket would have. The race betting law provides that a license must be issued for the Narragansett races by the city of Pawtucket and Mr. McCoy is reported to have said he would not issue a license unless Mr. O'Hara remains as the track's manager. The Governor, of course, has stated frequently he will not issue a state license if Mr. O'Hara is retained.

Vermont Summer Home Sales Passed All Records in 1937

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19—Sale of Vermont properties for summer somes in 1937 exceeded all records, Gov. George D. Aiken told the Montpelier Chamber of Commerce in an address last week. With records still incomplete, the Governor said figures showed these sales would total more than $1,000,000.

Reviewing the year in Vermont, the Governor spoke optimistically of the outlook for 1938. Some of the factors in continuing state progress, the executive said, were the increasing number of persons coming to Vermont either for part or all-year residence, better farm conditions, improving state revenues, better relations with Canadian neighbors, and the prospect that every department of state government would keep within its appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The price of milk was at low ebb when he took office, Governor Aiken related, with the price $1.35 a hundredweight. He described this as the worst problem he had to face when he took office. After a struggle for many months, the Governor said, it was decided that purely cooperative measures would not be a success, and an appeal was made for establishment of the federal license system in the Boston market. As a result of federal regulation of the market, the price of milk has risen to $2.27 a hundredweight, and "instead of a headache is almost a shining spot."

Old-Age Aid

Vermont paid $403,979 to old-age assistance recipients during the six months ending Dec. 31, announces W. Arthur Simpson, state director. The number of those receiving grants during the last month of the calendar year was 5214.

Mr. Simpson estimated that a high point in monthly payments might be reached this month because of industrial changes, seasonal conditions and other factors. To meet such emergencies and changes, he said, a large number of new grants and increases had been made since July 1. In June the average case load was 3869 and the average

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Federal Aid of $125,000 Used In New Hampshire Jobless Pay

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19—Within a week approximately 10,000 unemployed New Hampshire workers will receive their first benefit payments from the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The New Hampshire division has received $125,000 from Washington to care for its initial payments. More than 10,000 workers have registered to date; but some of them have already returned to work, while others have been found ineligible.

When the payments start, several hundred who are now on WPA projects will be obliged to leave that employment and accept their unemployment benefits, which in the majority of cases will be less than the $13 a week they receive on WPA. Many of these families will be unable to get along on their benefit payments and will have to resort to regular direct relief for supplementary assistance. After such persons have received their benefits for the maximum period and have been unable to obtain private employment, it is expected that they will be returned to WPA rolls.

It is expected that at the outset the benefit payments will approximate $100,000 a week, but it may run somewhat less. The Unemployment Compensation division has worked out a system for handling payments to workers eligible for benefits who may be out of the State. These will file where they are, and the papers will be forwarded.

Shoes Added to Textiles

The Montello Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass., a subsidiary of the Fashion Shoe Company of Boston, has moved to Pembroke, N. H., where it will occupy part of a former textile plant. Operations are expected to start this week, with 125 workers at the outset and peak operations calling for 200 workers. Textiles had formerly been the dominating industry of the community and the introduction of a shoe plant marks a step towards diversification of its industries. It is expected that a group of Pembroke business men

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Theaters

Wilbur—
"If I Were You," by Paul Hervey Fox and Benn W. Levy. Starring Constance Cummings. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—

"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 10:42 a. m., 1:47, 4:52, 7:57. Stage: Mischa Auer, Sheila Barrett, Gomez & Winona, and others. Preview tonight at 10:30. "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda.

Boston—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:14, 10:19. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell. 11:51 a. m., 2:56, 6, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. Also "The Black Doll." Featuring Nan Grey, Donald Woods and Edgar Kennedy.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 12:30, 3, 5:45, 8:25.

Sub—
"Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "A Bride for Henry," starring Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchel, Simone Simon and Bert Lahr. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre.

Scollay and Modern—
"Stand-In," with Joan Blondell and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour and the Yacht Club Boys. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Also "52nd Street," with Jan Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts.

University—
"Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Handy Andy," featuring Will Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Another Dawn," with Errol Flynn and Kay Francis. 8:50, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Manhattan Melodrama," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 9:55. Tomorrow: Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." Also "Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer.

State and Orpheum—
"Nothing Sacred," technicolor, starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also, "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Don Terry. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 10:40, 1:30, 4:20, 7:13, 10:04. State: Patricia Bowman, Sylvia Clark, Nina Allen and her Silvertones. Tomorrow: "Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosmary Lane. Stage: "Harmony Lane," Georges and Jalna, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Fators.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

South Station—
"Fake Charities Exposed." Lowell Thomas Travel, and Donald Duck. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.

Exeter—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 3:20, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Life Begins With Love," featuring Jean Parker and D. Montgomery. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Tomorrow: "Madame X," with Gladys George and Warren William. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Community Theater Society—
Three short plays: "A Strength I Have Never Known," by Roy Lovely; "Ol' Captain," by Virgil L. Bayer; "No Not the Russians," by Osmond Molarsky. John Perkins, director. Lampoon Building, 57 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:45 (also Jan. 20).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Lecture by Mrs. Sayward on the subject "Flowers in Design." 11.

The Children's Museum—
The Little Theater Group weekly meeting, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3.

Free Demonstrations
Miller System of Correct English
for Adult Education
Thursday, Jan. 20, 8 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.
HOTEL VICTORIA
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.
Come and ascertain whether you speak and write Correct English.

Jonquils Tulips
Gladiolus
and All Spring Flowers
Hoffman
Massachusetts at Commonwealth
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Conservatories at
730 Memorial Drive, Cambridge

IVY... America's Fashion Corset
A reduction of 10%
In price will be effective on all regular models of IVY Corsets and Foundations during January.
IVY CORSET SHOP
300 Boylston Street, Boston
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY

CLEARANCE
536 pairs of
ARNOLD AUTHENTICS
$7.95
regularly $10.95
We are closing out just five styles (one illustrated) of these popular spectator sport shoes at substantial savings. Included are black and tan calf, black, brown and blue bucks. Sizes are broken, so come early! Smart style creations, hosiery, handbags, etc., also greatly reduced.
THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Place, Boston, Only

We Believe These Are The
Most Outstanding Casual Coats
at
25.00
28.00 36.00
There are hundreds of coats at these prices wherever coats are sold, but we feel that there are not SUCH VARIED TYPES—ESPECIALLY OF THIS QUALITY—AT THESE PRICES. Designed with infinite care . . . nicely lined . . . made of exceptionally fine fabrics . . . each coat will give unusual service, and, because of classic styling, will remain smart indefinitely.
Camel Hair Coats • Fleeces • Homespuns
Imported and Domestic Tweeds
Interesting Mixtures • Solid Colors
Misses' and Women's Sizes, Fifth Floor
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Busch-Serkin Sonata Cycle Again Hailed

The Arts in Boston

The second recital in the Busch-Serkin cycle of the Beethoven violin sonatas was given last night in Jordan Hall. The audience was larger than at the first reunion, and again there was an ovation expressed in shouting and stamping as well as in exceptionally warm and prolonged handclapping.

The program contained the sonatas in F major, op. 24, A minor, op. 23, and A major and G major, op. 30, nos. 1 and 3; a program representing for the greater part of its course the lesser known and less imposing works of the master in this form. The F major and the A major sonatas forecast the Beethoven that was to come; the others represent more the composer of the period. Yet each of them contains many measures characteristic of Beethoven in their unexpectedness. The Adagio of the F major and, in lesser degree, that of the A major, are essentially Beethoven.

The performance of all these works presented them in their most favorable light. Again we marvelled at the team work of the players, so complete that one mentality seemed to direct it—that of the composer himself. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the rhythmic vigor, the precision, the subtlety of nuance, the mutual virtuosity of the playing. It was such as to make us feel that here was the musical thought of Beethoven, revealed so clearly as to make us forget the medium. Even the Menuetto of the G major Sonata, which can easily become tiresome, was made to seem brief. And the unflagging vitality of the playing left no doubt that Beethoven was speaking. These recitals constitute a high light of the season. The last one, on Feb. 1, will undoubtedly be a climax.

L. A. S.

Louis Corinth

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard, there is on display an exhibition of oils, water colors and etchings by the modern German artist, Louis Corinth. Whoever is familiar with the development of German art since the beginning of this century is no doubt familiar with the name and work of Louis Corinth.

Because the developments of modern art have been revealed to us through exhibitions in this vicinity only in a gingerly fashion, the German artists are virtually unknown. The Germanic Museum has gone far in making us less ignorant, and the splendid opportunities it provides with well-selected exhibits should be heeded by the open-minded student and appreciator of the arts.

The Corinth show looms large and vigorous. Portraits stand out in a dominating and assertive way, for Corinth chose forceful models and he painted their faces and expressions with compelling traits. This portraiture is as literary as it is pictorial, for Corinth used paint not only to give shape or contour, but to express character. Some of the colors are softened to hues almost inarticulate, something suggesting yellow, or mauve, or blue, something ethereal, vaporous. Other colors seem to have been flung at the canvas in vehemence, for the painter has let the pigment declare for itself without giving shape, pressure or indication. It borders on the lawless, the accidental, the extremely romantic, when all restraints give way to unmoderated feeling and the artist is motivated by intuition alone.

Such license was not a sudden acquisition of the modern artist. He first learned to handle paint with freedom in thick strokes and heavy impasto from the Impressionists, who were not emotional at all. They were simply being more realistic, truer to nature in their quickly applied, divided strokes. But the personal artists could not continue to record what they saw in such dispassionate manner; they had to be personal. Van Gogh is the next step; he transforms Impressionism, the depiction of things seen, to Expressionism, the record of experiences felt. The German artists were not too literal in their acceptance. At first they acknowledged the Impressionistic, but they soon shifted. In Corinth's pictures we discern a mixture of two styles, and we discover, further, an aftermath of the light-and-shade style, for occasionally there are some very dramatic shadows among the filmy colors, some stark modeling in the rough surfaces. It is romantic also to mix one's genres.

Ultimately the test lies in the result. Are the pictures strong? Yes. Are they beautiful? To some, no doubt. Are they better pictures than they are portrayals of moods? That is an arbitrary question. For us, Corinth does not begin to encompass the possibilities of color as do certain French painters. But there are moments when he rises to great heights, when he emerges from the thick sea of paint and gives us something exalting; for example the snowy landscape, the yellow roses, and one or two personal portraits. The painting, in keeping with the nature of the romantic, is uneven, rising to heights, and sinking to depths. But such stimulating, such provocative exhibitions are rare indeed.

D. A.

The Pro Arte Quartet

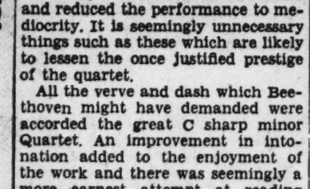
For its fifth concert in the series sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, the Pro Arte String Quartet offered the Beethoven Quartets Opus 130, in B flat major, and Opus 131, in C sharp minor.

As on previous occasions, there were virtually no available seats after the concert began, which should prove encouraging to the generous sponsor, and as upon previous occasions also, the quartet displayed the same qualities of musicianship—and the same faults. Its performance does not lack vitality, but it does lack finesse, and that quality comes only through concentration upon small details. It is inconceivable that the quartet does not rehearse diligently, therefore one is forced to conclude that it does not care to bring forward any but the most obvious points in the music it undertakes to present. Spirit in plenty was present during the first item on the program, yet the faulty intonation of the first violin ruined the lovely measures of the Cavatina and reduced the performance to mediocrity. It is seemingly unnecessary things such as these which are likely to lessen the once justified prestige of the quartet.

All the verve and dash which Beethoven might have demanded were accorded the great C sharp minor Quartet. An improvement in intonation added to the enjoyment of the work and there was seemingly a more earnest attempt at reading into the performance a sincere interpretation of this masterpiece. Although the balance between the instruments continues to be uneven, there was, nevertheless, a more unified expression from the players. The performance brought a rousing demonstration from the audience.

G. M. S.

WINTER PARTIES
HUGO'S
In SCITUATE
Open Roads Phone 750



AND COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
BEN BERNIE
AND ALL THE LADS
JANE PICKENS ★ LEW LEHR
BUDDY CLARK
The NEW U. S. ROYAL MASTER TIRE PROGRAM

American Dancers in an American Ballet

The Ballet Caravan
In "Yankee Clipper." The Company Will Appear in Jordan Hall on Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon

De Mille Sees 'Literature' Being Written in Movie Film

If Jean Laffitte, nineteenth century privateer, had not assisted the United States in the War of 1812, the country west of the Mississippi River might now be part of Canada, Cecil B. De Mille told an audience which overflowed into the aisles of the Metropolitan Theater, last evening.

A short time before, at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, Mass., Mr. De Mille declared before a group of 700 students and others interested in film history, that "the great literature of the future is the literature of celluloid." Expressing the opinion that great scenarists are rarer than great violinists, the speaker urged institutions of learning to train young men and women for motion picture careers.

"Motion pictures are both the greatest force for international good will and the greatest educational power in the world," he said. "It is the responsibility of America and American youth to develop this great industry and keep it great. Opportunities for young men are tremendous. It takes 64 separate departments to produce a great picture.

Film History Traced

Mr. De Mille traced briefly the history of the films and the part he has played in it. According to him, "pictures are better today than ever before," and he praised the Legion of Decency for giving the industry the impetus which bumped it out of time-worn channels. Of his 64 productions, Mr. De Mille prefers "The King of Kings," which has been seen by 600,000,000 persons all over the world, he said.

The audience at the Met had gathered for special screenings of Mr. De Mille's latest production, "The Buccaneer," with Fredric March, Akim Tamiroff, Francesca Gaal (a new Hungarian importation), and Margot Grahame. Miss Grahame also appeared on the stage after an introduction by the producer-director.

"One of the things of which we are most proud in our picture," said Mr. De Mille, "is the closeness with which our story of Jean Laffitte follows actual history."

Documents Checked

He told of the careful documentation which had preceded the making of the film and of the actual papers which contained the written promises of the English to Laffitte had he decided to aid that country instead of the United States.

Mr. De Mille, who has made such films as "The Ten Commandments," "The King of Kings," "The Crusades," and " The Plainsman," said that controlling explosions to look like cannon fire upsetting small rowboats "was harder than parting the Red Sea." The latter scene took place in "The Ten Commandments."

"And after all," he added, "the Red Sea had only been parted once before in history."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	"Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00	News; sportshow	News; Dance Revue ...	Yankee News Service.	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	George Hall's Orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review..
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Barry Wood's Or..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra .....
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Will Osborne's Orch ..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	"Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	The Three Shadows..
7:45	Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"..	Vocalist; organist	Ferley Stevens' Orch...
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shields' Revue:	"One Man's Family"..	Concert orchestra	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15	ica: sketch	orchestra; vocalists ..	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	Community Fund .....
8:30	Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Serenade: Wayne King	Hoosier Housewarmers:	Miss Gerry's Swing....
8:45	anna Durbin, or..	Jimmy Kemper's Orch .	and orchestra	variety musical	Jimmie McHale's Orch
9:00	Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra, Ru-	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "Por-
9:15	comment; orch.	dolph Ringwall, cond.	Hall Tonight"; Inter-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	traits in Oil" .....
9:30	Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra, Ru-	view; Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra .....
9:45	the Lads; soloists	dolph Ringwall, cond.	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra .....
10:00	"Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	dramatic sketch .	Nola Day, contralto....	rade"; Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Del Casino	NBC Minstrel Show;	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies;	Toby Harris's Orch.....
10:45	Network speaker ...	vocalists, orchestra	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Studio program .....
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service..	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Bob Crosby's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Jos Smith's Orchestra	Billie Losser's Orch..	lem"; variety .....
11:30	Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch	lem"; variety .....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15	Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30	"Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch...	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music ..	"Mac and Moore".....	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15	"Caroline Cabot" ..	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	"Radio Almanac"..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	"Mr. Sunshine" ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:15	Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news....
9:30	"Road to Life";	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music..
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists..	"Widder Jones".....	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch .	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music....	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist..	Studio speaker .....
10:30	Talk, Emily Post..	"Terry Regan"; sketch .	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital .....
11:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Dance Time"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef"....	Information Service	News commentator ....
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00	"Betty and Bob"..	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's Clubs' News..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"	George and Juanita....	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Recorded music	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45	Hollywood comment	Larry Burke, tenor....	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience....	Jack Barry, songs.....
2:00	"Lyric Serenade" ..	Vocal trio	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Romany Reverie"	Perley Stevens's Orch..
2:15	"The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"..	"Musical Roundup" ...	Home economics talk...	Sweet Music .....
2:30	American School of	Rakov's Orchestra....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport matinee	Syncopated music .....
2:45	the Air	Edward Davies, baritone.	Household talk	Stage Door Memories..	Syncopated music .....
3:00	News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist...	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15	"New Voices"	Rochester Philharmonic	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30	U. S. Army Band..	Orchestra; Jose Iturbi,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody".....
3:45	U. S. Army Band..	conductor	"The Guiding Light"	Studio program	Sport reports .....
4:00	Between Bookends.	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:15	The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders; orch.	String ensemble .....
4:30	"The Goldbergs"...	General Federation of	Song recital	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:45	Community bulletin	Women's Clubs	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00	Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Mary Sothern" ..	Don Winslow; sketch..	Don Van Wart, piano..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers .....
5:45	"Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup.	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Dinner Time Review	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Del Casino, songs..	Lowell Thomas, news..	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	Harris' Orchestra .....
7:00	Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news ...	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	"We, the People";	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	"Headlines"; sketch....	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45	guests; orchestra.	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Talk, Prof. Matteson...	Perley Stevens's Orch..
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour:	General Johnson, talk	Vallee Hour; Connecti-	Louis Katzman's Orch.:	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	Francis Lederer;	Barry McKinley, songs.	cut Yankees; guests..	Sylvia Froos; quartet..	One Man's Opinion....
8:30	dramatic sketch;	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour; Connecti-	Will Osborne's Orch....	Legion speaker .....
8:45	comedy; music	News dramatizations ..	cut Yankees; guests..	Will Osborne's Orch....	News commentator ....
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Gypsy orchestra .....
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra concert	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Gypsy orchestra .....
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	James Roosevelt; Cong.	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00	Essays in Music;	S. H. Pettengill, In-	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	Address, Thomas M.	Request Serenade ....
10:15	concert orchestra	diana; questions	by; Bob Burns; B.	Girdler, steel head	Request Serenade ....
10:30	"Showcase"	NBC Jamboree	Hampton; Johnny	Musical Revue: Henry	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:45	"Showcase"	NBC Jamboree	Scott; Trotter's Orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00	E. R. Ridcout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Frascitto's Orch.
11:15	C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Publishers See Boost in Price For Newspapers

Three cents will become the general price of daily newspapers by the end of the year as a result of increasing costs, according to opinions expressed and approved at the joint Boston meeting yesterday of the New England Daily Newspaper Association and the Circulation Managers' Association.

Edmund Jewell of the Manchester, N. H., Union-Leader, who presided at the meeting, declared that an increase from two to three cents is "only a mid-way step."

"If you publishers don't go to the three-cent price now," he asserted, "you will be forced to make a long jump to five cents before you know it."

John Guernsey, distribution economist for Media Records, Inc., reported that a permanent 3 to 4 per cent circulation loss is evident among newspapers which have raised their rates—where all papers took the same step. Where a single paper made the advance the percentage has risen to as much as 8 per cent.

In cases where competing papers raise their prices simultaneously to three cents, Mr. Guernsey declared, there is usually a circulation drop of 5 per cent in the first month, rising to 7 or 8 per cent in the second month. "Then," he said, "the lost circulation begins to come back after the third month, in which there is little change, and the general experience is that the loss drops back to 3 or 4 per cent, usually permanent."

Aerial Tramway Contract Is Let

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Jan. 19—The Northern Coal Company of Littleton will begin work on the base terminal for the Cannon Mountain aerial tramway within a few days, according to the New Hampshire Aerial Tramway Commission which announced the firm to be the lowest of four bidders. The bids ran from $19,647.50, by the Littleton firm, to $23,333.

Construction of the tramway itself has been under way since last October and the entire project is expected to be in operation early this summer.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Jan. 20

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Chamber music recital TPA2, 19.68m-15.24mc.
London—4:35 p. m.—Midland Pantomime: sketch; "Food for Thought"; Norwegian music, Serge Krish Septet. GSO, 19.76m-15.18mc; GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m- 9.51mc.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Songs of Richard Strauss. DJD, 25.4m-11.77mc.
London—6:20-8 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo"; North Country Music, Chantry Singers; "The Way of Peace," H. A. Smith news; announcements; Charles Brill and his orchestra. GSC, 31.3m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.
Boston—7-9 p. m.—Dinner music; "Whales and Whaling the World Around"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; Music of Von Weber; drama talk. WIXAL, 49.8m-6.04mc.
London—9:15-11:15 p. m.—"Food for Thought"; Florence Hooton, violoncellist; "Pig and Whistle"; rural episode; news; announcements; organ recital. GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.3m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody likes, appreciates and knows good stationery. But everybody doesn't buy it, that's sure! (Well, just take a look at your morning mail, and see if this isn't so.) In thinking it over, trying to find the answer, we've come to the conclusion that it's because people refuse to shop for paper the way they do for almost every other item they use. The reason being that, unless it's for a gift, in which case more thought is given to its selection, note paper usually comes down near the end of your shopping list. And by the time you've reached it, it's nearly 4:30 p. m. and you're scheduled to meet your Aunt Etta at the umbrella counter at Filene's at 4:45, so that you can both scuttle down to the South Station and make the five o'clock for home! So what happens? Don't tell us . . . we know. You make a mad dash for the nearest stationery counter and literally grab the first box you see; or better still, you decide to inflict the old school block of paper you've been falling back on at the corner drug-store for too many years to recall!

And yet, it's rather funny when you stop to think of it. Funny in a strange way, we mean. For your notepaper reflects your personality. And, coupled with your handwriting and that which you have to say, it's the only "you" the reader can get as you pay a visit via a letter. Now you wouldn't think of going in to see your ex-roommate for lunch dressed in just any old thing; yet two to one you think nothing of writing her about that luncheon date on paper that's "just any old thing"! All of which brings us to the fact that we think more time should be spent in its selection . . . the idea being that there are various kinds of paper for various purposes. And for various people. For instance, your sister at boarding school may think those letters you write on blue plaid stationery are the "tops," but your Dad still prefers to get notes written on pure, unadulterated white paper. And he'll remind himself to tell you so the next time he sees you long enough!

And if we can't convince you that you should make more of a business of buying paper just normally, perhaps we can when we tell you about a perfectly grand sale of it! At Bigelow Kennard's. You know, the jewelers at 10 West Street. As far as we could make out, all the stationery, domestic and imported, has been marked down. And the result is that you can buy that smart looking double-bordered French paper for $1.65, formerly $2.25, while some of their linen finish is down as low as 50 cents. And the boxes that include so many sheets of paper that are regulation size, a like amount of semi-note size, are good buys. Incidentally, you might be interested in their new etched copper process, which we understand will save you about 40 per cent of the cost of copper plate engraving . . . a saving and method well worth looking into while there. Even though you aren't having anything made up right now.

★ ★ ★

Pleated Frocks Coming in Again

This pleating business is getting more than serious. And no wonder, for a pleated dress has a lot of grace . . . and if you're fortunate enough to possess one of the newer ones that are pleated from top to bottom; so much the better. If, by any chance you think you're a bit too big to wear pleats, just take a look at Chandler's chiffon frock that talks out loud with them! And comes in even a size 44, which certainly ought to take care of you beautifully. The fact of the matter is that, being simply made, and the lines of the pleats going up and down (except for the sunburst effect jabot business over the bodice) they have a way of slenderizing! Which may be exactly what you're looking for. It comes in either royal blue, brown or black. And sells for $16.95 . . . up on the fourth floor.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

Governors Seek Flood Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

of the New England Council, planned to be host.

President Roosevelt endorsed the McCormack bill at his semi-weekly press conference yesterday afternoon. He explained that it would draw a line between revenue-producing and non-revenue-producing flood control projects. Where income was involved, the Federal Government would pay 100 per cent of the cost and control power output. Local contributions would still be required in the case of simple levees and dikes.

The official delegations here for today's meetings were as follows:

Massachusetts—Governor Hurley; Elizabeth N. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board; Gen. Charles Cole, Adjutant General; Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Planning Board; John F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority; James Jackson of the New England Council, and Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council.

Rhode Island—Governor and Mrs. Quinn; Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Kiernan; Raymond H. Trott of the New England Council.

Connecticut — Governor Cross; Charles L. McLaughlin, Attorney General; Gen. Sanford H. Wodhams; James W. Hook, president of the New England Council; Francis S. Murphy, New England Council, and James A. Newslands, member of the Compact Committee.

Maine—Governor Barrows; Harold Schnurle, member of the Governor's council.

New Hampshire—Governor Murphy; John N. Jacobson, Jr., chairman of the Water Resources Board; Robert W. Upton, attorney for the Water Resources Board; Nelson L. Smith, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission; Claude H. Swan, Public Service Commission; Charles P. Bowen, secretary to Governor Murphy, and Laurence P. Whittemore, New England council.

Vermont—Governor and Mrs. Aiken; Philip Sluttler, associate consultant, State Planning Board; and Mortimer R. Proctor, New England council.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

will either buy or lease the plant and rent the space to the shoe plant and to other industries.

★ ★ ★

Forests Improved

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests is launching a program which calls for forest improvement on lands owned by the cities and towns of the state. Lawrence W. Rathbun, forester for the Society, points out that there are approximately 100 town forests in the state. The Society is encouraging the communities to take advantage of relief labor to improve the forest lands. Not only would a maximum of the expenditure go to labor, but the towns would stand to benefit from increased forest growth of a higher quality, the Society points out. A number of communities in the state have sizable holdings of timberland surrounding their water supply and this will also come into the program. In encouraging this program on public forestlands, the Society looks to the influence that it is hoped to have on owners of private forest-lands.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Jewelers for 98 Years
Watch Repairing
We guarantee expert workmanship. Clocks and jewelry repaired also.
The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON STREET
Near Winter Street
BOSTON

MEN
like our shirt work because we launder to meet preferences.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 FLORA ST.—BROOKLINE
Bea. 1790

Say it with Flowers
GALVIN'S
THREE STORES
1 Park St. 152 Federal St. Copley Square
Telephone for all CAP. 0255
BOSTON

White Fuel Corporation
Offers—Everything for HEAT
ANTHRACITE - BITUMINOUS - NEW ENGLAND COKE - FUEL OIL - OIL BURNERS
900 East First Street, South Boston
Telephone South Boston 4500

Bluenose and Thebaud Race Talk Revived

(Continued from Page 9)

replaced the magnificent press of canvas that used to mark the flying passages of Gloucester's homeward-bounders. Not even the spritely Gertrude L. Thebaud has escaped the prosaic doom of greasy Diesels, with only a smudgy patch of a riding sail to steady her rolling, deep-sea gait where once she cracked on canvas to the breeze.

Cost a Pretty Penny

To recapture her pristine splendor will cost a pretty penny even though her racing canvas has been carefully laid away in a local sail loft against the day when a windfall such as that envisioned under the plan endorsed by Governor Hurley should finally come her way. There is work for the sailmakers, the riggers and the mechanics before the Gertrude L. Thebaud shakes out her topsails once more.

Not until the schooner's bowsprit is restored to its rakish prominence, her topmasts stepped, propellor removed and her canvas bent on will habitués of this cod-scented scene recognize W. Starling Burgess' lovely gift to the North Atlantic fisheries. Gazing down on the schooner's snow-covered decks as she lies forlorn in port today, it is hard to sense the magic lift of careening planks, and the sound of the sea roaring under her smashing prow, flooding the taut hollows of her headsails, boiling in the lee scuppers, bubbling away in her receding wake as the schooner heels to the first full weight of wind. Not until the shipyard transformation can the layman's eye detect in the Thebaud the graceful handiwork of the man who designed the last three America's Cup defenders as well as other fast racing fishermen.

Racing Costs

Added to the fitting out cost is the time Capt. Ben Pine and crew must devote to racing when other vessels are tracking young mackerel all the way from Cape May to Brown's Bank, making hay whether the sun shines or not.

The same goes for the Bluenose, too. Naturally it will take a good piece of prize money to bait Cap'n Angus Walters and his crowd of Nova Scotiamen into bringing their big world-beater down to Gloucester just to stage a Sopwith-Vanderbilt act for the benefit of the Bay State's summer boarders. And, of course, the State Development Commission will have to deduct a fair amount of any $50,000 appropriation to advertise the projected match.

But it is no foregone conclusion hereabout that the Lunenbergers can be induced to pit their seagoing Goliath against Gloucester's touted David during the summer vacation season. Already the sea lawyers ensconsed on the sunny side of Gloucester's wharves are saying Cap'n Angus wouldn't dare match his whopping ship against the Thebaud at a time of the year when the breezes are more to the liking of yachtsmen than sail-crowding Atlantic fishermen. They contend that in the 15-year reign of the Bluenose, Captain Walters has always been reluctant to race until well along in the fall of the year. The reason? The strong autumn winds are made to order for the Bluenose. They say it takes a gale of wind to really drive the long-legged Nova Scotiaman, and that the record bears this out.

Read Either Way

Actually the record can be read either way, because in 1930, Bluenose came down to Gloucester to race the Thebaud in the fall of the year for the Lipton and Davis cups and took a sound thrashing in more ways than one. Never was a match sailed in such a rough blow as that which swept the Cape Ann course for that two-race series. Strangely enough the Bluenose got the worst of it. Not only did the Thebaud outsail her heavyweight rival, but Cap'n Angus muffed a good chance to tie the series by failing to cover the Thebaud on the last leg of the second race. Furthermore the rough going outside sprang the Canadian's foretopmast and the races had to be postponed while the Lunenberger laid up for repairs.

In a return engagement off Sambro Head, the Bluenose turned the tables by defeating her Gloucester rival in sailing conditions far more moderate than in the encounter off Cape Ann. The Americans have been longing for an opportunity to sail off the stalemate and naturally Cap'n Angus' crowd from Lunenberg are just as eager to stage the battle.

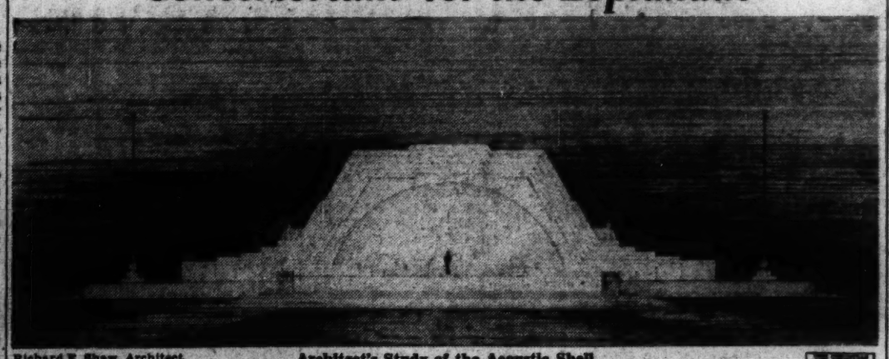
There has never been anything like this rivalry the Bluenose has aroused. The schooner, is nearly as old as this international sport. She was designed by William Roue, the most outstanding naval architect in the Maritimes, and when she was launched in 1923, folk in Gloucester felt she was something of a "ringer." The feeling among American fishermen was that she was designed especially with an eye to bringing back the Cup which the Gloucester schooner Esperanto captured in the first international race when Capt. Marty Welch beat the Canadian champion Delawanna off Halifax.

Twenty Feet Longer

Bluenose was 20 feet longer than the biggest schooner in the American fisheries. She carried 2000 square feet more sail than her rival in the races the following year. The Gloucester schooner Elsie gave a good account of herself but was no match for her huge rival going to windward and the Halifax Herald Cup went back to Nova Scotia and the rivalry between Gloucester and Lunenberg flared up in earnest. The American fishermen contended the Bluenose wasn't an honest-to-goodness fisherman and that her regular freighting voyages to the West Indies with salt fish instead of to the Grand Banks bore this out.

For all the squabbles that have marked numerous encounters since that time, beneath the surface there is a feeling of mutual respect between the men of Lunenberg and Gloucester. They are all cast in the same mold, all trained in the same hard-bitten school, all share the perils of their one calling. And certainly they see eye-to-eye in a traditional admiration for a full-sailed Grand Banks schooner. The type has long since vanished. Today it exists only in the realm of fiction or in the fading recollections of an older generation. In this respect, the International Fishermen's Race Massachusetts may revive next summer, is the last tie with that glamourous era made famous by the men of Gloucester.

'Concertorium' for the Esplanade



Richard E. Shaw, Architect — Architect's Study of the Acoustic Shell

This Structure for Boston's Music Lovers Is Planned by Trustees of the Maria E. Hatch Fund

Concert Shell On the Esplanade Planned by Fund

Plans for a "concertorium," or acoustic shell, under consideration for construction on the Charles River Esplanade, have just been released by William J. Hickey Jr. and John Burke, trustees of the Maria E. Hatch Fund. The architectural study has been prepared by Richard E. Shaw, architect.

It is hoped that construction on the building will begin next spring. The concertorium would be built of stone, and the shell of material with acoustical properties.

The design has been developed on principles which would blend the lines of the structure with those prevailing in the most prominent buildings on the Beacon Hill skyline.

The proposed structure, which would insure shelter from inclement weather, would provide for 150 musicians and also could accommodate a chorus. The abutments would provide rooms for storage of instruments and music, dressing rooms for the musicians, a radio control room and a library of musical books.

A flight of broad steps at the approach to the stage would be a help for the possible presentation of outdoor pageants.

The shell may be placed so the audience will face the river.

In Boston Today

Bang! Mercury Hits Below ZERO

(Continued from Page 9)

tory at Mt. Washington and air line pilots flying high over New England reported that thermometer readings several thousand feet up were conspicuously higher than ground readings. This was due to cold layers sinking to the earth.

The coldest Jan. 19, according to Weather Bureau records, was in 1904. The low that day was 6 degrees below zero. For contrast—and comfort—Jan. 19, 1915, had a high of 61 degrees.

Doucet, P. Q., Canada, led the cool spots again today with 34 degrees below.

At Mt. Washington, N. H., ordinarily one of the coldest spots in New England, the temperature was two above zero. Weather officials said this was due to "much warmer air overhead." A 52-mile-an-hour wind was blowing at the summit.

Other New Hampshire points reported these sub-zero readings: Woodsville, 26; Pembroke, 30; Canaan, Suncook, Laconia and Lakeport, 24; Concord, 20; Plymouth, 18; Keene, 27; Dover, 16; Nashua, 10; Franklin 25.

In Vermont it was 25 below at St. Johnsbury, 24 below at Northfield, 18 below at Bellows Falls, 16 below at White River Junction and 14 below at Burlington. Greenville, Maine, reported minus 12 degrees.

Massachusetts temperatures, all below zero, included Haverhill, 26; Merrimac, 22; Lowell, 19; North Adams, 20; Westfield, 17; Greenfield, 10; Springfield, 8½; Ayer, 16.

Today's forecast for Boston and vicinity is for fair weather with slightly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight. The lowest readings are expected to be between 12 and 15 degrees above. Tomorrow's outlook is for a cloudy day, possibly light snow flurries, rising temperatures, and moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Out Again, in Again, Once Again, Kelly!

(Continued from Page 9)

P. T. explained that he was remaining in the Lieutenant Governor's office, despite his temporary rise in the State's hierarchy, because "I was painted out" of the Governor's office "on His Excellency's last two exists from our State."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Kelly was painted over as he attempted to transact the business of the P. G. P. T. amid painters, step ladders, planks and canvas coverings in Mr. Hurley's office last Dec. 31. Bright coloring matter was splashed on his suit.

Calling into play the full authority of his position today. Mr. Kelly warned the Public Utility Commission head that "if you do not comply with this fair request within a reasonable time, I shall feel duty bound and forced in the interests of the public good to institute removal proceedings against you at some future date as Acting Governor."

Arriving at the State House at 11 a. m., Mrs. Sullivan called in a secretary and dictated a reply that was both a defense of the utility commission and a refusal to do anything further at Mr. Kelly's request.

In the department's 1937 report, to be filed with the Legislature tonight, he wrote, will be a statement that "reductions in charges for electricity to the customers of 35 electric companies (out of a total of 42 in the Commonwealth) were effected by the department in 1937 resulting in savings to these customers of $2,242,186."

Communists Set Defeat of Hurley As Major Goal

Defeat of Gov. Charles F. Hurley for re-election because he is "reactionary" and has "let the people down" constitutes the major aim of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, according to a statement of purpose issued today.

Attacking the Governor's annual message to the legislature as proving he "is a reactionary and opposed to the New Deal," the party called for his defeat "at all costs." The Governor was severely criticized for his failure to include in his message specific recommendations to better conditions of workers, his failure to discuss such issues as wages and hours legislation, and his opposition to ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. Furthermore, the party called attention to the Governor's omission of a relief discussion.

Program Drafted

The legislative program to be pushed by the party includes the following planks:

1. Pass the Child Labor Amendment.
2. Repeal the Teachers' Oath Law.
3. Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so that a state fund will replace the private insurance companies.
4. Raise the compulsory school age to 16 years.
5. Pass the State Youth Act.
6. Memorialize Congress in favor of a wages-hour bill.
7. Establish the right of women to serve on juries.
8. Pass the civil rights bill that protects labor's rights.
9. Pass a law that will prevent chiselling by certain communities in order to prevent shop removals.
10. Amend the Unemployment Compensation Act so that employee contributions will be eliminated and reduce waiting time from three to one week.
11. Act against any state sales tax. Tax the rich.
12. Act against any further appropriations for the "Red Baiting Investigation Commission."
13. Support the Roosevelt wages-hours bill.
14. Support the Gavigan anti-lynch bill.

Tobin Appoints Chief of Markets

Samuel R. Goodwin of 12 Ivy Street, close friend and headquarters worker during Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's campaign, today was appointed Superintendent of City Markets by the Mayor. He replaces Frank J. Kiernan who resigned. The post carries a salary of $5000.

Mr. Goodwin bolted from the Curley ranks to aid Mayor Tobin. He is a salesman of contractors' supplies.

The report persisted downtown today that Richard Whitcomb of Springfield, a friend of the Mayor, would be appointed to an important city position. When reached by telephone, Mr. Whitcomb denied that he had been offered a position or that he was considering joining the Mayor's official family.

City Chartered 296 Years

The first chartered city in America was York, Maine, chartered in 1642.

Wages and Hour Memorial Urged

At a packed hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today, emergency action was demanded upon petitions to memorialize Congress to pass the wage and hours legislation now before it and to devise further legislation intended to prohibit the competitive practice under which certain states have invited industries to abandon business in other states.

Speaking in behalf of the petition for legislation against unfair competition between states, Senator Edward C. Carroll declared that abatement of taxes, offers of tax exemption and other agreements between industry and states have retarded rather than invigorated the nation's business. He felt that unless this practice was curbed, it might grow into alarming proportions.

Representatives of labor were present in force to argue for the wages and hours legislation. Emergency action by the Massachusetts General Court was demanded because of the pending issue in Congress. The resolve declared that the "General Court hereby memorializes Congress to enact legislation as soon as possible for proper regulation of minimum wages and hours without discrimination or differentials."

Community Chest Needs Set Forth

In spite of the assistance rendered by the several programs of the Social Security Act and by other governmental organizations, there still exists a wide need for private donations to many worthy causes, John Pearson, director of the New England Social Security Region, pointed out in preparation for the Boston Community Chest drive beginning Jan. 24.

He urged all members of the regional staff to inform themselves of the objectives of the community drives in their own localities and offer their co-operation. For this purpose a committee has been appointed from the three Boston offices, and John J. Rynne has been named liaison officer to act with the Boston Community Chest.

Revere Rackets Probe Resumed

Assistant District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, accompanied by state police and a special investigator from the Revere police department, today resumed questioning of witnesses at the Metropolitan District Commission station at the beach in connection with the investigation of rackets in Revere.

According to Mr. Byrne, the questioning is merely routine in an attempt to clear up loose ends of the investigation. During the morning the officers interviewed a carpenter and a plumber, both of whom did work at the Ruby Club on Centennial Avenue, raided last Washington's Birthday by state police.

Mr. Byrne made no comment as to the purpose of his recent trip to New York City, nor would he confirm or deny reports that the trip was in connection with the search for James Preston, indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury for the murder of Louis Gaeta, Revere racketeer.

China Relief Fund Is $7350

Contributions totaling $7350 for civilian relief in China is reported by the New England Committee for Relief in China, of which Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman. In addition to funds, the committee has collected and sent to China 25 tons of clothing.

As all of the expenses of the activities of the committee are being paid for by its members, all funds tions Board today ordered Samuel China. Contributions to the relief fund are being received by the First National Bank of Boston and all its branches.

Somerville Board Of Finance Urged

Establishment of a Somerville Finance Commission to act as watchdog over Somerville municipal affairs just as the Boston Finance Commission does in Boston, was urged today by Representative Phillip Sherman, Somerville Republican, before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Mr. Sherman, who was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Somerville in the last November election, charged that such a commission is needed because of graft and corruption which, he said, were rampant under some city administrations in recent years.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

monthly payment was $12. The average grant for December was $14.03. On the present granted case load, this increase represents an added expenditure of more than $10,000 a month.

The director added that because case loads were based on seasonal needs, it is hoped that some reduction may be effected during the coming spring and summer months to assist in meeting the prospective demands of another winter.

Applications for unemployment compensation had mounted to more than 5700 last week. Of the number placing claims, 5694 were totally unemployed and 194 were partly employed. According to W. H. McKee, Department Director, the applications for compensation will pass the 6000 mark before the end of this week.

State Publicity

Nearly a quarter of a million pieces of literature advertising Vermont were sent out by the State Publicity Bureau, during 1937, according to a report of Director H. H. Chadwick.

Most of this was in larger publications published by the department and distributed to individuals writing for information about the State. The "Unspoiled Vermont" booklet heads the list, with 69,812 copies distributed. Other publications contained information on Vermont tours, winter sports, hotel and tourist homes, forestry and fish and game, farms and summer homes for sale, cottages and campsites. There is a growing demand also, the department statement said, for information about the "Long Trail" through the Green Mountain range, and bridle paths.

Bridge to Barn

There is mourning among lovers of the rustic wooden covered bridges which once spanned Vermont streams and rivers. Another of the old landmarks is to be torn down and the lumber converted into building a barn. The latest martyr to progress is the Reef bridge, which for more than 100 years has spanned Otter Creek near the old Chalker farm in the town of Fair Haven.

This old landmark tied together the highways of the towns of New Haven and Weymouth for more than a century and is one of the few covered bridges still standing in Addison County, although it has not been used by the public since 1934.

The bridge was built in 1932 by order of the court by the towns of New Haven, Addison, Weybridge and Waltham. There was a disagreement among the town authorities over apportionment of expense of construction, so the court decreed that the cost be divided into seventeenths and apportioned to the several towns in the county according to their population.

The sturdy old bridge saw service for 102 years. It was built of three-inch oak planks fastened together by wooden pins. Comparatively few repairs were made during all the years it was in service.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Cherbourg	Jan. 27	Jan. 21 1:00 pm	Jan. 21 3:00 pm
Lafayette	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 21 8:00 pm	Jan. 22 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

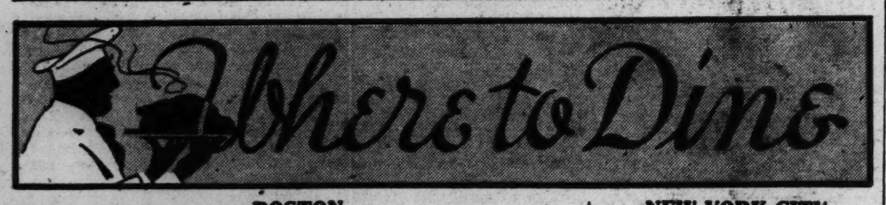
Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24 4:00 pm	Jan. 24 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.



BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
SUNDAY DINNERS for 50c
Each Sunday we serve a delicious and hearty complete dinner for half a dollar . . . with a roast, vegetables, dainty fresh rolls, a choice of any pie, and coffee, tea or chocolate. Thousands of our customers settle the problem of their noon meal in this manner.

Real Chinese Food 味芳樓
For discriminating folks—
Compare our food with others. We pride ourselves on pleasing particular people.
Open Daily, 11 A. M.-1 A. M. Phone Ken. 0836
MAI FONG LOW
337 Massachusetts Avenue • Boston
Near Symphony Hall

Luncheons Dinners
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Near Publishing House
KUM-UP-TU
For Excellent Food
Minerva Cafe Minerva Cafeteria
214 Huntington Avenue
Opp. The Mother Church
Cafe Luncheons 50c Dinners from 75c
Cafeteria serves economical specials

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Luncheon Specials, 35c
Dinner Specials, 50c to $1.00
Also A LA CARTE

BALTIMORE, MD.

It's mighty pleasant winter mornings to know that an appetising breakfast awaits your arrival.

ORIOLE CAFETERIAS
22 Light Street
308 N. Howard Street
11 and 13 E. North Avenue

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.
Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 2

DES MOINES, IOWA
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fifth Floor - Eighth Street
DINNER — DANCING

NEW YORK CITY
Susan Prince
Luncheon
Dinner
Open Sundays
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-9313

147 W. 45 St. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

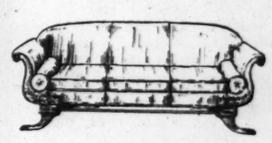
Delightfully Different
Lunch 35c up JAPANESE AMERICAN RESTAURANT Dinner 75c to $1.00
YAMA
47 East 49th St., near Park Ave.

GERMANTOWN, PA.
Harkinson
LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
DINNERS—75c
(5:30-7:30)
5521-23 Germantown Ave.
Cor. 5521-5523 Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA.
GATEWAY RESTAURANT
P. R. R. Station
Breakfast Combinations 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c
Luncheon 50c-65c Dinner 50c, 75c and $1
Also a la Carte

YORK, PA.
WEST YORK INN
(On the Lincoln Highway)
Good Food and Restful Beds
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

January Sale
20% OFF
On the Entire Stock
Maids' Uniforms and Aprons
New Styles, Colors and Materials for every occasion. All sizes and types.
Josephine Foley UNIFORM SHOP
59 Temple Place, Boston
Ninth Floor, Blake Building
Telephone Orders LIBerty 2378

RE-UPHOLSTERING
CUSTOM-MADE
SLIP COVERS
By a Leading New England Manufacturer of
CUSTOM-BUILT FURNITURE

Colonial Reproductions
Interior Decorators
CHARGE OR BUDGET PLAN
Our representative will call to estimate.
No obligation.
Call KENmore 1541
COMFI-COIL CORPORATION
1108 Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Show Room at
43 Hospital Street
Providence, R. I.

Direct Importers from Poland
Only Store of Its Kind in New England

New to Boston!
This unique shop depicts the colorful atmosphere of Poland in the many and varied exhibits of art novelties.
Visitors Welcome
AMPOL
at 172 Newbury St.
NEW YORK BOSTON

20% DISCOUNT
January 17th to 29th inclusive
REGULAR STOCK
Tableware - Linens - Venetian - Swedish
Bohemian Glass - Figurines - Flower Vases
Plant Pots and Large Decorative Jars.
You may deduct 20% from price tags on these items in our REGULAR STOCK.
ALL SALES FINAL
Carbone
342 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

Bruins Beat Black Hawks to Hold Lead Over New Yorkers—Alexander Chosen

Les Canadiens 'Opened Up' And Rangers Stay in Race

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	2	6	65	49	36
Rangers	14	4	8	75	47	32
Chicago	7	6	13	46	66	20
Detroit	4	7	16	43	77	15

Canadian Section

Toronto	13	6	6	89	67	32
Americans	10	5	9	49	46	25
Canadiens	9	7	9	70	69	25
Montreal	8	3	15	51	65	19

Results Jan. 18

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
Rangers 3, Canadiens 1, overtime.

By a Staff Photographer

Cecil Hart

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another hockey game has gone by and the status of the race between the New York Rangers and our local Boston Bruins remains unchanged. Rangers maintained their fast pace by defeating Canadiens 3-1 in overtime at New York last night, and the Bruins held their four-point margin by toppling the Chicago Black Hawks, 5-1.

Just how serious the Bruins and Rangers are about each other is evidenced in the two-straight defeats for Canadiens. Canadiens were beaten by the Bruins here Sunday night, 1-0, and again last night by Rangers. Until these two reversals, Cecil Hart had clucked in the manner of a satisfied hen because neither the Bruins nor Rangers had scored a decision against his Frenchmen this season.

Close Checking

Possibly Cecil might have continued to cluck had it not been that neither the Bruins nor the Rangers could well afford do less than beat Canadiens this time. Here Sunday night the Montreal visitors battled our local sextet to the low 1-0 score by rigidly adhering to close checking methods. It took place before a capacity gathering and Manager Art Ross of the Bruins raved furiously because Canadiens refused to take chances and play a wide-open game.

Perhaps Art's protests were too strong. Last night the Bruins would like to have had Canadiens beat the Rangers and they did manage to complete the 60 minutes all even. Going into the 10-minute overtime session Cecil Hart must have caught up with the Ross accusal of defensive hockey because he sent his Frenchmen out to win and Rangers twice caught them out of position to run in two goals and win the game, 3-1.

Frankly, Canadiens play better hockey on the road by relying on their close-checking game and waiting for the well-known breaks. They need points in their division and the final payoff rewards points, not "giving the opponent's crowd" the thrills of wide-open hockey.

Five Forwards

In the Garden last night, Bill Stewart's Chicago Black Hawks held the Bruins to a 2-1 score going into the last five minutes of play. He had nothing to gain by continuing to play underorthodox hockey methods and everything to gain by opening up. The Milton (Mass.) pride pulled his defensemen and threw out five forwards to seek the equalizing goal.

Many times such tactics bring results, and most managers would resort to them, but last night they rebounded into Bill's lap, and in the final five minutes it was the Bruins, not Chicago, who benefited. Roy Goldsworthy, Bobby Bauer and Bill Cowley all broke clear and beat the unprotected Mike Karakas, Hawk goalie, with smart plays. The other two goals were scored by Cowley and Woody Dumart, Cowley's coming in the first period and Dumart's in the second. Mush March scored the lone Chicago counter in the second session.

Hockey Dribblings Here and There

There seems to be no let-up in the race between Bruins and Rangers. Lester Patrick recently predicted Rangers would overhaul the Bruins in three weeks and the time is up this week end. His gang have tried all right, scoring three wins and a tie in their last four games. Bruins have not made it easy, winning their last three.

The week end will tell the story. Rangers beat Canadiens in New York last night and will not play again until Sunday. The long rest should "prep" the Patrick crew for the visit of Montreal Maroons Sunday night. In games played between the two this season, Rangers have won 3-0 and 4-0 on Montreal ice—and then could do no better than a 3-3 tie on New York ice!

On paper it would appear that the Bruins should win both the Toronto and Chicago road games, Saturday and Sunday, respectively. In three games with each team the Rossmen have taken all honors—and points. Another way of looking at it, however, indicates that Toronto and Chicago seem about due to break through.

Right now the Bruins hold a four-point margin over Rangers in the standing. The two come together at the Boston Garden next Tuesday night and the worst margin the Bruins can have going into that game is two points. If they lose the next two and Rangers win, the two-point margin holds. The best the Bruins can do is win two while the blue shirts lose and enter Tuesday's game eight points out front.

Several of the Bruins who have homes in Ontario left for that section immediately after last night's game, and will join their team mates for practice at the Maple Leaf Gardens Friday. The remainder of the squad will leave tomorrow.

Chicago used all new forward lines against the Bruins last night and did pretty well under experimental pressure. Bill Stewart is leaving no combination untried and his players are ready and willing to experiment in the interests of the team. Their newest recruit, Virgil Johnson, stood up well in his Boston debut.

With the temperature well down below a comfortable level, the Bruin management ordered a low temperature inside the Garden for better ice purposes. . . . Complying with the order, the Garden management kept the blowers going and drew in the outside air while the paying patrons sat huddled. . . . At times the game was unusually dull, although both teams did plenty of skating.

Milton Schmidt, Bruin center, out since the last Ranger game here, may see action over the week end. . . . Canadiens have dropped two-straight games only once before this season. . . . Montreal Maroons, Toronto and Chicago have yet to win or even tie against the Bruins this season. . . . Russ Auklin, Kansas City hockey player, established some sort of a record when he flew from Kansas City to Toronto, played 20 seconds with the Hawks against the Leafs, and flew right back again.

W. M.

MacPhail Joins Brooklyn Club

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Larry MacPhail today was named executive vice-president of the Brooklyn Baseball Club under a long-term contract and will assume his duties immediately.

MacPhail, former general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, "already has submitted a complete and extensive program designed to establish the Brooklyn club as an aggressive competitor" in the National League, Dodger officials announced.

He has been given full authority in handling the affairs of the Dodgers and their minor league connections. The club expressed "particular pride" in signing MacPhail to a contract, and added that his "great experience and ability fully qualify him" for the position he has undertaken.

As general manager at Cincinnati from 1934 to his resignation in November, 1936, MacPhail brought the team out of the red financially and was responsible for the introduction of night baseball in the major leagues.

Harvard Swims Against Brown At Cambridge

Harvard's star laden varsity swimming team will meet a strong Brown team in the feature competition of a doubleheader at the Harvard Pool tonight with the Harvard and Brown freshman teams providing the preliminary competition. The freshmen will swim at 7:30 p. m. and the varsity teams at 8:30 p. m. The two meets promise the best swimming and diving of the early Cambridge season.

Though Harvard will be favored in the varsity meet, exceptionally good competition is expected in most of the nine events on the program, particularly in the 300-yard medley relay, the 50 and 100-yard freestyle swims, the 150-yard backstroke and the 200-yard breaststroke.

Medley Relay Race

Coach Barry of Brown has a medley relay team which is rated at 3m. 3s. This includes Myron Wilcox, Mat Soltysiak and Harry Judd or Emery Walker. Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard will swim an equally strong team against Brown with Graham Cummin, Dario Berizzi and Don McKay.

Capt. Charles Hutter, ace of the Harvard team, and national 220-yard champion, will not swim in the medley relay, but instead will compete in two individual events, the 50 and 100-yard freestyle swims. In both events he will meet a strong Brown sophomore, Sydney Green Jr., who is rated 24 seconds for the 50 and 53 seconds for the 100, which means that Hutter should be pressed to his best times of the year.

Bill Kendall, Harvard sophomore star, will swim the 220, meeting in that event Capt. Fred Forbes of Brown and the Harvard coach expects that Forbes will provide enough pressure to send Kendall close to 2m. 12s., which will be close to the Harvard record.

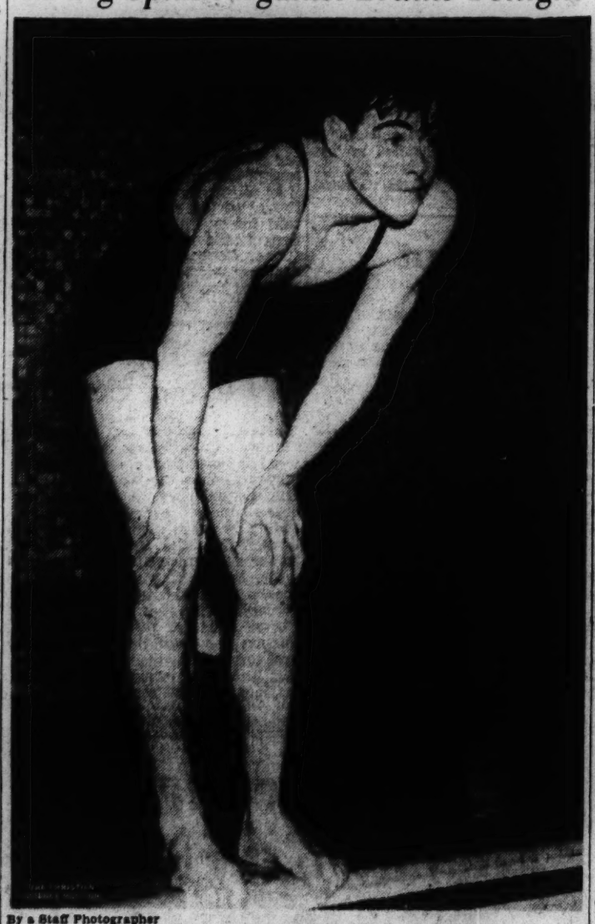
Wilcox in Backstroke

Coach Ulen is most concerned with the 150-yard backstroke swim in which Myron Wilcox, a Brown sophomore, will meet Graham Cummin of Harvard. Wilcox is understood to have done 1m. 42s. at Syracuse in a recent meet and such a performance in that slow pool would indicate that Wilcox is capable of breaking 1m. 40s. in the faster Harvard pool. Cummin did 1m. 40.2s. to win for Harvard at Philadelphia Friday as the Crimson turned back Pennsylvania, 57 to 18.

Another race of merit should be that in the 200-yard breaststroke between Mat Soltysiak of Brown and Dario Berizzi and James Munree of Harvard, while Captain Forbes of Brown should have a fine race with Frank Coleman of Harvard in the 440-yard freestyle swim.

The sophomore strength that Brown has added this year in Wilcox, Soltysiak and Green would seem to make the team much stronger than the Brown team which Harvard won from, 53 to 22, a year ago, Brown giving the Harvard freshman a real scare last winter at Cambridge when Harvard won, 38 to 37, and in that meet Soltysiak and Wilcox gave outstanding performances.

In Big Splash Against Bruins Tonight



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Kendall

Harvard's Sophomore Swimmer, Who Will Face Brown in the Cambridge Tank Tonight. He Represented Australia in the Last Olympics, and, With Charlie Hutter, Crimson Captain, Gives Harvard Two of the Fastest Sprinters in the United States Today

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Harvard 10, Brown 2.
Massachusetts State 7, Northeastern 3.

Basketball

Wesleyan 56, Trinity 31.

Glidden Meets Galowin

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Germaine G. Glidden of the Harvard Club, national champion, and Stanley M. Galowin, of New York University, gained the final round of the fourth annual New York state championship squash racquets tournament yesterday. Glidden conquered Bernard H. Ridder, Princeton captain, 15—9, 17—14, 15—5 and Galowin downed Huntington Hartford 2d of the Harvard Club 9—15, 18—15, 14—17, 15—10, 15—12. Glidden will meet Galowin for the title.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Fred Perry downed Ellsworth Vines 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, to even matches at three all.

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded Bump Hadley, pitcher, to Washington Senators for Catcher Luke Sewell and cash and then sold Sewell to Chicago White Sox.

Five Years Ago

Hunk Anderson signed 1933 contract to remain as head football coach at Notre Dame.

'Old Pete' Is the Only Player Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—To the list of baseball immortals in the Hall of Fame established at the game's birthplace in Cooperstown, N. Y., the official jury yesterday added the name of Grover Cleveland Alexander, one of the great right-handed pitchers of all time.

"Old Pete," who ended a brilliantly colorful but somewhat checkered career in 1930 after nearly 20 years in the National League, was the only star to qualify for the all-time galaxy in the third annual vote by members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

With a minimum required total of 197 votes, or 75 per cent of the total cast, Alexander alone qualified for election by being the choice of 212 experts among 262 participating in the national poll. His elevation to the honor roll was forecast a year ago when he topped the list of players failing to get the necessary three-quarters vote.

Sisler Is Runnerup

Finishing short of the total essential to gain Hall of Fame entry were George Sisler, famous first baseman of the St. Louis Browns in the nineteen twenties; Wee Willie Keeler, great outfielder who spanned the century's turn in National League company; and Eddie Collins, long-time king of second basemen with the Athletics and White Sox. Their closely-matched totals, respectively, were 179, 177 and 175.

The only others to receive more than 100 votes were in order, George (Rube) Waddell, southpaw who gained fame first with the Athletics, 148; Frank Chance, one-time "peerless leader" of the Chicago Cubs, 133; Ed Delehanty, slugging King of his day who ended up with Washington after a long National League career, 132; and Big Ed Walsh, ironman pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, 110.

Alexander becomes the ninth of the so-called "modern" group of super-stars voted into the Hall of Fame. The Baseball Writers' polls have been restricted to players active since 1900, but no longer in competition at the time of the vote. The first five choices were Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Christy Mathewson, Hans Wagner and Walter Johnson. Last year Nap Jajoie, Tris Speaker and Cy Young were added to the list.

Club Owners Elect

Major league club owners, in joint session last December, voted to include the two most famous managerial figures of all time, Connie Mack and John McGraw, in addition to George Wright, pioneer player and manager; Morgan Bulkeley, first National League president; and Byron Bancroft Johnson, organizer and first president of the American League.

Alexander's right to join baseball's most celebrated company, for historical purposes, is backed up by a remarkable pitching record, spread over the period of 1911 to 1930 with the Phillies, Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals. "Alex the Great" came up to the big show by way of Galesburg, Ill., and Syracuse, N. Y., at a time when Mathewson was the king pitcher of the National League. Their paths crossed for three seasons and developed many memorable duels before Alexander won the right to the hurling crown.

Alexander won 28 games in his first major league season, still a modern record for a freshman. He won 30 or more games in three consecutive years, 1915-17, a feat achieved only by the famous Matty in this century. Although he never pitched a no-hitter, Alex set an all-time record by hurling four one-hit victories in 1915.

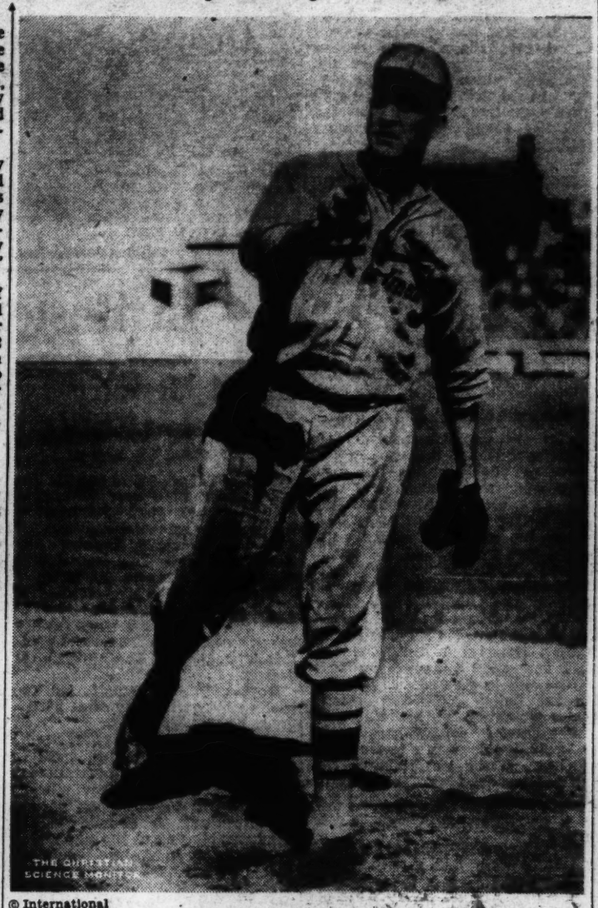
Some of Alexander's other records included: most National League games pitched (696) and won (373); a major league mark, shared with Walter Johnson, of leading his league in the number of complete games pitched for six years; a National League earned run mark of 1.22 for pitchers working in 250 innings or more; 90 shutouts, a lifetime league record, and 16 whitewashings in one season, 1916, for a major league mark.

In Three World Series

Alexander pitched in three World Series but is best remembered for his heroic relief role in 1926, when he emerged from the bullpen in the rain at the Yankee Stadium to save the seventh and final game for the St. Louis Cardinals. Legend persists that "old Pete," who had pitched and won the sixth game to tie the count at 3-all, was dozing when summoned unexpectedly in the seventh inning to face Tony Lazzeri, with two out, the bases filled, and the Cardinals fighting to hold a 3-2 lead.

Astonishment gave way to dramatic excitement as Alexander trudged to the box, calmly surveyed the situation, and struck out Lazzeri on three pitched balls. The balance of the game was an anti-climax as "old Pete" finished his job in businesslike fashion. It is worthy of note that the Yankees have not lost a World Series since then.

Alexander was born at St. Paul, Neb., in 1887. After seven brilliant years with the Phillies, he was sold, with his battery mate, Bill Killefer, to the Chicago Cubs for $55,000 and several players. Alex pitched the opening game of the abbreviated 1918 season for the Cubs, but soon responded to the service call, and went to France with the A. E. F. He rose to the rank of sergeant.



© International

Grover Cleveland Alexander

Hall of Fame Pitchers Won 1670 Games in Majors

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The addition of Grover Cleveland Alexander to baseball's Hall of Fame completes a four-man "dream" pitching staff of "Old Pete," Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson and Denton "Cy" Young. Mathewson and Johnson were among the first five elected to the Hall of Fame, and Young was added last year.

The quartet turned in the astounding total of 1670 major-league victories with Young the leader with 511. Johnson won 414 games, and struck out 3497 batters in his 21 years of service with the Washington Senators. Young, a major leaguer from 1890 to 1911 in both major circuits, also appeared in the greatest number of games, 874.

Johnson leads in innings pitched with 5924, but the records on Young are incomplete in this department and in total hits. Cy lost 315 games, another "first." Johnson had the most bases on balls and hits scored against him, 1405 and 4924, while Mathewson's .663 percentage for 16 years is tops for the quartet. The record:

	G	IP	W	L	SO	BB	H	Pct.
Mathewson, 1900-1916	683	4789	372	189	2447	846	4352	.663
Johnson, 1907-1927	802	5924	414	276	3497	1405	4924	.600
Young, 1890-1911	874	....	511	315	2832	1194	....	.619
Alexander, 1911-1930	696	5141	373	208	2184	952	4844	.642

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Strings Won	Lost	Pinfall
Globe No. 1	255 45	23	25,194
Monitor No. 1	252 44	24	25,092
Post No. 1	252 44	24	25,058
Record	255 43	25	25,090
Post No. 2	255 36	32	24,633
American	252 36	32	24,187
Transcript	255 39	39	24,322
Monitor No. 2	255 37	41	24,496
Pilot	255 18	50	23,599
Globe No. 2	252 18	50	23,514

Results Jan. 18

Monitor (No. 1) 3, Post (No. 1) 1.
Record 4, Monitor (No. 2) 0.
Globe (No. 3) 4, Transcript 0.
Post (No. 2) 2, American 1.
Globe (No. 1) 3, Pilot 1.

Records

High single—Johns, Post (No. 1), 158.
High total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1), 376.
High team single—Post (No. 1), 870.
High team total—Post (No. 1), 1666.

Cup Regatta Sept. 22-25

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The President's Cup Regatta Association set Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25 today as the dates for this year's meet. Upward of 350 sail and motorboats participated in last year's competition which was witnessed by more than 320,000 persons.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 5, St. Louis 1.

Baseball's Hall of Fame

Year	Player	Vote
1936	Ty Cobb	222
	Honus Wagner	215
	Babe Ruth	215
	Christy Mathewson	205
	Walter Johnson	189
1937	Napoleon Lajoie	168
	Tris Speaker	165
	Cy Young	153
	Connie Mack	*
	John McGraw	*
	Morgan G. Bulkeley	*
	Byron B. Johnson	*
	George Wright	*
1938	Grover C. Alexander	212

*Named by National and American League Club Owners.

Seven-Day Program For Empire Games

SYDNEY, Jan. 19 (CP) (By Mail)—Here is the program for the British Empire games, being held here from Feb. 5-12 in conjunction with Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations:

Feb. 5—Opening ceremonies and track and field events in the afternoon; swimming in the evening. 7—Boxing and wrestling in the evening. 8—Cycling in the evening. 9—Diving and rowing in the afternoon; swimming in the evening. 10—Track and field in the afternoon; boxing and wrestling in the evening. 11—Swimming in the evening. 12—Track and field in the afternoon; cycling in the evening.

The track and field events have been distributed over three days, with the men's 100-yard dash, half-mile, three - mile, quarter - mile hurdles, javelin throw, shotput and high jump all down for decision the opening day. Besides these finals, the women will run off their 100-yard dash and the quarter-mile relay.

On Feb. 10 the men's six miles, quarter-mile relay, broad jump and hammer throw will be held with the women deciding the 660-yard medley relay and the javelin throw. Two days later the program will conclude with the men's 220, quarter-mile, marathon, 120-yard hurdles, mile-relay, hop, step and jump, pole vault and discus throw. The women will finish with the 220, 90-yard hurdles and the high jump.

Perry Opens With Victory

SEATTLE, Jan. 19 (AP)—England's Fred Perry displayed masterly court-covering ability to win his first match in the 1938 professional tennis tour, defeating Ellsworth Vines, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, last night. Vines, who had defeated Perry twice, was erratic. Perry hit his peak in the third set to break the American's delivery in the fourth and sixth games with almost impossible returns.

Miami Biltmore Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Tom Somerville's 78, seven over par, was good enough to lead the first day's qualifiers in the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament yesterday. Somerville, of Wilmington, Del., put together a pair of 39s for his score, but with a bunch of favorites swinging into action today—final day for qualifying—it looked as if he had a very slim chance of being medalist.

Sporting Around the Hub

Greenleaf in Boston Soon

Ralph Greenleaf, 18 times winner of the world pocket billiard championship, will give two exhibitions at the Olympic Billiard Parlor, 630 Washington Street, Boston, in the afternoon and evening of Jan. 25. Holder of every tournament record in the pocket cue game, the champion will be making his only scheduled appearance in the Hub this season.

Greenleaf lost the title in 1934 and retired to his farm on the eastern shore of Maryland, but returned to tournament play in New York last February, regaining his crown from a field of 12. In Philadelphia last fall he defeated a similar number of opponents to bring his number of world titles to 17. Irving Crane, runner-up in the Philadelphia tourney, challenged recently and was beaten, 1500 points to 545.

Johnny Quinn, Bee secretary, announced this morning that Joe Walsh has signed his 1938 contract. Walsh, the Brookline youngster whom the Bees drafted from Little Rock last October, should give Rabbit Warstler a real battle for that shortstop berth at Bradenton when the local National Leaguers go into spring training. Joe roamed the short field for Rocky Mount in 1937 and was then the property of the Red Sox. Yesterday Ira Hutchinson's signed contract arrived at the Beehive.

The Bees' minor league farm system now consists of the following: Scranton (Penna.) in the Class A Eastern League; Evansville (Ind.) of the Class B Three-I League; Zanesville (Ohio) of the Class C Middle Atlantic League; Salisbury (N. C.) with the Class D North Carolina State League, and Beaver Falls, Penna. President Bob Quinn has approved the recent addition of Evansville and is now pointing toward a Class AA outfit.

Eddie Collins, from the Red Sox offices at Fenway Park, announces that all 1938 contracts are now in the mail, the last having started on their way yesterday. Joe Cronin, Sox manager, will attend the annual dinner of the Philadelphia chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America. Incidentally, don't forget the Boston dinner at the Parker House Feb. 2.

Some 350 members of the Brown University Club of Boston will attend the organization's annual dinner tonight at the Hotel Statler. A high spot of the banquet will be the introduction of John Marsolini, Milton freshman, 1937 scholarship committee chairman and re-appointed to that post last week.

Anxious to have his men practice on natural ice before leaving for scheduled league games in Canada on Jan. 29 and 30, Valleyfield and Drummondville being the respective opponents, Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics plans to send his squad to Melrose this week to compete in the annual ice carnival. Because of the fact that the Olympics have moved the Lafontaine game from Sunday to Saturday of this week, Harrington will use his regulars sparingly at Melrose.

"Bullet" Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross star back for the past two years, has been elected captain of the Purple eleven of next season. Osmanski first crashed into the headlines in his sophomore year when he intercepted a Dartmouth forward pass on his own goal line in the fading moments of the game and raced the entire length of the field to score the only touchdown. The Crusaders kicked the point after to hang up their first victory over the Indians, 7 to 0. Incidentally, it was Dartmouth's only defeat of the season.

Northeastern's freshman track team which opened its season last Saturday, will compete in nine more meets, Coach Jerry Tatton announced this morning. The schedule includes meets with the following: Jan. 22—Y. M. C. A., 28—Andover at Andover, 29—K. of C. Meet, Feb. 1—Huntington, 5—Exeter at Exeter, 12—B. A. A. Games, 19—Worcester Academy, 26—Brown at Providence, March 5—St. John's at Danvers.

Sabin Extended In Dixie Tennis Play

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Favorites survived the first round competition in the 14th annual Dixie tennis tournament yesterday as only one seeded player was extended.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, top-seeded and co-favorite with Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, defending champion and seeded second, eliminated W. B. Marcum of Lakeland, Fla., 6—3, 6—3.

Grant defeated Gene Busbee of Tampa, without difficulty, 6—2, 6—1.

Riggs, apparently tired after his trip here from Miami, where he played in two tournaments in two weeks, took things easy and never was in danger.

Grant completely outclassed his opponent and made few errors.

Wayne Sabin, third seeded entry from California, was the only favorite extended. He dropped the first set to Bill Colton, Tampa's city champion, 6—4, and won the next two by 6—4 scores only after a hard battle.

Other first-round results:

Wilmer Hines of Hollywood, Calif., defeated Jack Moritz of Detroit, 6—0, 6—1; Ellwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated Lewis Duff of Miami, 6—4, 6—1.

Frank Kovacs of San Francisco defeated Billy Farmer of Tampa 6—4, 6—0; Gus Ganzenmuller of New York City defeated George Parks of Miami, 8—6, 6—3, and Vernon Marcum of Lakeland defeated Bill Moritz of Detroit, 6—4, 6—2.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—That touring tennis circus failed to excite the Far West. . . . Coasters stayed away in droves. . . . Critics said Messrs. Vines and Perry "packed about as much glamor as Howard Jones" and "went about their chores like robots." . . . One urged Don Budge to hurry home and turn pro before it is too late. . . . What was Bill Decorrevont, the Chicago football sensation, doing on the Ohio State campus the other day?

Joe Medwick isn't kidding about that rise in salary. . . Those touring pro football teams are finding out the grid season ends the first week in December. . . . Ben Bernie is urging Dick Metz, the golf pro, to take a movie test.

Arky Vaughan, Pirate shortstop, has gone in for sheep raising in California. . . . In making nominations for the baseball hall of fame, the boys seem to have overlooked a gentleman named Abner Doubleday. . . . Of course, all Ab did was invent the game.

Purple Grid Schedule Calls for Nine Games

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—Holy Cross will play nine football games next fall, the last seven against major opponents, it has been announced by athletic director Tom McCabe.

The site of the climax game with Boston College is undetermined. Holy Cross authorities hope to transfer it here from Boston, where it has been played for years.

Manhattan replaces Georgetown and Rhode Island has been added while St. Anselm and Western Maryland, 1937 opponents, are not listed. The schedule:

Sept. 24—Providence College. Oct. 1—Rhode Island State; 8—Manhattan; 15—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh; 23—Georgia; 29—Colgate Nov. 5—Temple; 11—Brown; 19—open; 26—Boston College (site undecided).

Syracuse Scorer Stays Out Front With 31 Points

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Although Eddie Convey crept up one point on his teammate, Jack Markle, in the International-American Hockey League scoring race during the past week, the star of the Syracuse stars kept full control of the goal-getting situation.

Two goals and two assists jumped Markle's total points to 31, while Convey, holding second place in the league, brought his total from 23 to 28.

Ed Wares of Philadelphia was the big point gatherer for the week with four goals and four assists, and, though he has said good-by to the league for a sojourn with the Detroit Red Wings, his 26 points left him in third place and make him top man in the eastern division.

Bud Cook of Cleveland and Bill Carse of Philadelphia ranked just below him with 25 and 24 points, respectively.

The three New England teams in the league were frozen out of the picture completely, not a player on the Providence, Springfield or New Haven squads being listed in the top 18 scorers. The leading scorers:

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Markle, Syracuse	14	17	31
Convey, Syracuse	9	19	28
Wares, Philadelphia	12	14	26
B. Cook, Cleveland	9	16	25
Carse, Philadelphia	9	15	24
Armstrong, Syracuse	5	17	22
Mason, Philadelphia	10	12	22
Bennett, Syracuse	13	9	21
Duguid, Cleveland	10	11	21
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	9	12	21
K. McDonald, Philadelphia	7	14	21
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	9	11	20
Shannon, Syracuse	6	13	19
Bartholme, Cleveland	8	9	17
O'Neil, Cleveland	3	14	17
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	9	17
Deacon, Pittsburgh	6	10	16
Locking, Syracuse	8	8	16

Husky Quintet in Two Road Games This Week

On the way to one of the best seasons in history, Northeastern's varsity basketball squad will take on Williams at Williamstown tonight. The pressure will be off because this is not a New England College Conference League encounter.

The talented sophomore quintet headed by Bob Gurney of Medford will start the contest and probably play most of the game. Against Maine last week the second-year men built up a large lead in the first half, only to come close to losing in the waning minutes.

Tonight's game will be the sixth out-of-town game for the Huskies, who also are looking forward to the contest at Springfield on Saturday. Last year Northeastern toppled the Gymnasts in one of the major upsets of the season, and the Huskies will enter Saturday's game confident that they can repeat.

Northeastern's hockey team tasted defeat last night to the tune of 7 to 3 at the hands of a surprisingly powerful Massachusetts State six at Amherst. Johnny Byrne, who has been the Huskies' offensive cog, was held scoreless, although he did get credit for two assists. Playing on fast, natural ice probably made a difference to the Huskies who are used to indoor surfaces.

Two Score Centuries

SYDNEY, Jan. 19 (CP)—Centuries by C. L. Badcock and Don Bradman featured South Australia's second innings yesterday in its Sheffield shield cricket match against New South Wales. After a poor first innings total of 187, South Australia made 330 runs for eight wickets at the second attempt. New South Wales' opening innings netted 295. No play was possible at Brisbane on account of rain and the shield match between Queensland and Victoria was declared drawn. Replying to Victoria's total of 396, the home team had made 171 runs for five wickets when play was halted.

Tebbetts Signs Tiger Contract

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—George Tebbetts, Detroit Tigers catcher, announced today he had signed his contract for the coming season and would leave for the baseball club's Lakeland, Fla., training camp in about a month.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Wed. Eve., Jan. 26, at 8:30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(28 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members)
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOIST—
JOSEPH SZIGETI
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
HOTEL VENDOME— Sat. Aft. Jan. 22, at 3
PERSIS COX
PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale
"GANGWAY"
Gladys George and Warren William
"MADAME X"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4300
Review—Today Only
Gary Cooper—Frenchet Tone
"LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Will Rogers in "HANDY ANDY"
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Greta Garbo in "CONQUEST"
"Prescription for Romance"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROWTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St.
Evgs.: Orch., $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3RD MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Francesca BRUNING
48th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Lac 4-4237 Mats Wed. Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2
Seats selling 6 weeks in advance

Business and Industry •

Rockefeller Evidences Faith in Future of American Business

• Commerce and Finance

Japan Facing End Of Gold Stock And Serious Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The main outlines of Japan's wartime finance have become clear as a result of statements by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Governor Toyataro Yuki, of the Bank of Japan, and other financial leaders, which have been accompanied by the publication of the draft budget for 1938-39 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April to April) and by the introduction of new restrictions on transfer of capital from Japan.

Finance has long been regarded as the Achilles Heel of the Japanese economic system. The main objectives of Japanese financial policy are: preservation of equilibrium in the international balance of payments through import restrictions, promotion of domestic gold production and similar measures; maintenance of the yen at its present exchange value (approximately 29 cents), avoidance of any sharp rise in prices.

New Budget Drafted

The new budget has been drafted on a peacetime, not a wartime basis. The figure of expenditure (2,868,000,000 yen) is about the same as that of the present year. Curiously enough there has even been a cut in the appropriation for the Army, which is set at 564,622,000 yen, as against 727,900,000 yen in the present year.

The explanation for this reduction, as for the diminution by some 50,000,000 yen of the appropriation for Manchoukuo military expenditures, lies in the fact that all actual war expenses, including the maintenance of the units in China, are left out of the budget. These will be financed presumably through new loans. A sum of approximately 2,500,000,000 yen, over and above all budgetary reckoning, has already been set aside for war purposes. As the war is reliably estimated to be costing Japan about 10,000,000 yen a day, new funds will most probably have to be voted if large-scale hostilities continue beyond next spring.

Japan faces two main financial dangers. The first is exhaustion of its limited stock of gold and foreign currency through an excess of imports over exports. The second is the possibility of serious inflation as a result of an excessive issue of currency in connection with the huge Government bond issues which banks, insurance companies and similar organizations are expected to absorb. The note issue, at 1,825,086,000 yen, is already up almost 50 per cent by comparison with the average issue for 1935, which was 1,239,200,000 yen.

More Restrictions

Restrictions on transactions which might cover a flight of capital and hence impose a strain on the Japanese exchange are becoming steadily more severe. New regulations which have just been issued make it obligatory to obtain the permission of the financial authorities before disposing of foreign securities held abroad, of property held abroad exceeding 50,000 yen in value or acquiring property abroad above 50,000 yen in value. The amount of money which may be taken out of the country for traveling expenses without permission is reduced to 1000 yen and the maximum amount which may be remitted monthly through money orders and letters of credit is reduced to 100 yen.

The last few months of the year are always a favorable season for Japanese foreign trade; but the customary heavy imports of raw materials are likely to create new financial problems during the first half of 1938. Some well informed foreign financial observers believe that the problem of liquidity will become serious for the big Japanese banks, which are becoming choked with Government bonds, before the next year comes to an end.

But there can be little doubt that Japan will experience a progressive worsening of its financial position if the war drags on through 1938.

Even if peace should be restored at a fairly early date it is generally realized in Japan that the present economic restrictive measures will most probably be retained. Some comment on this question in a recent issue of "The Japan Times" is worth quoting:

"The present control measures, or perhaps more intense measures, will be required after the end of the present military operations, especially if this country is to maintain the present foreign exchange and currency policy. It is also foreseeable that a more aggressive policy for the expansion of the nation's production capacity will necessarily be continued after the incident. The necessity for the economic and industrial development of China is another important factor. . . . It is at least plausible to predict that the country will never return to the old liberalistic economic system, even after peace is restored."

Zinc Output Increases In 1937 for Fifth Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the zinc industry advanced above depression lows in 1937 for the fifth consecutive year.

The 1937 output from domestic ores was estimated by the bureau at 550,200 short tons, an increase of 12 per cent over 1936. The bureau said it was the largest since 1929.

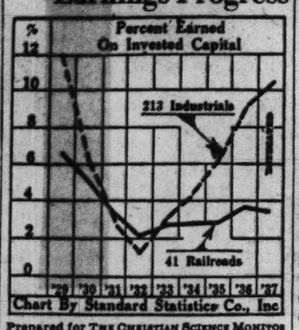
Shipments exceeded production in the first eight months, the bureau said, but much of the early gain was erased by a decline in business in the last third of the year.

Chesapeake & Ohio Shows Decrease in December Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad reported December net income of $2,817,077, after all charges. This was a decrease of $1,670,755 from December, 1936.

For the year ended Dec. 31 C. & O. reported net income of $34,034,268, a decrease of $9,461,823 from 1936.

Rails Make Slow Earnings Progress



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Five years have passed since the depression bottom was reached, but the railroads have made relatively little earnings progress and, generally speaking, have been unable to strengthen themselves financially to the degree needed to see them through another major depression. Even the business recession now upon us finds several roads on the brink of insolvency. The accompanying chart compares the earnings record of leading railroads with that of leading industrial companies.

Decline of 0.4 P. C. In Cost of Living In December Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a decrease of 0.4 per cent in the cost of living from November to December, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board.

All major groups of expenditures declined except coal prices, which advanced seasonally. Living costs in December were 2.9 per cent higher than in December, 1936, and 23.6 per cent higher than at the low of 1933, but still 11.7 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Food prices again declined substantially, 1.2 per cent from November to December, which brought them 0.4 per cent below the level of December, 1936, and 21.9 per cent below that of December, 1929, but 38.1 per cent above the low point of 1933.

Rents, which last month showed the first decline during the past four years, decreased again, falling 0.4 per cent from November to December. The rent level at the close of 1937 was 8.4 per cent above that of December, 1936, and 41.5 per cent above that of January, 1934, but 3.3 per cent below that of December, 1929.

Clothing prices decreased 0.8 per cent from November to December. The decline in men's clothing prices slightly exceeded the decline in women's clothing prices. At the end of 1937, clothing prices were 4.9 per cent higher than at the close of 1936, and 28.0 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933, but still 21.8 per cent below the level of December, 1929.

Coal prices advanced 0.6 per cent from November to December, to a level 0.1 per cent below that of December, 1936, and 7.9 per cent below that of December, 1929.

No change was noted in the cost of sundries in December as compared with November, but it was 2.6 per cent higher than in December, 1936, and 8.4 per cent higher than at the low of 1933. The cost of sundries at the close of 1937 was only 1.1 per cent below the average of December, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar in December, 1937, was 112.9 cents, as compared with 112.4 cents in November, 116.1 cents in December, 1936, and 100 cents in 1923.

Profits Tax Ban Sought by Roads; New Plan Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Opposition not only to the present undistributed profits tax but the tax in the modified form suggested by the House Ways and Means Committee's subcommittee on taxation has been expressed before the committee by witnesses for railroads, trucking companies, a group of manufacturers and one publisher.

General counsel for the Association of American Railroads, R. V. Fletcher, asked that the railroads be exempted, along with banks and insurance companies, from the tax in the revision now being written.

The railroads, as a semi-public institution, Mr. Fletcher declared, were in a unique position. While one government agency regulated rates without any reference to expenditures, another regulated expenditures without any reference to rates. He urged not only tax exemptions to a certain degree, but a relaxation in rail regulations.

"It is a badly conceived idea generally," he said in reference to the undistributed profits tax, "especially when applied to railroads."

Roads' Income Taxes

Mr. Fletcher submitted figures, at the request of the committee, for the last 10 years showing what the Class I railroads of the country had paid in income taxes to the Federal Government.

The highest amount, $88,658,301, was paid on 1929 revenue and the lowest in the ten-year period was $10,187,842, for the year 1931. For 1936 the Class I roads paid an income tax of $30,660,482.

The railroads were to continue under the law to have the privilege of making out consolidated tax returns, Representative Vinson said.

The witness remarked that the withdrawal of this privilege would be disastrous. The tax was especially hard on railroads because no industry had greater need for expanding its facilities, and much of the revenue which under the law might be classed as income had to be put into non-revenue-earning improvements.

Favors Tax Repeal

The committee was told by Frank Gannett, publisher of a chain of newspapers, that he favored repeal of the undistributed profits tax. He agreed with Representative Treadway that the publication of the high salaries of executives might have a part in engendering ill feeling among the workers against their employers. Workers did not understand, Mr. Gannett said, that the amounts published as net incomes in reality did not represent the true picture because of the high surtaxes the recipients had to pay.

"If the management of our corporations had been as eager to increase the earnings of labor as it has been to increase the earnings on the common stock," he said, "we would not have today this feeling against capital on the part of labor."

Mr. Gannett appeared before the committee to present a tax plan of his own, declaring that "instead of taxing companies for not distributing all their profits, I would give additional tax relief, that is, still more than a deduction of the wage dividend to those companies that distributed profits to their employees.

"It would be easy to devise an incentive of this sort which would encourage companies to give workers a wage dividend, thus increasing their purchasing power."

Exchange, Mindful of SEC, Looking For a High-Salaried Executive

NEW YORK (AP)—A big job for the man capable of running the New York Stock Exchange to the satisfaction of the membership, the public and Washington, may be open in Wall Street soon.

It was reported in informed quarters a committee studying reorganization of the governing machinery of the exchange probably would recommend the creation of such a job.

Some brokers who have been campaigning for a paid executive said a yearly salary of anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 would not be too much for the right man.

Working on Report

Having completed hearings of the views of many members and others interested in the exchange administration, the committee was said to be working on a report for submission early in February in an effort to get membership approval before the annual election of officers in May.

By long tradition the president has served without pay and much of the administrative detail has been handled by committees selected from members.

Aside from the paid president, proposals under consideration to shift more of the administration to salaried executives were described as including:

Election of a chairman of the board to serve in an advisory capacity to the executive head.

Reduction in the size of the board of governors, now consisting of around 50 members, and curtailment of the present committee system of administration as duties are transferred to salaried officials.

Conway Heads Committee

Possible inclusion in the governing board, which would have the power to name the executive president, of members chosen from outside the exchange roster to represent the public interest.

The O. S. C., as the special committee is known, was appointed a few weeks ago by Charles R. Gay, the president, after the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission threatened to force reorganization unless the exchange acted voluntarily.

Heading the study committee is Carle C. Conway, head of the Continental Can Company. The report, it was pointed out, probably would be referred to existing exchange committees and then would have to get general approval of members to make recommendations effective.

U. S. Sugar Imports Are Slightly Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that 6,686,257 short tons of sugar, raw value, were delivered to continental American markets under sugar control laws during 1937. Deliveries in 1936 totaled 6,706,571 short tons.

December deliveries totaled 521,201 short tons.

Stocks of sugar delivered under 1937 quotas were reported at 510,751 short tons on Dec. 31, compared with 405,746 short tons on the same date in 1936.

FSCC to Purchase Storage Apples in Three States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced it would purchase storage apples in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania to bolster prices for growers.

The apples will be distributed to needy families through state relief agencies.

Purchases will be made through state and county allocation committees.

New York Federal Reserve Earnings Lower in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $3,544,000, compared with $3,699,000 in the previous year.

After payment of $5000 to the U. S. Treasurer, under provision of the Federal Reserve Act, and $3,070,000 in dividends, a balance of $469,000 was transferred to surplus.

Street Sees Utilities Gaining Despite Many Adverse Factors

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Street observers are concluding, in connection with the current voluminous and variegated flow of front-page news about the utilities, that a good deal of skepticism is necessary in interpreting this news, that in a good many cases things are not what they seem.

For one thing the President's press-conference indication that he would like to do away with all holding companies, in or out of the utility industry, is simply not taken seriously. It would require taking most of American business apart like a small boy with an alarm clock. Most of the stocks on the Big Board, including Steel, Telephone, Motors, Pennsylvania, etc., are holding companies as well as operating companies. New Jersey corporations have been allowed to hold stock in other corporations for 50 years, and corporations chartered in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware for nearly that long.

Validity of Holding Concerns

The New Deal additions to the Government would for the most part crumple up if the holding companies device there were ruled out. As for the sound reasons for holding companies, if President Roosevelt doesn't know them ("Why have them anyway?") the Street does. Particularly in the utility field they have provided a legal, financial, and managerial bridge between the corporate past and the technical future.

Despite the hue and cry about upstream loads (by subsidiaries to parent companies) most of the utility money raised in the twenties was raised by holding companies and loaned downstream. But for Bond & Share in the early days of power generation, scores and perhaps hundreds of cities, for lack of local venture capital, would have waited years for a power and light plant. North American provides good management for four cities. And so on. The holding company device has been abused but so has everything, even in politics, it is thought here.

Another cause for skepticism is seen here in the President's reiteration of his faith in the "death sentence"—Section 11 of Title I of the Utility Act of 1935. The SEC administers it, and in the American Water Works case, the recent People's Light case, and in its recent annual report, the Commission has indicated its faith in "evolution, not revolution" in the simplification of holding company structures.

Utility Arrearage Estimates

There is doubt also about the huge figures being quoted for potential utility outlays on capital equipment. Accumulated shortages, due to New Deal hostility, are quoted in billions. Actually the capital outlays of the utilities have been as follows, in millions of dollars:

Average, 1923-32	752
1928	754
1929	853
1930	919
1931	597
1932	285
1933	129
1934	148
1935	200
1936	275
1937	455
1938	410

If the annual needs since 1929 are estimated as the difference between the average outlays in the good Old Deal days and those since 1929, an arrearage of about $3,000,000,000 has accumulated. But this is fantasy. After 1929 electric power consumption fell off. For some years, in fact, the immediate post-1929 outlays, though curtailed, put the power companies in an over-equipped condition, and also burdened them with fixed charges thereby incurred for which they had no corresponding revenues. In recent years demand for electricity has revived and finally passed 1929, but meantime so has the capacity of the power companies.

Good Margin Over Needs

Ironically if the revival had continued the companies would now have a very risky margin of capacity over needs. But it didn't. In December the kilowatt output hung around the September level of 2,200,000,000 kwh. per week instead of seasonally advancing to an anticipated peak of 2,500,000,000 kwh., against which the 1937 capital program was partly a preparation. So, ironically again, the industry is currently reckoned to have exactly the same margin of capacity it had in 1929, 18½ per cent.

Similar skepticism is felt about a good deal of the alleged damage done the utilities by the New Deal—to date. Commonwealth & Southern, right under the shadow of the TVA, is showing steady increases in both gross and net. Despite the PWA 45 per cent handouts to municipalities to go into the power business, municipal power production at present is a smaller proportion of the nation's total than it was in 1902, according to a U. S. Chamber of Commerce interpretation of some Federal Power Commission figures. The last municipal elections in November saw a growing skepticism among voters as to such projects.

San Francisco voters have made the Federal Government good and mad by turning down the Hetch-Hetchy power project seven times in succession. And as President Roosevelt claims he said to Mr. Willkie, government hydro projects can at worst hurt only about 15 per cent of the private companies' business.

Damage to Utilities

Chief damage done the utilities seems to have been in the matter of forced hasty rates cuts, higher taxes and, most important, the legal uncertainties of the "death" sentence which have tied up holding company refinancing. As a whole, the utilities last year suffered a substantial increase in operating ratios, due to lower rates and higher costs for wages, coal, taxes, etc., but this was in part offset by the interest savings on refunded operating company debts.

Such savings, however, have been impossible for obligations of those companies over whom Section 11 hangs, and also impossible for the companies in the TVA area (Commonwealth & Southern) and the Pacific Northwest (Bond & Share, Stone & Webster), which have not yet been hurt, but will be by Government efforts to force hydro power on a market already amply supplied with generating facilities.

There is also doubt here about some apparent aspects of the Government power program. It seems to look as though the Government will go from TVA to Bonneville, from Bonneville to Grand Coulee, and on to seven little TVA's, with the capital outlays piling up into the billions. But while the Supreme Court is evidently not going to stop any of this, federal budget troubles will—it is felt here. As, for example, the President's statement that there won't be any more PWA municipal power hand-outs beyond those already allocated. Street observers think he will have to mean it.

Hydro-Projects Uneconomic

Of course skepticism has prevailed here for years about the merits of these hydro-projects. They are spectacular, but, according to engineers, uneconomic, due to the costs and losses of transmission even with the present advanced technique in this field. They can only be justified by the kind of bookkeeping in which the government, through its exemption from the accounting requirements of the Utility Act, Title II, is permitted to indulge.

And in this connection, the Street has at last concluded that all arguments about TVA bookkeeping are futile since the only way in which the politico-economic defenses of that outfit can be made into sense is through the cynical conclusion that its real purpose is, as Henry L. Mencken recently put it in the American Mercury, to "bust" the private companies in its neighborhood.

Lastly there is practically a cast-iron skepticism here, at long last, about White House conferences between the President and utility leaders. These conferences led to the TVA-private company power-pooling conferences a year ago, and those conferences came to naught. The much-publicized conferences of mid-November last came, apparently, to nothing except the President's cryptic invention of "common law valuation" for utility rate bases. Frank Kent says when business leaders see the President they sometimes discuss only deep-sea fishing. Some people here are beginning to think there may be as much truth as poetry in this.

Rockefeller Plans Finishing Center To Provide Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Acting on "faith in the future of American business," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has ordered the construction of three more big buildings in Rockefeller Center and at the same time urged private business and industry to start building to aid in meeting the unemployment problem.

Announcement of the construction of the three new units in Rockefeller Center to cost about $12,000,000 and give 1,000,000 man-days employment to building trades workers was made by Mr. Rockefeller today. It said that the first structure to be built would be a 15-story office building between the International Building and the Music Hall in the north block of the center. It will cost approximately $4,000,000. Work will be started within a few weeks and the building completed next autumn.

The announcement said that two units would be built on the south block—one next to the center theater in Sixth Avenue and the other in the middle of the block now occupied as an automobile parking ground.

Work on one of these two units will be started before the building in the north block is completed.

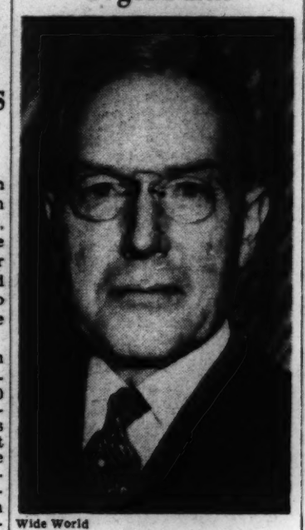
Fourteen per cent of the land still unimproved in the center will be occupied by the new buildings.

"The practical answer to the problem of unemployment is to find jobs for men who want to work," Mr. Rockefeller said. "In the last analysis, business and industry alone can provide the jobs necessary to restore the nation's economic well-being. When relief measures extend beyond a stop-gap period, they inevitably tend to destroy the self-respect and the initiative of the men and women dependent on them.

"Constructive programs for revitalizing the economic life of America are today being widely discussed. Let us hope that these discussions will be translated into early action. There is firm ground for the belief that a generous extension of production programs, with an adequate wage scale and a fair return on the capital invested, will not outrun a steadily developing demand.

"Idle capital means idle labor. I believe that if capital and labor will face the future confidently and unafraid and will move forward together, they will find the nation ready and willing to back them. As concrete expression of this confidence we are proceeding forthwith to the completion of the Rockefeller Center development."

Urges Faith



Wide World

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Who Authorizes Early Completion of Rockefeller Center at Cost of $12,000,000

Cost to Date $100,000,000

Rockefeller Center now contains 11 buildings and extends from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue and from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Streets. Most of the ground is owned by Columbia University, the Rockefeller interests having a lease on it at $3,300,000 a year. Work on the development was pushed ahead throughout the whole of the economic depression, and for a while the center was looked upon as "a white elephant." This was disproved by later developments, however, and it was announced last November that the RCA Building was 84 per cent rented, the RKO, the British Empire and the French Buildings more than 90 per cent rented, the Italian and International Buildings and Nine Rockefeller Plaza buildings more than 70 per cent rented, making an average of these units rented more than 80 per cent.

The Music Hall, another part of the development, does a gross annual business placed at $5,000,000 and spends an average of $50,000 a week on its stage and motion picture productions. The Rainbow room and Rainbow grill do a gross business of more than $1,000,000 a year, it was announced, while the Center Theater was reported to have "not yet found itself."

The total investment in Rockefeller Center to date was placed by Nelson Rockefeller at $100,000,000.

Auto

(Continued from Page 1)

chase side that most hope lies for smoothing out production, in the view of the Administration. The industry heretofore, it is felt, has made it too easy for purchasers, who lack the money, to obligate themselves for cars, which they could not afford. This not only glutted the car market with "high pressure" sales one year, to create a lean year next, but it tied up the purchasing power of buyers. To see how important the matter is, national proportions of the automobile industry and installment sales must be realized.

5,000,000 New Cars

Five million motor cars were built last year, 10 per cent below the 1929 peak, and employment averaged around 500,000 in parts and body plants. The Automobile Manufacturers Association told the Senate Unemployment Committee last week that 6,000,000 persons are dependent on the industry, or one out of seven gainfully employed in the country, and this is backed up by the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

More persons have autos than have telephones in the country today, and a large share of purchases are financed by installment sales, pushed by "high pressure" methods. Experience shows the installment purchaser is optimistic in good time, excessively pessimistic in poor times. Thus, the volume of the nation's installment sales jumped 25 per cent between 1935 and 1936, while cash sales increased only 11 per cent, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"But when business is sliding off, installment credit sales drop faster than either open credit sales or cash sales," reports Wilford L. White, chief of the marketing research division of the bureau, "and cash sales decline relatively the least. Fats bear out the idea that the installment buyer is more conservative during these times than either the consumer buying on 30 days' credit or in cash."

Booms "Boom" Times

Put in another way, this means that installment selling tends to make boom times "boomier" and slump times sharper and deeper.

The installment selling problem is, of course, broader than the automobile industry, though most conspicuous there. Retail installment credit sales for all industries were up to $4,500,000,000 in 1936, Mr. White estimated, and still higher in 1937—all representing immediate enjoying of satisfactions for which buyers had not the money to pay.

When a recession does come, this enormous credit structure is threatened if credit has been overextended. In the automobile world it means repossessions and a glut on the used-car market.

Tighter Terms Sought

Easy credit extension to car buyers bothered trade associations last summer. Many passed resolutions urging tighter terms. Current terms for automobiles are 18 months with down payments of one third; but some sales finance houses have taken paper for 24 months, and sales of new cars have been for as low as 25 per cent cash.

What the Administration seeks is tighter credit control, with possibly some regulation to relax credit in periods of depression, and to curtail it in booms. Modification of anti-trust provisions to permit the companies and Government to agree on such terms may emerge from the conference.

Another criticism of the industry is that prices are too rigid, like that of the steel companies. Farm goods, economists point out, fluctuate immediately with supply and demand, but car output may be cut two thirds with no change in price. A more flexible price structure might be another aid to balancing national economy.

Irregularity of Work

Greater regularity of employment might remove much of the automobile industry's labor troubles, it is argued here. Though hourly rates are high, employment is notoriously irregular and workers feel themselves insecure.

One form of 16-cylinder salesmanship is being attacked now by the Federal Trade Commission. This is misleading advertising, inducing the car buyer to believe he is paying only 6 per cent for his credit, when actually it may be twice as much.

If advertising appeared worded, "Try our 12 per cent plan of financing a new car," many persons would hesitate to purchase, it is argued, who now think they are only paying "6 per cent." James M. Hammond, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, charged before a trial examiner in Detroit last week that the $55,000,000-Universal Credit Corporation, a Ford agency, collected as much as 11.52 per cent interest under its so-called "6 per cent plan." The real interest on a $600 car in 24 payments of $25 each, he said, is 11.52 per cent; on a $400 second-hand car, over 18 months, at $25 a month, 11.36 per cent.

The same high percentages, of course, prevail in other goods bought "on time." These interest rates are not necessarily exorbitant, Government experts feel, but the trouble lies in the buyer's failure to understand the heavy price he is paying to enjoy his satisfaction immediately. If the true cost were appreciated, a good many persons might wait till they could pay cash, or borrow direct from a bank.

Figures of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association for 1936 show 61 per cent of new cars and 59 per cent of used cars were sold on installments.

In 1934, only 30 per cent of installment paper was for more than 12 months. In 1936, the figure had jumped to about 60 per cent. Down payments also grew more lenient—in 1934 such down payments of less than one-third were limited to 17 per cent of installment paper; in 1936, it was about 25 per cent.

American Bankers to Meet In Houston Next November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Bankers Association is planning to hold its 64th annual convention at Houston, Texas, November 14-17, it was announced by Dr. Harold Stonier, executive manager of the association. The Rice Hotel will be the official headquarters.

Francis Marion Law, president of the First National Bank, Houston, has been named chairman of the Houston Convention Committee. Mr. Law was president of the American Bankers Association in 1933-34.

Attack on Business Because of Bigness Seen as 'Nonsense'

NEW YORK (AP)—Percy H. Johnston, chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., in his annual report to stockholders predicted a recuperation of industry from its current recession.

Although, he said, "the future is fraught with uncertainty" and "the incessant political attack on business and business men has slowed down the general wheels of industry," he expressed the opinion "that in the end sound reason and judgment will prevail and that the nation again will go forward; that industry, the real life blood of the nation, will recuperate and be less molested and harassed."

"To attack business because it is big is sheer nonsense," he continued. "Our observation, over a long period of time, has been that big business has consistently lowered the price to the consumer, bettered working conditions, shortened hours, raised wages and has been the backbone in the support of city, state and national governments.

"The biggest job in this nation is the filling of pay envelopes. We believe in the old-fashioned principle that business men can do this better than politicians and theorists whose background is devoid of any practical business experience."

Mr. Johnston's report showed $1,243,093 added to the bank's undivided profit account, after payment of $3,600,000 in regular dividends, and provision for losses, reserves and pensions.

Deposits for the year averaged $14,698,000 less than in 1936.

General Public Service Assets Off Sharply in '37

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Service Corporation, an investment company, in its annual report, reported asset value of $83.55 per share of preferred stock, as of Dec. 31, 1937, against $210.46 per share at the close of business the previous year.

The asset value per $100 of debentures was $137, against $204 as of Dec. 31, 1936. The corporation listed no asset value for the common stock, against $3.55 per common share the previous year.

The market value of the assets at the close of 1937 business was $6,882,408. The decline in the market value for the year, after adjusting for preferred stock dividends paid or declared in excess of annual requirements and the cost of preferred stock purchased for retirement, was 27.7 per cent.

Output of Arkansas Coal Mines Largest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—Production of coal in Arkansas mines during the fiscal year ending last June 30 totaled 1,271,622 tons, the largest production since 1931, according to a report just released by State Mine Inspector J. W. Fitzjarrell.

The report said 4505 miners were employed in state mines for the year and approximately 20,000 persons in the states were estimated to be dependent upon the industry for a livelihood.

Foreign Nations' Fiscal Positions Viewed in Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following is a brief review by Standard Statistics of the fiscal positions of a number of foreign countries of whose securities are held in substantial amounts in the United States:

Argentina—The outlook has been clouded by crop damage and the drop in grain other commodity prices. Nevertheless, the basic position of the country is strong.

Australia — Aside from export trade, which has been influenced adversely by lower wool prices, most economic indexes continue to show a favorable trend.

Austria—Despite some recession in trade and production during the final quarter of 1937, economic conditions as a whole compared favorably with 1936.

Belgium—Estimates of government operations for 1937 indicate a surplus of about $5,750,000, against $4,500,000 in 1936.

Bolivia—Financial difficulties have not been completely eliminated and settlement with external bondholders appears remote.

Brazil—While no indication has been given of the government's intentions with respect to foreign debt service, negotiations are expected to be opened shortly.

Bulgaria—Aided by good crops and higher prices in both 1936 and 1937, the economic position of Bulgaria has shown substantial improvement.

Canada—Business has not suffered to the same extent as in the United States but it is believed impossible for Canada to completely escape the adverse influence of economic trends below the border.

Chile—The drop in copper prices, combined with general world trade uncertainty, has exercised an adverse influence on the Chilean outlook.

Colombia—During the first ten months of 1937, the Colombian export surplus was only slightly more than 50 per cent of that of a year earlier and the recent drop in coffee prices will doubtless affect adversely the value of future exports.

Costa Rica—The drop in coffee prices may serve to delay further negotiations for resumption of payments on the external debt.

Cuba—An agreement has finally been reached for settlement of the long defaulted Public Works obligations but the plan has yet to be approved by the Cuban Congress.

Czechoslovakia—The budget for 1938 is based on revenues of approximately $350,000,000, compared with less than $300,000,000 in 1937, and a balance on ordinary accounts as indicated.

Denmark—The financial position of the government has been maintained on a satisfactory basis, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, closed with a surplus of approximately $6,000,000, compared with less than $3,000,000 in 1936.

Dominican Republic — Adverse political and economic factors have rendered the business outlook less satisfactory than at any time during the past several years.

Finland—There is no evidence of economic recession in Finland and the finances of the government have remained in an unusually favorable position.

Haiti—In common with other coffee producing countries, the immediate outlook for Haiti has been clouded by the drop in prices for this commodity which resulted from the change in the Brazilian policy.

Hungary—Based on returns for the first nine months of 1937, there has been material improvement in the transfer position.

Italy—The ordinary budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, closed with a surplus of approximately $68,000,000. However, there were extraordinary outlays of some $650,000,000 in the 1936-37 year.

Japan—Despite the apparent success of military operations, the strain on the budget and the national economy is increasing. Even if hostilities end soon, there is serious danger of currency inflation.

Norway—The financial position of the Norwegian government has been maintained on a satisfactory basis.

Peru — Economic indexes have continued to show improvement over a year earlier, although weakness in cotton prices is causing concern.

Poland—Despite some evidence of improvement during the recent past, the basic position of Poland is still difficult, although the gold and foreign exchange position of the Nation Bank has shown some improvement.

Roumania—Despite improvement in the transfer position, as well as in government finances, no arrangements have been made to reach a settlement with American holders of Roumanian bonds.

Salvador—As a result of the change in coffee policy on the part of Brazil and lower coffee prices, Salvador has declared a moratorium on external debt service.

Uruguay—The outlook is clouded by dullness in the wool market and in demand for other export commodities.

Yugoslavia—Despite improvement in the transfer position and the satisfactory status of government finances, no readjustment plan has been presented to holders of the external debt.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 779,660
1938 volume to date 14,360,220
1937 volume to date 36,781,070

Rail Stocks Lead General Decline In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prodded by another small selling wave during the noon period, the stock market slipped today for losses of 1 to 3 points in many industrial and rail shares.

Near the final hour declines were general, Rails led the retreat but liquidation spread through industrial sections, extending losses registered earlier in the week.

Dealings were a bit more active than in the preceding session and approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Waiting Attitude

Many traders preferred to stay out of the market until they could judge more clearly spring business prospects and the outcome of White House conferences with industrial leaders, analysts said. Gold shares, particularly Alaska Juneau, again attracted buying.

Near the fourth hour losses ranging to more than 2 points ruled in Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, General Electric, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, American Can, Westinghouse, Chrysler, Texas Corp., and du Pont.

Of paramount interest to the financial district was the conference scheduled for late in the day between President Roosevelt and a large group of industrialists. The market seemed to take a more favorable view of developments in the utility controversy, including the question of TVA purchases of private power properties, and utility shares perked up around the opening.

But gains in the power as well as other groups mostly were wiped out in the later selling.

Expectations of poor December earning reports for leading roads, along with the Erie reorganization move, kept sellers on the trail of the hard-pressed carrier shares. Norfolk & Western, a relatively inactive issue, was off 8 at one time. Declines were traced more to feeble support rather than heavy offerings.

Demand for gold stocks, persistent since the deflationary turn in prices last autumn, was seen in further advances in Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine and Juneau. Homestake, however, was lower most of the time as the stock traded minus the monthly dividend of 37½ cents.

Rail Bonds Drop

Losses of 1 to more than 4 points among recently depressed railroad issues caused further unsettlement in the bond market today.

A half dozen or so active issues of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway led the decline. Other loans joining in the downturn included International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New Haven 6s, Northern Pacific 4s and Illinois Central 4½s.

U. S. Governments continued to buck the trend with gains up to 5-32 of a point outnumbering scattered losses. Foreign dollar bonds were generally steady, with the exception of Japanese issues, which yielded a little ground.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Curb market stocks turned downward in late trading today when moderate demand for utility shares dried up. Small advances had been scored by active issues during forenoon dealings.

Aluminum Co. lost 1, American Cyanamid "B" was almost that much lower and fractional declines were shown by American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Northern States Power "A" and United Gas.

Stocks in London Market Steadier

LONDON—Despite the overnight weakness in Wall Street, steadier conditions prevailed in the stock market today following the formation of the French Cabinet, but trading remained restricted.

British funds were marked down in anticipation of selling from Paris, but there was little sign of repatriation. The War Loans 3½s were £102½ and the Consols 2½s were £75⅜, off ¼.

The feature of the foreign bonds was the general advance of one to two points in leading Brazilian issues due to bear covering on the favorable interpretation of the new Brazilian decree regulating foreign accounts in Brazil. French 4s were firmer at £12½, up ¼, with Far Eastern issues steady.

International issues were generally above parity levels, with United States Steel $60, International Nickel $50⅞, Brazilian Traction $12⅝ and General Motors $36¼.

Oil shares were idle and slightly lower, with Royal Dutch £40¾ and Mexican Eagle 12s. Rubber shares were neglected with the commodity price firmer at 7 -16d.

Copper stocks were firmer despite the cut in the American metal price, Rhokana Corp. selling at £12 1-16.

Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.

LONDON, Eng.—The 1937 balance sheet of Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd., reveals current deposit and similar liabilities at £4,496,910 compared with £4,016,800 for the year before. An analysis of the statement shows those deposit liabilities covered by cash and short term loans to the extent of approximately 83 per cent. Cash is listed at £509,270, remittances in transit at £227,590, call money at £25,000, bank deposits at £2,686,023.

Big German Beet Sugar Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — It is expected that during the current season the German sugar beet crop will establish an all-time record, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. The prediction is that the crop will total 13,232,000 metric tons, compared with 10,648,000 tons last season.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
88	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	9	53	52	52	Jan 14
22¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	3	10½	9¾	9¾	
38½	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	30	30	30	Jan 11
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21¼	21½	21½	+ ¼
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅜	1¾	1¾	Jan 18
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	15	56	57	57½	— ¾
5½	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1¼	1½	1½	Jan 18
18¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	344	13	13¼	12⅞	+ ¾
8⅝	1	Alleghany	87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegpf xw	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
89¾	11	Allegpf $30 ww	8	14	13¾	14	— ½
59	11	Allegpf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	—4¼
28½	10½	Allegpf pf	2	15	15	15	— ½
49⅝	13	Allied Mill (1.60)	3	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Jan 18
268½	146	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	170	169	169	—3¼
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	18	8½	7¾	7¾	— ½
88	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ⅝
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	39	49	46½	47½	—1¼
39⅝	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	13½	13	13	—1
8⅞	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	34	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (3)	6	67	64½	64½	—2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	62	62	62	—1
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	7	18⅝	24⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	40½	40	40	—2
131	69	Am Can (4)	9	79	77⅛	78¼	—1
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	9	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (6g)	1	45½	45½	45½	—3½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	11	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	7	6¾	6¾	—1
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	6	13¼	12¾	13¾	Jan 18
32⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (⅛e)	5	15½	15¼	15½	Jan 18
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	4½	4	4	— ¼
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	12	12	12	Jan 18
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 18
85¾	30½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Jan 13
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	37	37	37	+1
4¾	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
27½	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 8
17¾	5¾	Am International	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 18
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	18	21	19¾	20¼	— ¾
125	83	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	71	70½	70⅝	
29¾	10½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	5	14½	14	14	— ¼
13⅝	3	Am M & Met	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	16	35½	33¾	35½	+ ¾
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	25	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
37½	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	8	35	34	35	+1⅜
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf (4.68¾g)	13	28½	28	28½	+ ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	27	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
48¾	15½	Am Roll Mill	15	21¾	21	21¼	— ½
101⅝	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	77⅝	76½	77	— ¾
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	19	19	19	Jan 18
29	7½	Am Sealing (1¼g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 18
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (4g)	58	53⅜	51⅞	52½	— ⅝
184	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130	130	Jan 17
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	51	51½	Jan 14
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (3)	54	31¼	29⅝	30¾	— ⅝
26½	5¾	Am Stores	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29	29	29	— ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ½
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	146⅝	145½	145⅞	— ⅜
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	8	69	68¼	68¾	— ¼
99¾	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	70¾	69	69	—1
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	19	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	12	30	30	30	
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	21	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37¼	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (3⅝g)	270	34½	33¼	33¾	— ⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	—1⅛
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	17½	16½	16½	Jan 18
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	—3
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100½	100¼	100¼	Jan 18
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70e)	12	6½	6¼	6¼	
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	70	70	70	—1
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Jan 12
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	11	35¾	35	35	—2
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅛e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24¾	16	Assd Dry Goods	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅝	Atch T & S F (2g)	35	38¾	36½	38	— ½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	5	70	69¾	69¾	Jan 18
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	15	24⅜	23½	24	—1⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 15
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	19	21⅜	20½	20½	— ⅞
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105⅜	105	105	Jan 14
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	45	45	45	—1½
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jan 18
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	9	5½	5½	5½	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅛	3	3	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	28	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	74	10	9¼	9⅝	
47⅝	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	12	11½	11½	— ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	21	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
28⅝	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
105⅝	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8	8	8	
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	12	14½	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	7	37½	36¾	37½	
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	197	63	60⅜	61⅞	— ⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 17
38	13½	Black & Decker (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	86	34½	32¾	33⅜	— ⅝
49¾	16	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	29¾	29	29	— ¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	Jan 18
28	16	Borden (1.60)	19	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	22	27	26	26½	— ⅝
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4¼	4	4	
35⅝	57⅞	Bower R Bear (⅛e)	1	19	19	19	—1
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	15	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
53½	22	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	— ½
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	33½	33½	33½	Jan 12
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 17
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	8	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	30	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	32	31½	32	—2
22⅝	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	18¾	18¼	18½	— ½
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 18
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25¼	6¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	17	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
65¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	8	30⅜	30	30	Jan 18
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
38⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	7	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	7	8½	8	8	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	9	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅜
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
		C					
48½	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	33	33	33	— ½
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	1	4¼	4	4	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	18	9⅜	9	9⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (¼e)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	41	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
17½	6½	Canadian Pacific	30	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
61½	21	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
18¼	4⅝	Can Adm A (1½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
38⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	5	16½	16½	16½	—1
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	1	4	4	4	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	27	94	90½	93	+1
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	8	52½	50⅝	50⅝	—2½
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Jan 18
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	14	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¾	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	2	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
13⅝	2	Cent Fdy	4	4	3⅞	4	
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 18
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 17
89⅝	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4)	20	42⅝	41	42	— ⅛
23⅜	1½	Certain-teed	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 18
63¾	23⅝	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	30	30	30	—1
48	8	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 18
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	41	36⅝	34⅝	35½	—1½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (2a)	4	44¼	44	44	—1
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 12
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ¾
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	28	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19½	2¾	Chi & N W pf	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18⅜	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	7	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 18
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
23	6¾	Chi Pneu T	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
46	28⅜	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	Jan 17
3⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1	1	1	
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	2¼	2¼	Jan 18
10½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2⅜	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	12	12	12	— ½
23½	13	Chick Cot Oil	2	16	15	15	
15⅜	3	Childs Co	6	5½	5	5	— ⅜
126¾	44½	Chrysler (10g)	265	69¾	67½	68½	— ¾
21⅝	12	City Ice & F (2)	4	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
48½	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	25	24⅛	25	Jan 17
61	34½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	12	38⅛	36	36	—3
39⅝	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	15	15	15	+ ¼
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	—1
60	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jan 7
28¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	6	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	92½	92	92	—3½
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	3	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	18¼	17⅝	18¼	—1⅜
32	16⅝	Columb Br A (1.80g)	7	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.80g)	2	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	26	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
198	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Jan 18
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	71	70½	70½	— ⅝
69¼	30⅝	Comi Credit (4a)	6	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Comi Inv Tr (4a)	15	42⅞	41½	41½	—1½
130	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jan 18
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	13	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	38	1½	1½	1½	
78⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	8	39	37	39	+2
10½	4½	Conde Nast	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (3)		22¾	22¾	25⅝	Jan 18
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	20	18¾	17⅞	18¼	— ⅛
18½	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	68	23¾	22⅝	23½	+ ¼
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	94¾	93½	93⅝	Jan 18
8¾	1	Consol Film	3	2¾	1½	1½	Jan 17
16⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 18
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	54	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
106⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6½	6½	6½	
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	3	5	5	5	— ¼
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	22	22	22	Jan 12
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 14
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	33	16½	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	1	Cont Baking B	6	2¼	2½	2¼	
108¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan 11
69½	37½	Cont Can (½e)	9	42	41¼	41¾	— ¾
108½	106¼	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	Jan 18
28¾	8½	Cont Dia Prb	8	9	9	9	— ⅜
43¾	25	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	31¼	31	31¼	
3½	⅜	Cont Motors	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	23	32⅝	31¼	31½	—1½
36⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16	16	16	
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	5	62¾	62½	62¾	— ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
58⅝	22½	Crane Co (1g)	8	25½	25	25	—1½
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94½	— ¾
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23⅝	23	23	
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	8	37	35

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand for Wool Quiet; Overseas Prices Are Weak

Weekly Wool Review

The anticipated improvement in demand for wool has failed to materialize and the third week of the new year finds the situation in raw wool discouraging for those who hold large stocks.

Mills failed to resume buying after the annual inventory period, even on the modest scale of activity that featured December business. Prices are inclined to be in the overseas markets. Some concern is felt in the trade over the domestic price situation as a result, though quotations are nominally unchanged in the Boston market this week.

Present restricted trading in wool is more or less confined to the limited business of mills that seek to cover urgent immediate needs for raw material. This type of business is being done at prices that are literally unchanged from recent levels. But the occasional bid that comes in for sizeable quantities of wool—possibly to test the market out—are wont to specify lower prices.

Spot lots of imported wools continue to be re-exported from Boston as holders find buyers in the British Isles while none can be located in this country. The imports of wool at Boston for the calendar year 1937, just compiled by the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, totaled 143,816,000 pounds, compared with 92,752,000 pounds for 1936 and with 46,255,000 pounds in 1935.

Business is draggy in the market for mohair. About all the activity is the scattered orders for sampling lots for sorted mohair and mohair tops and these small lots are selling at steady prices.

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Offerings at today's wool auction totaled 7629 bales including 34 from the Falkland Islands, 6592 bales of which were sold. The selection was good with a substantial turnover and prices of all grades held firm.

A good demand came from home trade and continental buyers. There were frequent withdrawals.

Wheat Values Drop 2 Cents in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Approximately two cents tumble of wheat prices today accompanied an international wheat committee report saying normal yields from present acreage would lead to enormous supplies.

Leading crop specialists in Chicago ridiculed the international committee report as visionary. They characterized it as ridiculous long range weather forecasting the world over for a year or two years ahead.

Rallying at the last, Chicago wheat futures closed 1 cent to 1½ cents under yesterday's finish, May 95¼-⅜, July 89¾-⅞, corn ⅜-⅝ down, May 60⅛-¼, July 60⅝, and oats ⅛-¼ off.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
90-60 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¾
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

3 mos bills	¾%	¾%	¾%
Short bills	¾	¾	¾
Bar gold	139s 7½d	139s 7½d	141s 1½d
Bar silver	20⅝d	20⅛d	20⅝d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	2
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.00	$4.99⅞	$4.2397
Cables	5.00⅛	4.99⅝	4.2397
France—franc	.0336⅛	.0336	‡
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1691	.1696
Switz'd—franc	.2311	.2309	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4029	.4028	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5573	.5569	‡
Sweden—krona	.2577	.2576	.4537
Norway—krone	.2513	.2511	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2231	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1899	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0101	.0100
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0236	.0236	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.2935	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0530	.0530	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0375	.3060
Peru—sol	.2462½	.2462½	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5400‡	.5400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2913	.2911	.4440
India—rupee	.3774	.3774	.6180
Java—florin	.5890	.5888	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3131	‡
Shanghai—dol	.2962½	.2962½‡	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5830	.5870	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012⅛	.5012⅛	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9988	1.0931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai, not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper peso. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 17: Receipts, $25,484,161; expenditures, $29,101,262; balance, $2,943,530,938; customs receipts for the month, $14,058,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,346,902,230; expenditures, $4,174,684,043, including $1,107,361,226 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $806,861,843; gross debt, $37,686,169,181, an increase of $5,804,338 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,756,260,791, including $1,322,906,666 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	3⅞s '43-40 June	106.13	106.9	106.9
3	3⅜s '47-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
6	3⅛s '48-43	108.6	108.4	108.4
15	4s '54-44	113.9	113.9	113.9
28	2⅜s '47-45	104.28	104.25	104.25
40	3s '48-46	106.11	106.6	106.11
25	2½s '49-48	106.28	106.28	106.28
4	4¼s '52-47	117.23	117.23	117.23
27	2⅜s '51-48	102.27	102.25	102.27
27	2½s '53-49	100.6	100.4	100.4
35	2¾s '54-51	101.30	101.28	101.28
34	2¾s '60-55	102.20	102.18	102.20
35	2¾s '59-56	101.17	101.17	101.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

10	3s '47-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
48	2¾s '47-42	103.17	103.12	103.12
1	3s '49-44	104.12	104.12	104.12

Home Owners' Loan

2	2s '49-39	102.14	102.14	102.14
5	2¼s '44-42	102.4	102.4	102.4
3	3s '52-44	104.18	104.13	104.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Adams Exp 4s '48	94	94	94
1	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102⅞	102⅞	103⅞
40	Alleghany 5s '44	74	72⅞	72⅞
24	Alleghany 5s '49	64½	63	63
31	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	29½	29½
1	Alegh Val 4s '42	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	85	85	85
45	Allis Calm 4s '52	105	104⅝	104½
8	Am&For P 5s 2030	96½	96	96
3	Am Int 5½s '49	98	97⅜	98
1	Am T&T 3½s '43	113½	113½	113½
16	Am T&T 3½s '66	101½	101¼	101½
15	Am T & T 3¾s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	94½	94½	94½
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	104	104¼
3	Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	40	40
3	Arm Del 4s '57	92¼	92	92
21	Arm Del 4s '58	92⅜	92⅛	92¼
33	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	107⅞	107¾
90	AT&SF aj 4s '96 st	102½	102½	103⅛
1	AT&SF 4s 1995	102	102	102
53	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	105	105
6	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112	112	112
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	103	103	103
9	ACY cit 4s '52	72	71	71
13	A C Line 4½s '64	73	71	71¼
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	30	30	30
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	56½	56½	56½
29	B & O rfg 6s '95	33⅞	33¼	32½
19	B & O 1st 5s '48	66½	65	65
21	B & O rfg 5s '96	30¼	29⅞	30½
19	B&O S 5s '96 P	29¾	28¾	29
5	B & O 5s 2000 D	29½	28⅝	28¾
90	B & O cv 4½s '60	26	25	25¼
45	B & O 4s '48	61½	60	60¼
1	B&O PLE&WV '41	50	50	50
24	B & O 5s S W '50	48¼	47	47
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	112	112	112
10	Beth Pf Pn 5½s '60	127½	127½	127½
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¼	103¼
11	Beth Stl 3¾s '60	95¼	94¾	94¾
23	Bost & Me 5s '67	35½	34¾	34¾
34	Bost & Me 5s '55	35¼	35½	35¼
14	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	104	104	104
11	Bkly Mch Tr 4½s '66	85	85	85
6	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	78¼	78	78½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
15	Buf R&P 4½s '57	34½	32	32
6	Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
2	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	55	55	55
2	Can Sou 5s '62	106½	106	106
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116	116¾
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	119	119
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¾	113¾	113¾
9	Can Pac 5s '44	113½	113½	113½
27	Can Pac 5s '54	103½	103½	103½
14	Can Pac 4½s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18	Can Pac 4½s '60	97½	96⅜	96⅜
2	Can Pac 4s perp	88¾	88½	88½
5	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	75¾	75¾	75¾
6	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	99	98½	98½
3	Cen NY Pow3¾s'62	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
8	Cen Pac 5s2'60	66	66	66
23	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95	94⅜	95
5	Cen R N NJ 5s '87	31¾	31	31
3	Certain-td 5½s '48	63½	63½	63½
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106	106	106
5	C&O 4½s '92	118¼	118	118
2	C & O 3¼s '96 D	95¼	94¾	94¾
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	23½	23½	23½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18	CB&Q 4½s '77	100⅜	100	100
30	CB&Q gen 4s '58	105¾	105	105
45	CB&Q 3½s '49	105	105	105
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14½	14½
22	Chi & Erie 5s '82	80½	80	80
7	Chic Gt West 4s '59	17	17	17
5	Chi I&L 5s '66	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	Chi I&L 5s '47	11	10½	10⅞
11	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11½	11¼	11½
28	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2	CM&SP 4¾s '89	30	30	30
11	CM&SP 4½s '89C	34⅜	33¾	33¾
13	CM&SP 5s '89	30½	30	30
3	CM&SP 5½s '89 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	22	22	22
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
10	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	16½	18¾	18¾
11	Chi&NW 4s '87	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
16	CRI&P 4½s '52A	17⅞	17¼	17¼
5	CRI&P 4½s '52Act	8¾	8¾	8¾
6	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12	CRI&P 4s '88	5	4½	4½
53	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	18¾	18½	18½
6	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	106	105	105
289	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
16	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	112	112	112
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	103	103	103
4	G Bay & W deb B	77¼	77	77
1	Gulf St Col 4½s '56	9	9	9
3	Hocag V 4½s '99	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	118½	118½	118½
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	101	101	101
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	29	28⅛	28¼
19	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	55	55	55
21	Ill Cent 1st 4s Sr '51	22½	22½	22½
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 'wi B	108	108	108
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	49	49	49
4	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	42	40	40
5	Ill Cen 4s '55	47	46½	46½
37	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	52	52	52
13	IC & CBL & NO 5s '63 A	41¼	39¾	39¾
13	IC & CBL & NO 4½s '63	37⅜	37	37
17	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
10	Inland Stl 3½s '61	105½	105½	105½
25	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	52	51½	51½
3	Interlake Iron 4s '47	80	79¼	79¼
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	19	19
13	Int Hydro El 6s '44	67¼	66½	66½
12	Int Paper 5s '47	90½	90	90
27	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¾	88½	89
24	Int T&T 4½s '52	59	58¾	58¾
12	Int T&T 5s '55	62¾	61½	61½
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Consum Pw 3¾s '65	107	106¾	107
3	Consum Pw 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Crown Wil 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	40½	40	40
5	Cuba RR 7½s '46	50¼	50¼	50¼
2	Cuba RR 5s '52	46½	46½	46½
5	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
18	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50⅝	48¾	48¾
3	Del P&L 4½s '69	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Del P&L 5s '71	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
17	D&RG 4s '36	13⅜	12	12⅜
6	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	6	6	6
5	D Moine&NDD 4s '35 ct	3	3	3
1	Det Ed 5s '52	109	109	109
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Det Ed 3½s '66	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
15	Det T Tun 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
8	Liquid Carb 4s'47	106	106	106
7	Lowes 3½s'46	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	86	86	86
7	Louisis & Ark 5s'69	68¼	68¼	68¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
16	Louis & N un 4s'40	103¾	103¾	103⅞
16	Louis & N 3½s 2003	79¾	79	79
29	Erie cv 4s '53 A	23½	22¼	23
10	Erie cv 4s '53 B	23½	23	23
27	Erie&Jer 6s '55	61	60	60¼
23	Erie gen 4s '56	59½	56	56
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	97½	97½	97½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	54	54	54
19	Goodrich 4½s '56	99¼	98¾	98¾
7	Goodrich 6s '45	96¾	96	96
3	Grd Rap & Ind 4½s'61	106½	106½	106½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97½	97¾	97½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87½	87¾	87¾
289	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¼	100	100
16	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	90	90
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77¼	77	77
4	G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1	Gulf St Col 4½s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Hocag V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
6	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101	101	101
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29	28⅛	28¼
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	55	55	55
19	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	22½	22½	22½
21	Ill Cent 1st 4s Sr '51	49	49	49

U. S. and Canada Unite to Stamp Out Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Smuggling of narcotics and the operation of "rum row" has been stamped out along Canada's Pacific coast. The Dominion's scarlet-coated Mounties, this time in high powered airplanes and fast speedboats and cutters and with the assistance of the United States Coast Guard, has established an impregnable bulwark along one of the longest coast lines in the world.

Five years ago, before the Mounties started their drive, violations of Canada's Customs and Excise laws were not infrequent. Vessels registered in any country but Canada, for instance, under existing laws could remain immune outside the three-mile limit. Negotiations are now under way with the British Government whereby vessels registered in other British possessions may come under the jurisdiction of the Customs Act within the 12-mile limit. In the meantime this basic weakness has been in part overcome by closer affiliations with the United States. While smugglers and rum runners being chased by the Canadian cutters once felt safe within American waters, the pursuit is now continued by American cutters.

"During the past year the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser Adversus," declares Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz, commanding officer of the Pacific Coast division, "has maintained a steady patrol on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Gulf of Georgia, convoying deep sea vessels, and making the necessary observations at different out ports; also checking the movements of small coastal craft and fishing vessels suspected of being contact vessels in the smuggling of contraband goods."

As a result organized smuggling has ceased.

While ships from the Orient are the most constantly watched carriers of narcotics and contraband goods, even the most innocent of barges come under the suspicion of the seagoing Mounties. Sawdust carriers in service between British Columbia and State of Washington ports are closely watched for the possible illegal entry of American illicit liquor. On the American side, too, every precaution to prevent reverse traffic of the same kind is maintained.

Prices of Imports Fixed as Puerto Rico Dock Strike Goes On

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 18 (AP)—Acting Governor Menendez Ramos issued a proclamation yesterday, the 15th day of a maritime and dock workers' strike, fixing prices for all imported necessities. Prices for native products were not regulated.

Puerto Rican food supplies have dwindled steadily, with some stocks already exhausted, since waterfront workers and crews of ships in port walked out demanding higher wages. They paralyzed local shipping.

Frederick Myers, C. I. O. representative, reported he had talked by telephone with John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, in Washington. Antonio Perricelli, a representative of the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Myers said, was expected to arrive today.

A local mediation commission has failed to settle the strike. The strikers have demanded a basic hourly pay of 60 cents an hour.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR RENT

HOMES, apartments for rent in Palm Beaches; mail your Florida rental and sales inquiries to H. D. VAN VRANKEN, Box 333, Palm Beach, Florida.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL
Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with
EDDY D. FIELD
1619 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES to sell quality custom-made sportswear, and accessories direct to wearer; immediate liberal commissions. MARIE ROBERTSON SPORTSWEAR, 407 E. 54th St., New York City. Tel. Eldorado 5-1545.

WOMEN to sell cosmetics, full or part time; good commission. See our advertisement on Woman's Page. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN money. Sell Everyday Greeting Card Assortments to friends, others. Also Personal Stationery, Liberal commissions. No experience needed. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 813, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished comfortable, sunny six rooms, upper two-family. 811 Eastern Parkway, opposite Kingston Station. I. R. T. PResident 4-6578.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; one-room, 2 to 6 rooms; $55 to $130; 25 minute walk to Christian Science church and subway. Forest Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Box 8-10441.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished, full housekeeping facilities, switchboard, day or evening and refrigeration without charge, maid service available. Inner Whitehall 4-5000.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

DEDHAM WEAVERS—Lessons, looms, materials; hand-woven articles for sale. 350 Washington St., Dedham, Mass. Dedham 1388-J.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4343

RUGS domestic and orientals bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City—Toe, tap, creative, modern and ballroom; correct posture.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City. Worth 2-2080

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 755 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OCCASIONAL chairs, Victorian and others, fine for needlepoint, sets 6, 4, single. Mrs. H. F. Reed, 419 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa.

VIOLINS, both old and new; also wood, shop fixtures, etc., stock of the late Peter Baltzerson; sale on until Jan. 31. 246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL 10-piece Sheraton mahogany dining room set; reasonable. W. S. SIMONDS, 15 Park Drive, Apt. 12-A, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HAIRDRESSERS

ROMAN
EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE
New—Oil Coloring—New
565 Boylston St., Copley Square. COM. 8146
Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT woman, general housework; sleep in; refs. required; $10 per week. MRS. H. A. KRAUTER, 16 Valley View Ave., Summit, N. J. Tel. 6-0046-J.

WOMAN to care for business woman's apt., prepare light evening meal for 2, and occasionally stay overnight; Brookline. Write Box V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Clogged Sewers Opened or No Charge. No Digging
Roto Rooter Machine. Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 7752

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
Open for winter season. Nearest inn to Mt. Bartlett. Open ski slope, ski tow and many famous trails. Sleeping rooms all have oil heat, hot and cold running water; many with twin beds. Beautiful colonial dining room offering excellent menus. Rates on application. Day or week.

SPACIOUS country home, large library; accommodations, limited number, seeking quiet, peaceful atmosphere; 40 minutes from New York; references necessary. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
855 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Attractive single or double rooms, separate washroom, hot and cold water; opposite The Mother Church park. COM. 6007.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, suite, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 1050 Amsterdam Ave. (Apt. 64)—Large, sunny rooms in quiet home; near church; good transportation. UNiversity 4-8625.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART OF MUSIC—Piano; developed and taught by EMILY LAWRENCE, 126 W. 71st St., New York City. Tel. EN. 2-5301.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Irma Williams, 126 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
140 E. 72rd, N. Y. C. Phone BUC. 2-0425.

Singers Wanted Choral Society
May Festival
Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9720
New York City

Voice Freedom, Style, Diction, speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 3-7910

VOICE PRODUCTION, Singing, Speech, Choral
EUGENIE D. ABBOTT
Call Mornings, BRyant 9-1700, New York City

THRIFT KING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0634-W 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WILL buy your old glass, china, dolls, banks, etc.; write and lady will call. Box V-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. Cit. 4-4468. Near B'way. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, middle-aged U. S. citizen, speaks English, French German; best references, domestic, foreign; city, country. Write Box H-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER — Philadelphia or vicinity; full or part time; knowledge stenography; capable handling all branches D. E. system, including corp. returns and reports, both state and federal. Box X-3, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

COMPANION, housekeeper, practical nurse; dependable, refined, loving, desires position; go anywhere. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

IS THERE someone looking for a refined, experienced business woman as companion; travel; go south. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Home nights; H. S. graduate, 18, companion, care of children Protestant family, waitress, tea-room experience Thompson West 5236.

VISITING governess or companion; by hour or by day; experienced, refined, educated. Write Box E-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, 33, reliable, 8 years' general office experience, typist; will accept part time few days a week. Mrs. Dorothy Sierks, 346 Beach 80 St., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, thoroughly experienced ladies' corset and specialty shops, N. Y. C., Phila. Write Box H-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Modern Exposition of Housewares and Fine Foods

- See the array of labor-saving equipment that makes keeping house almost like child's play.
- Taste samples of the deliciously prepared foods that make planning meals so easy.
- See the new and modern accessories that will make your home a place of beauty!—5th Floor.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
Dining Room, Illinois and Pacific Ave.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kent Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Keep your hair lovely *with our smart, modern permanent Wave.*
GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOPPE
84 NO. WALNUT ST. OR. 5-9750

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

IRVINGTON

ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Expert Operators
PERMANENTS $2.50 UP
Sandy's Beauty Shoppe
PHONE ES. 3-7257 782 LYONS AVE.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily

Painter and Decorator
Craftex
W. HULSEBUSCH
237 BOWERS ST. Phone Webster 4-10279

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS
INC.
White Rose Prunes, 2 lb. pk. 21c
Libby's Pineapple Juice, $1.69 per doz.
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

The Tropic Invasion Is On
It's All Clear Sailing
in Our South Shop
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Gifts for Every Day
Books — Stationery — Leather
Artwares — Pictures — Cameras
MADISON'S
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowlen
and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

SWEATERS GLOVES
MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE
Sale on Colored Fancy Shirts
and Pajamas January 10-22nd
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY

Distinctive
Gowns and Millinery
Catherine
So. Fullerton Ave. Montclair 2-0555

MURPHY'S
"Real Cleaning"
ALL WORK DONE IN OUR OWN PLANT
226-228 Lorraine Ave. Ph. MOnt. 2-6663

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors
and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A GOOD RULE when you need Housekeeping Supplies, tools or paints, visit or telephone
Moore's Hardware Store Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rented, 3 Months for $5
ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone MArket 3-6766

Member of Florist's Telegraph Delivery
kuehn
FLOWERS and POTTERY
621 CENTRAL AVENUE
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
Deller refrigeration
Morrell Bros., Inc.
Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances.
40 North Day St. OR. 5-7277

EMBASSY
DRESS SHOPPE
Winter Clearance Sale
DRESSES AND COATS
Greatly Reduced
227 MAIN ST. Cor. of Essex Ave.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
Strauss
Cloak and Dress Shop, Inc.
Prices — $6.95-$16.95
No Charge for Alterations.
185 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5489

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
205 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-8562

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL - FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 3-6543

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone—
PLD. 6-2637
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Discover the Remarkable Savings in Our
January White Sales
ROSENBAUM'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
Carr's Clean Coal
COKE FUEL OIL
At Lower Prices

WIEBE'S
FOOD SHOP
Fancy Groceries at Reasonable Prices
We Deliver
247 Teaneck Rd. Hack. 2-6445

RIDGEWOOD

Headlights Focused
Breaks Adjusted
Wheels Aligned
PARAMUS
TIRE EXCHANGE

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

The Quality Shop
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Maple Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

Louis Weinberg
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts, Cravats, Interwoven Hose, Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
Semi-Annual Sale
is now in progress, with values more attractive than ever.
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
322 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK (Continued)

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4001

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

VISWATS DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Delivery in Westfield and Cranford
Tel. 2-0620 235 North Ave.
Westfield, N. J.

The Alice Kind Shoppe
404 TREMONT AVE., WESTFIELD
Sale Winter Models
from $3 to $12—formerly $8 to $26.
Daytime, dinner and evening clothes.

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
JEWELERS
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Ernestine Hohl-Williams
SOPRANO
Radio—Oratorio—Recital
Pupil of Studio
Mme. Sembrich 513 N. 20th St.
Florence Page Kimball

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-9387
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Clearance Sale Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery. • Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels. • Annual January Sale Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc. • Annual Winter Sale of Furniture.

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking
CREME LILAS
non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds.
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORES
16 N. 3rd Street
Uptown 1212 N. 3rd Street

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Phone 2-3136
STANLEY R. LINGLE
Florist
Flowers by Wire to all parts of the world
933 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

THE CHATTER BOX TEA ROOM
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

PHILADELPHIA

D. FURMAN
Automobile Accessories
Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
4164-66 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
VICTOR 2481

CHAS. W. KAEPPLER
Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
300 W. CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

Have delicious home-baked style Desserts without fuss or bother, by shopping at the

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP

It's a delightful place to shop for baked foods . . . everything has that distinctive home-made flavor . . . and the variety is not to be equalled outside of metropolitan areas.

You'll find Crystal service entirely to your liking, too . . . for it's prompt, efficient and helpful.

The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
"27 Years on the Square"

1888 ★ ★ ★ 1938

ST. LAWRENCE
Golden Anniversary
50 Years of Quality and Service

Buy
POMEROY'S
Super Bargains in January. A Sure Way to Save on All You Need

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Flowers
Giles, The Florist
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8921

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton — Pittston — Wilkes-Barre

Joseph's
Millinery Honesty
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
NEW SPRING HATS
A Pick-up for your Winter Wardrobe $1.98
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

HENRY KUCK
Manufacturer of
Window Shades and Picture Frames
Pictures, Lamps, Art Novelties, Furniture and Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis
SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM

Walnut Automobile Co.
Quaker State Oils
412 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 364

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 59

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SEWICKLEY
Sales and Service
205 Chestnut Street
Tel. Sewickley 542

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
510 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DeFOREST

EATONS
The Writing Paper for All Occasions

Michael's College Pharmacy
Phone, Darby 2490
Sunday, Swarthmore, 136 Pottery
The Darby Flower Shop
44 CHESTER PIKE, DARBY
Flowers for All Occasions
Landscape Gardening — Potted Plants

UPPER DARBY

BYWOOD SEAFOOD
From Sea to You
Fish, Clams, Lobster, Crabmeat, Shrimp, Scallops, Long Island Salt Oysters, Deviled Crabs, Fish Cakes, Deviled Clams, Clam Chowder.
802 Garrett Road Boulevard 2575

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

A Bouquet?

We appreciated the tribute paid to this new column—or was it to Mark Twain's book?—when the dignified London Observer gave this headline to a bit in its Post Bag: "The Innocent Abroad." Actually it had to do with "the person who goes abroad for a few weeks' holiday, only sees the oddities, and returns to England in a more arrogant state of mind than when he left."

"Look, Pa, how odd!"

In inviting readers to share amusing experiences in foreign travel, we hope it may help them and others to avoid that "more arrogant state of mind."

Saving the Bits

There is a fortune in threepenny bits lying about in the vest-pockets and trinket-boxes and china teapots of Britain—a fortune worth close to $1,500,000!

Sir Robert Arthur Johnson, Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, has revealed the surprising fact in London that the British people generally refuse to consider the new 12-sided copper pieces as money. Instead they are putting the threepenny bits away as mementoes. And that is why one is so seldom seen, although more than 30,000,000 have been minted.

When they first came out a taxi-driver giving one as change was asked by a visitor what the piece was. "Well, it used to be known as a sixpenny piece," he answered, "but the Income Tax gentlemen had a go at it. And now it's a threepenny bit!"

The Unemployment Problem

A reader writing from Rutledge, Penna., offers this welcome contribution:

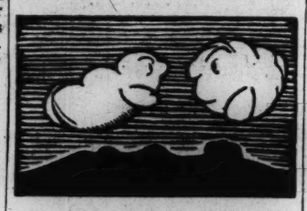
"While staying in a Paris hotel which boasted of many Americans on its register and prided itself on using English for their benefit, we were amused by the following oddment: There were two elevators—we mean lifts—with but one boy to run them; so only one was ever in use at a time. A sign was hung on the unused one, however, which read: 'Out of Work.'"

"Eireland"

Somebody suggests that all this bother about the new name for the Irish Free State would be done away with if folks would only spell it "Eire-land," and let it go at that—instead of trying to teach the world how to pronounce "Eire."

Whence "Blizzard"?

An important English paper is asking for information as to the origin of the word "blizzard." It had been believed that it was a word of American origin which first cropped up during the severe winter of 1880-81; but it quotes the Milwaukee Republican of March 4, 1881, as stating that it was used in the same sense in the Northern Vindicator of Esherville, Ill., between 1860 and 1870.



"Who invented the 'Blizzard' anyway, Mr. ——?"

Are there any additions or corrections to the minutes?—E. B. H. and J. A. M.

Peace

Don't fight back at de win', chile;
Don't mind if he bluster an' blow.
Don't sigh in despair or fight back at de air—
But jes' you res' an' keep low!

Don't call out 'bove de din, chile;
Be patient—de blowin' gwine cease.
While you stay still an' pray den he'll quit fo' de day—
Ol' Man Wind, he'll grow calm froo yo' peace.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

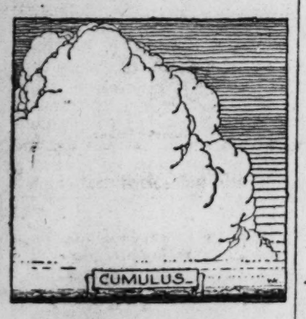
What Determines The Shape of Clouds?

The air, or atmosphere, that surrounds the earth always contains a variable amount of water vapor. Water vapor is the result of the evaporation of water, and is a colorless, odorless gas.

Warm air can hold more water vapor than can cold air. Consequently, when a warm current of air containing water vapor is chilled, the water vapor condenses to myriads of tiny droplets. If these masses of droplets are floating in the sky, they form clouds. If a cloud touches the earth, we call it "fog."

The shape a cloud assumes is determined by the atmospheric condition when it is formed, though it may be blown out of shape if it encounters a stiff breeze later.

Warm, moist air rising into cool, dry air results in a piled-up mass of cloud. Or, a whole layer of moist air may cool to the point where the water vapor condenses, forming a great flat cloud-blanket in the sky. The height at which the cloud is formed, as well as the speed and direction of the air currents, helps to determine its shape.



Similar atmospheric conditions repeatedly produce somewhat similar cloud shapes. Weather experts have been able to group clouds by classifications, such as cirrus, cumulus, stratus, and nimbus.

Cirrus clouds are very high in the air, often floating four, five, or six miles above the earth, as delicate wisps or streamers of cloud. It is so cold at such extreme heights that cirrus clouds consist of ice-particles instead of droplets of water.

Cumulus clouds, like heaping piles of dazzling white cotton, are formed by upward currents of air expanding and cooling. They are huge clouds, sometimes a mile high and several miles long.

Stratus clouds are really flat sheets. However, we often see them as narrow bars across the evening sky, due to the fact that we are looking at them edge-on.

Nimbus clouds are rain clouds, dark and with fuzzy or ragged edges. When combined with the cumulus or heaped-up cloud, the familiar cumulo-nimbus or thunder cloud is formed.

Not only are there many classifications of clouds, but different cloud types combine to form multiple types, all of which are familiar in structure and portent to your weather man.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: And then they held a potato-eating contest to judge the relative merits of Idaho and Maine spuds.

Find the Other Boy: David.

Letter Juggling: Leader, dealer, reload, redeal.

How Many Yards?: 11¼ yards.

Animal Characteristics: Bee—industry; fox—cunning; kitten—playfulness; mule—obstinacy; monkey—tricks; owl—wisdom; eagle—majesty; swan—grace; lark—cheerfulness; lion—courage.

Where the Snow Meets the Clouds

Monitor Camera Club From Leo Rosenberg, Vienna

The Skier's Ascent to the Top Is Rewarded by This Unusual View of a Sea of Clouds. The Photograph Was Taken in the Austrian Alps

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Service to Musicians

A young woman of excellent musical ability was unable to find ready need for her services. After several months of seeking employment in her chosen field she decided upon a plan which proved successful in meeting her need.

She called upon various well-known and busy musicians, offering to list, catalog, and mend their music for a very small fee. Her knowledge of music, her quiet manner of working, and her eagerness to be of service impressed her clients; and through their efforts she was able to secure work at her regular profession.—M. G., Cambridge, Mass.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Ahijah's Prophecy

Shortly before the passing of Solomon, "the prophet Ahijah the Shilonite" is said to have met with Jeroboam "in the field"; and seizing a new garment which Jeroboam wore, the prophet tore it into 12 pieces—each piece representing one of the 12 tribes—and announced that he was to take 10 of the pieces, declaring that thus God would "rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon," bestowing 10 of the 12 tribes upon Jeroboam. The reason given was the idolatry which sullied the closing years of Solomon's reign (cf. I Kings 11:26-35).

At Solomon's passing, which occurred not long after, the prophecy was fulfilled; for the empire established by his father David was indeed divided. Solomon's son Rehoboam was able to retain only two tribes, while the remainder came under the rule of Jeroboam.

Quotation for Today

HE THAT wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—BURKE.

In Lighter Vein

At Least

He: "I dream of you all night and most of the day."

She: "Then I think you ought to let me have the rest of the time to myself."

Cautious

Amateur Magician: "Will the gentleman in the second row please lend me his hat?"

The Gentleman: "Not until you return the lawn mower you borrowed last summer."—Atlanta Two Bells.

His Money's Worth

A gentleman who is well known in Stockholm, visited a theater where a revue was being given. For some reason he left the theater immediately after the first act. The director of the theater next day sent the gentleman a letter in the following gracious terms:

"I have pleasure in returning to you Kr. 4.50, being the balance on the price of the ticket for the act of my revue which last night you unfortunately were deprived of.

"Yours truly,

"N. N."

By return of post the director received the following reply:

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of Kr. 4.50 as compensation for the act of your revue which I did not see last night.

"Yours truly,

"E. B."

"P. S.—When do I receive the money for the act I saw?"—Svenska Dagbladet.

The Bill

"John, I insist on seeing that letter. It's a woman's writing, and I saw you start when you read it!"

"How observant you are, dear—it's a very curt note from your dressmaker."—London Evening News.

Edible Bouquets

"I say, waiter, the flowers on this table are artificial, aren't they?"

"Yes, sir. That's the worst of running a vegetarian restaurant—if we use real flowers, the customers eat them."—New Outlook.

—Moustique, Charleroi

"Destroy all old letters that are useless, but be sure to make carbon copies first."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hearty Compliments

A Valentine Party would be just the place to express the "hearty compliments" called for in this game.

Single letters from A to Z inclusive are written on several dozen small cardboard hearts. These hearts are placed face down in a box and shuffled.

The leader takes one heart at a time from the box, and reads aloud the letter which is written on it. The first player who calls out a complimentary adjective beginning with that letter gets the heart.

The winning player is the one who has the greatest number of hearts when all the letters have been called.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Remove Tar From Automobile

When touring the country during highway construction periods, it is often impossible to avoid going over newly tarred stretches of road; and the tar is thrown on the rear mudguards, the rear of the body, and on the bumpers. In order to remove this, without injury to the finish: First sprinkle the areas with plain warm water, and in a few minutes the tar may be wiped off completely. —Annette W. L., Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.

Duty

The fulfillment of duty is the true end of life and the true welfare.—Jouffroy.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

We continue today the cryptogram submitted by a Des Moines reader. It concludes the controversy referred to in that message!

BLU DEFL DEFW EFTU B QIDBDI-FBDCLH YILDFAD DI ZOUHF DEF KFTBDCJF NFKCDA IG *CUBEI BLU *NBCLF AQUA.

Find the Other Boy

Six boys gathered for a skating party. The names of 5 of these were: Donald, Richard, Oliver, Frederick, and Edgar. The name of the sixth boy is concealed in the names of the other 5. The first letter of his name will be found in the name Donald; the second letter in the name Richard; third in Oliver; fourth in Frederick; and fifth in Edgar. What was his name?

Letter Juggling

Four different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A D E E L R

How Many Yards?

If 15 yards of cloth 36 inches wide are used in making a dress, how many yards 48 inches wide would be needed?

Animal Characteristics

Frequently certain birds or animals are characterized in various ways. An example is checked below. Can you identify the others?

1	bee	grace	
2	fox	wisdom	
3	kitten	industry	✓
4	mule	courage	
5	monkey	cheerfulness	
6	owl	obstinacy	
7	eagle	cunning	
8	swan	playfulness	
9	lark	majesty	
10	lion	tricks	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Saved

One morning, returning from a canter through the palace grounds, Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia found the doorkeeper absent from his post. "The porter is discharged!" he cried angrily.

His courtiers went about their work in troubled silence, for they knew that the King never retracted an order, even if given in sudden anger; and they were extremely fond of the old doorkeeper. How could they keep the elderly man and at the same time save the King from an act for which they felt he was already sorry?

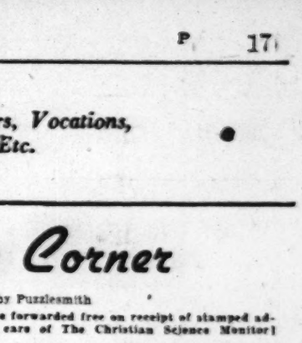
Next morning one of the adjutants entered the monarch's quarters and asked, "Your Majesty, is the porter to be laid off for one or two days?"

"For one day," Friedrich Wilhelm replied quickly, chuckling quietly to himself.

Jest a Minute

"Goin' my way, Buddie?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Lesson in Kindness

Butler, Penna.

Mrs. ——, because of her willingness to do for others, has many demands upon her time, and finds little opportunity to devote to social affairs. But one afternoon she was entertaining a few friends in the sunparlor of her home.

There were frequent interruptions by doorbell and telephone, and these culminated in the appearance of an uninteresting-looking man selling notions. With a cheerful smile the hostess answered this summons, evidencing interest in the few things that were offered for sale.

Seeing the little party which he had interrupted, the man was about to turn away apologetically, but Mrs. —— reassured him by carefully selecting some trifles, and sent him on his way with a grateful smile and a few cents richer.

It may have seemed a little thing, but a radiant hostess returned to her guests not knowing the happy feeling she had inspired in them. They had learned a choice lesson in loving kindness.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending Proposed Bylaw Amendments

Several questions have been received, varying in their details, but all asking for information as to proper procedure when bylaws are being amended and it is desired to alter in some way the proposed amendments. Of first importance, of course, is the necessity to observe carefully the rules for amending bylaws as embodied in the bylaws of the organization. These vary in details among themselves and from common parliamentary law. After checking carefully to see that it does not conflict with the bylaws there are certain fundamentals of common parliamentary law which should be observed. This procedure as outlined in Robert's Rules of Order and other manuals of procedure is given below in answer to several of the questions received.

Question: Does mailing written notice to the members containing the wording of the proposed changes constitute all the notice necessary to take final action on the amendments at the meeting called for the purpose?

Answer: Unless the bylaws require written notice, it may be given orally; and unless the bylaws require the exact wording, only the purport is necessary (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 270 and 271). However, written notice giving the exact wording is preferred and, unless the bylaws stipulate otherwise, would be sufficient.

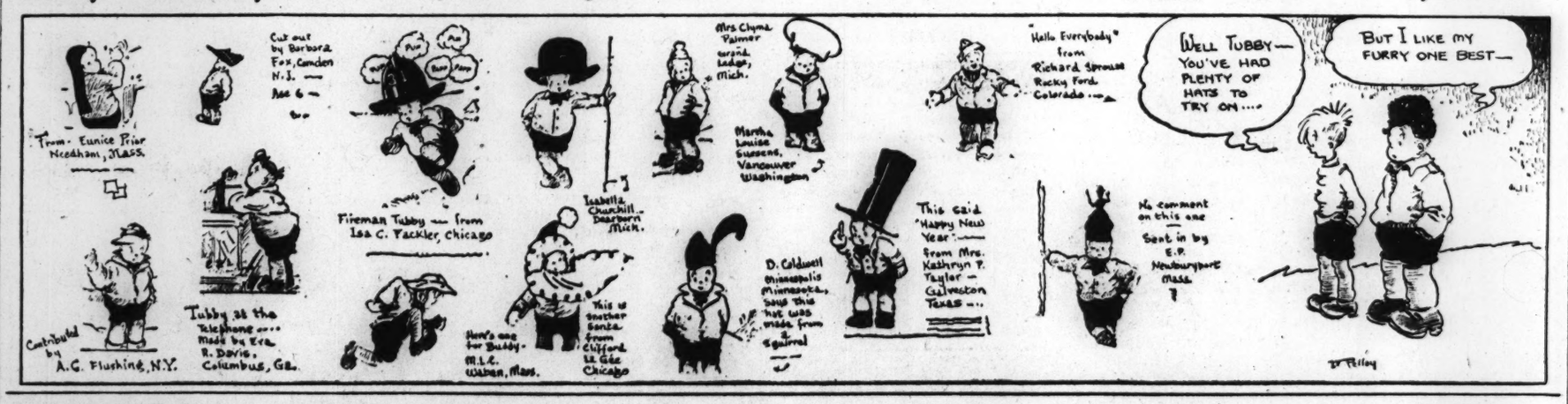
Question: After written or oral notice has been given embodying the proposed changes, may amendments be made at the meeting substantially different from those in the notice?

Answer: Not substantially different. The purpose of the notice is to inform the members. It would be absurd to give notice if thereafter any change could be made. However, unless the bylaws so state, the assembly is not limited to accepting or rejecting the proposed amendment as given in the notice. Changes may be made within certain limits. No amendment to the proposed amendment is in order that increases the modification of the rule to be amended. (For further details and example see Robert's Rules of Order, page 272.)

If the bylaws do require the bylaws to be accepted or rejected without change at the final meeting, arrangements should include a preliminary meeting at which the proposed changes may be discussed and, if desired, altered. These changes may be made by majority vote, regardless of the vote required finally to adopt the amendments. After such a preliminary meeting has considered and agreed upon a wording of the proposed change to suit the wishes of the majority, written or oral notice of the amendments may be given prior to a final meeting for the adoption or rejection without change.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Hat Box Again*

By LE PELLEY


Cut out by Barbara Fox, Camden N.J. — Age 6 — two
Mrs Clyma Palmer grand Ledge, Mich.
Martha Louise Sussens, Vancouver Washington
Hello Everybody" from Richard Sprouse Rocky Ford Colorado —
WELL TUBBY— YOU'VE HAD PLENTY OF HATS TO TRY ON....
BUT I LIKE MY FURRY ONE BEST—
From Eunice Prior Needham, Mass.
Fireman Tubby — from Isa C. Fackler, Chicago
Isabella Churchill Dearborn Mich.
This said "Happy New Year" — from Mrs. Kathryn P. Taylor — Galveston Texas —
No comment on this one — Sent in by E.P. Newburyport Mass.
Contributed by A.C. Flushing, N.Y.
Tubby at the Telephone — Made by Eva R. Davis, Columbus, Ga.
Here's one for Buddy — M.L.C. Wilbur, Mass.
This is another Santa from Clifford M. Gee Chicago
D. Caldwell Minneapolis Minnesota, says this hat was made from a squirrel
BY LE PELLEY

Animal Town—*The Disappearance Act*

By DUMMER

NOW, ANIMALS, I WILL SHOW YOU A TRICK. I LEARNED IN INDIA. I'LL DRAW THE CURTAIN IN FRONT OF RACKY, AND MAKE HIM DISAPPEAR.
GOODBY, PALS, I'LL BE SEEING YOU
THIS WILL BE SOME TRICK IF YOU CAN DO IT
RACKY HAS VANISHED HE IS NOT BEHIND THE CURTAIN. GUESS I'M NOT SO BAD AT DOING TRICKS
YOU CAN'T FOOL US, RACKY IS RIGHT BEHIND THE SCREEN. WE CAN SEE HIS SHOES
I DON'T CARE FOR TRICKS LIKE THIS. I DON'T FEEL SAFE
YOU'RE PRETTY FOXY, REDDY FOX! SO I CAN'T FOOL YOU? THERE ARE RACKY'S SHOES. WOULD YOU MIND POINTING OUT WHERE RACKY IS NOW?
IT'S PRETTY HARD TO FOOL A FOX, BUT I OWN UP I WAS TAKEN IN THIS TIME
THE FUNNY PART IS I NEVER SAW RACKY WEARING SHOES
GUESS MY EYES ARE STILL
I PULL THE CURTAIN ACROSS AND THEN BACK, AND RACKY IS AGAIN STANDING IN HIS SHOES! OH, THE TRICK HAS GONE WRONG! HE ISN'T HERE!
SORRY, BUSTER! BUT I COULDN'T CLIMB BACK ON THE STAGE AS YOU SHOWED ME, SO I HAD TO GO AROUND
ANOTHER TRICK LIKE THAT AND I WOULDN'T BE SURE OF ANYTHING
HOLD ON! I'M GOING WITH YOU
I'M GOING TO DISAPPEAR, WHILE I CAN MAYBE MY OWN DISAPPEARING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Softened but Not Simplified

A CURSORY examination of the changes in the United States revenue laws proposed by the House Ways and Means subcommittee indicates that these are more in the direction of mollifying and appeasing business criticism than of systematizing and simplifying the tax code.

As a series of compromises they may be improved in Congress and may serve the immediate need fairly well. Ways of muddling through sometimes work better than logic. Logically speaking, either the undistributed profits tax ought to be repealed or else it ought to go the whole distance proposed by its sponsors and—together with taxation of dividends as received by individuals—take the place of all corporation income taxes, the capital stock tax and excess profits tax. But possibly such a change must wait until the patchwork of federal taxes can be reshaped into a real system.

The furor that has been raised about the undistributed profits tax is probably out of all proportion to its actual effect on business. Unquestionably it has worked hardship in certain instances, the most serious of which could be saved by the simple allowance of a deduction for payments on debts, but it does not make sense to charge it with responsibility for the whole business recession.

There is no denying that the holding of earnings in corporations, some of them created merely for that purpose, has been not merely a loophole but a whole door for escape from surtax rates which are the essence of the graduated income tax. If the door is not closed by an undistributed profits tax it will have to be closed by sharper suppression of the use of corporate forms for tax avoidance.

Another door for escape from surtaxes has been the flat rate in the capital gains tax. The subcommittee report proposes to restore an optional flat rate but at such a high level it cannot do much harm except as it complicates the structure. A graduated scale has been worked out to ease the jumps in taxation of gains on assets held more than a year, up to five years. An important rectification in favor of the taxpayer, and one which in fairness ought to be made, is that which would permit him to carry over a capital loss from one year to the next to reduce net capital gains. This would help obviate the criticism that the Government shares the gains but not the losses.

Altogether, the proposed tax program represents a considerable and necessary softening of points of harshness in the tax legislation of the last few years. This is good, and still further modification may be desirable. At best, however, along this line the tax system will remain a hodgepodge. Early attention should be given to the more basic regularizations outlined by Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury. Simplification is still a crying need, and for that it is necessary to go back to fundamentals. There should be a comprehensive, basic re-survey of American taxation.

The New French Cabinet

IN WHAT their American brothers-in-democracy would immediately recognize as a double play—Bonnet to Blum to Chautemps—French statesmen have just made two outs against a major political crisis.

Whether the third out can be registered before the crisis scores another run against confidence in French finances and against French prestige among her allies depends on the teamwork or lack of it that develops in the French Parliament, and particularly among parties to the now almost defunct Popular Front. A new cabinet has been formed; it has not yet met its first test in the Chamber of Deputies.

The intricacies of French politics are well illustrated for observers outside France by the fact that as a result of the fall of the Chautemps cabinet a few days ago, France now has another Chautemps cabinet. The new French Premier has merely succeeded himself. Moreover, out of thirty-two cabinet posts, twenty are occupied by members of the preceding, "discredited" government. Yet important changes have occurred. There are no Socialists in the new cabinet, and no link remains between it and the Communists, who while holding no portfolios in the preceding Government, still could exercise influence on policy through their partnership in the Popular Front with the Socialists and Radical Socialists.

The new Chautemps Cabinet is strictly Radical Socialist. As such it represents the more conservative of the liberal elements in French politics. By cutting its ties with the Communists, which in turn led to a cleavage between it and the Socialists—who were more intent on preserving the Popular Front intact, Communists and all—it has earned some gratitude from the Rightist parties in the Chamber, and is expected to profit by their support.

To what extent is not certain. Conservative pressures are not all that France needs to balance its social and political budget, whatever may be said of its financial budget. On the one scale it needs sound finances, ability to support the value of the franc, on which the future of millions of thrifty French people depends, and ability to get loans abroad and to make loans to wavering allies in Central Europe. On the other scale it needs forward-looking policies to protect industrial workers from exploitation without exposing employers to exploitation at the hands of politically powerful worker organizations. It needs a program of social legislation, including old-age pensions and other benefits not easy to achieve along with a balanced budget.

The forming of a new cabinet along present lines is not even an approach to the solution of French problems. Indeed, the new Chautemps Cabinet is expected to be an interim affair. Only a Frenchman could enumerate all the snags such a cabinet may run into. To the non-French observer they appear sufficient to make the passage between Scylla and Charybdis a Sunday-afternoon boat ride by comparison.

Civil Service Week

OBSERVANCE of this week as Civil Service Week deserves many more headlines than it is likely to get. Fifty-five years ago President Arthur signed the Pendleton Act, the single most important civil service reform in the history of the nation. Advocates of good government are this week commemorating both this important statute and mapping plans to advance beyond it. The Pendleton Act has not ended spoils, as was hoped. The United States civil service is still part spoils and part merit.

The last five years have witnessed an almost unprecedented raid on the merit system. Civil service coverage of federal employees has shrunk from 80 per cent to 63 per cent; scores of new agencies have been created and their personnel made pawns for the spoilsman; in a climactic act of defiance the despoilers of good government have introduced the McKellar bill, proposing to remove higher class postmasters from civil service protection under which they were placed by an executive order of the President. This irresponsible abuse of government has been accompanied by an obligato of party pledges and politicians' promises.

The present-day spoliation of the government service has aroused public indignation and crystallized a reform temper almost equal to that which led to the enactment of the Pendleton Act. There is a logical reason for this. The public recognizes better than do many politicians that inefficient and partisan employees jeopardize democracy.

When the functions of government were few, the evils of the spoils system could be endured. Now that these functions are involved with virtually every phase of national life, the periodic upheavals of the spoils system represent a risk that cannot be permitted. The indulgence of citizens who used to treat patronage abuses as peccadilloes of politics has disappeared. In its place is a determination to make the government service the property of the people—not a fund for the discharge of political debts.

Iron Men on Iron Horses

ACCORDING to reports from Eire, the General Purposes committee of the Dublin Corporation "hurriedly assembled" recently to consider the offer of the Birmingham Barber Institute of Fine Arts for an equestrian statue of George I that has been for some time embarrassing the Corporation. George I, it may be remembered, had the distinction of being a King of England and Ireland who couldn't speak English. His simulacrum in bronze bestrode a bronze horse in Dublin, companioning like counterfeit presentments of William III and George II.

But they were not universally admired by the general. Some ten years ago this lack of appreciation expressed itself by dynamiting William and some months ago by depositing a bomb in a suitcase on George II's pedestal with the expected result. George I still rode his horse.

One does not gather from the news just what subsequently happened to the pieces of George II. The Corporation presumably has them. It had kept the pieces of William. When, two years ago, the Belfast Corporation offered to buy William, apparently undeterred by the classical case of Humpty Dumpty and meaning to put him together and set him up again, the Dublin Corporation found that some person or persons unknown had surreptitiously visited the place and taken away his head. This spoiled the sale.

It is therefore not surprising that the General Purposes committee "hurriedly assembled" when it learned that the Birmingham Institute of Fine Arts might relieve the Corporation of the dubious possession of George I. Birmingham was firm that Dublin should pay the cost of transportation, and the Dublin committee quick to accept a sum of money sufficient to purchase a new work of art in painting or sculpture for the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

Information is lacking as to why Birmingham wants an equestrian statue of George I, although it is easy to understand why Dublin doesn't. The "hurriedly assembled" General Purposes committee speaks for itself.

J. Davis, Abolitionist

Book News of the Day

JEFFERSON DAVIS was an abolitionist. He and Abraham Lincoln were classed as "patient abolitionists." Davis said, as early as 1848: "The slave must be made fit for freedom by education and discipline." Lincoln said, as late as 1862: "Gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all."

Their one point of disagreement was on the effect which slavery in new territory would have on that institution. Davis thought that extending slavery to the West would give it a more liberal character and lead to eventual abolition. Lincoln believed that extension would rivet it upon the country. Because of this difference over method and because they did not know and trust each other they became the leaders of opposing sides in one of the world's bloodiest wars.

Yet Lincoln and Davis would have agreed again that slavery was secondary to the great question of union or disunion. At this distance one must feel that even that "irrepressible conflict" could have been resolved if the passions aroused by slavery had not put the decision in the hands of hatred and unreason. Or so it would seem from a reading of JEFFERSON DAVIS, THE UNREAL AND THE REAL, by Robert McElroy (New York: Harper. 2 vols. $8).

♪ ♪ ♪

Professor McElroy shows that the President of the Confederacy opposed secession. But Jefferson Davis held that Americans in 1861 had as much right to secede from the Union as Americans in 1776 had to secede from the United Kingdom. He had good reason to feel that his was the true constitutional view, as opposed to such doctrine as that of Charles Sumner, who declared that "the North would not and could not obey the law as written but must appeal to the law of justice." The Constitution had specifically recognized slavery. Davis was convinced that if the constitutional right to hold slaves were destroyed, other reserved rights of self-government would also perish.

To Americans of today this attitude may seem strange. It implied power in the State to destroy the Nation and no power in the Nation to preserve itself. But many founders of the Republic had rather expected that if the states could not get along together they would get along separately. And in 1860 Horace Greeley had said that if the cotton states felt they could do better out of the Union, 'we insist on letting them go in peace," as Britain has just let Eire go. To Jefferson Davis the State stood in much the same relation to the Union as in our times the member states stand to the League of Nations.

♪ ♪ ♪

But when South Carolina seceded, the sense of loyalty which in primitive man was limited to family or tribe and today rarely goes beyond the nation, had with most Americans already passed the boundaries of single states. Clear explanation of this fact is perhaps the strongest feature of this biography.

The personal story of Jefferson Davis as soldier, humanitarian, planter, and scholar, Senator and Secretary of War, head of the Confederacy, scapegoat for secession, prisoner of war hatreds, and historical defender of the South has been as well or better told elsewhere. There is some new material in these volumes and some surprising gaps, particularly concerning Davis's connection with important military actions. But Professor McElroy's work should remove lingering condemnations and supply a better understanding of the issues that made the Civil War.

D. M. R.

If Citizens Did Business the Way Their Governments Do

Attic Chronicle

TO DISMANTLE a New England attic where one's ancestors for generations have carried for safe keeping their outworn treasures, is to move time back and watch its flow. An adventure in reconstructing the past by the intimate touch of possessions once beloved. A tracing of progress in the art of living. A revealing chronicle of changing styles and customs.

The old spinning wheel by the south window, silent witness to a humming activity that piled high the home-spun sheets and coverlets. A box of tapering tallow candles with a candle-mold nearby. A maple chest full of yellow newspapers and magazines. A heavy box crammed with ancient text-books. Spellers, readers, Lovell's "Key to Arithmetic" bristling with the puzzlers of 1827 and Peter Parley's histories. Peter Parley, none other than Connecticut's own Samuel Goodrich, whose birthplace being not far from my home, I take time out to peruse his "Pictorial History of the World." Fascinating to read under the rafters in the dim light of the attic such positive pronouncements as: "In this book I am going to tell my readers the history of this world on which we live; how God created it and placed human beings upon it and how these multiplied and increased and covered the earth with many nations, kingdoms and tribes. . . . This is a vast sphere or globe, twenty-four thousand miles in circumference. It takes a whole year for a man to go round it. . . . Adam and Eve were created about six thousand years ago and sixteen hundred and fifty-six years afterward, the deluge took place."

I smile as my glance from the book meets the massive chimney. How enormously definite and substantial were both knowledge and chimneys in the days when Samuel Goodrich wrote for youth.

A pile of board covered singing books also in the box, tuneful reminders of the days when the lads and lassies sang "by note" at the district singing schools.

A maple four-poster with its tall turned posts pointed like minarets, four spool bedsteads each one spooled differently, and a sturdy trundle bed older than them all. A gilt mirror with acorns but eagle missing. A Currier and Ives print of a bouquet of flowers, another Currier called "Grandpa's Darling," a picture of George Washington, the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" framed in black, a shelf clock with wooden works, three cradles one of which is built for twins, an Aladdin looking lamp upheld by a woman's hand, a sheet iron stove, on the oak beams bottles and baskets, a side-saddle and hoop skirts hanging from pegs, a stovepipe hat of the sixties and a drum.

"Just like my grandmother's attic," I exclaim to my husband. "Everything but the fiddle-box."

And surely it seems that tucked away I must find one. A wooden fiddle-box like the one that as a child I had brought down from the attic every time I visited my grandmother. A magic box in that it held an old-fashioned doll with the quaintest of hats and dresses.

"Whose fiddle-box?" I once asked.

"I do not exactly know," replied grandmother quietly, "perhaps some hired man's."

A New England attic. The best place I know to muse on days gone by. But a place fast disappearing, that brooding attic full of things touched by old romance and the marching memories of at least a hundred years.

H. S. H.

Another French "Crise"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All the major currents agitating the Third Republic seem to converge in the latest French upset. Politics, economics, finance and social conditions have all contributed to end edition No. 2 of the Popular Front.

Politically, the crisis appears to be running true to the restless nature of French governmental life, which has led both France's people and the outside world to look upon instability of government there as a tradition, at least in comparison with the other two large democracies, the United States and Great Britain.

French elections with little deviation have for nearly two decades generously favored Left elements. This was achieved by these elements agreeing to work together at the polls under some cognomen like Cartel or Union des Gauches. In the last, June, 1936, elections, this always loosely-knit coalition was rechristened Popular Front. On the morrow of victory these Leftists that include Radical-Socialists and Socialists as a main, big pillar, with Communists or Left-Centrists alternately giving support, usually set up a government Left-flavored enough to draw support from Left deputies or, as in Léon Blum's case, form a homogeneous Left cabinet.

But these groups have never shown ability to co-operate for any length of time, so leading to frequent ministerial crises. Incidentally, M. Blum did a notable job by staying in for a whole year. The present crisis seems largely the result of the same phenomena, namely, factional strife between Radical-Socialists, Socialists and Communists.

The French franc, while naturally involved in the crisis, cannot come in for any outstanding blame, specially as the late Chautemps cabinet continually stated that France's actual financial condition is the best in a long time. The franc is affected because of close relations between the French state and the Bank of France, which direct the currency's destinies.

Premier Chautemps must have also felt himself pressed to resign by his evident inability through long months to straighten out the acute differences between French capital and labor. Great social unrest has resulted from workers seeing what they believed to be their gains under the Blum reforms slipping away because of employers' demands for their downward revision in the face of rising prices. On industry's side this has spelled stalled production.

When a disintegration of Left alliances has taken place in the past it has generally resulted in the formation of a Government of National Union, like that of Poincaré, Tardieu or Doumergue, with Right or Conservative elements, representing French capital and industry, included. Demands are now being heard for such a cabinet from Left-Center deputies.

Whatever the color of France's next government, the vital need seems for less factioneering and greater co-operation between those classes that make up the life of the great, republican-minded French nation. This is not only for the good of conditions at home but the moral effect on a Europe where France's present role as a democracy is of singular and great importance.

N. WEBB

New York

An End to This Intrigue!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What did the schoolgirl misapply before she added the word "intrigue" to her vocabulary? Without a doubt, she found other verbs and their derivatives capable of comparable abuse. The schoolgirl and, of course, the schoolboy, have their fashions in misused and overworked words and expressions. They come and they go, these terms designed to startle by their very unorthodoxy.

The adult world does not usually disturb itself over such trifling liberties with an established language. When, however, the misapplication of a word becomes a general fad, it seems as if something should be done about it. When the writers of travel articles find an "intriguing" spot in the South Sea Islands, the costume commentators go into ecstasies over "intriguing" little hats and "intriguing" nail polish, the real estate dealers offer an "intriguing" Cape Cod cottage, and educational institutions advertise courses that "intrigue" the student, it is time to turn to the dictionary for relief.

This word "intrigue," which is not to be found in the Bible concordance, or in the concordance to the works of William Shakespeare, or even in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, is defined by Webster's as a transitive and an intransitive verb, and also as a noun. Transitively it may be used to mean, "to cheat; trick; contrive by intrigue; entangle; complicate; puzzle; perplex." The fashion writers may be astonished, on paraphrasing, to discover how often they have described a cheating or puzzling or perplexing felt hat.

Intransitively, the verb may mean "to plot or scheme; contrive by secret artifices"; and the noun, "intrigue," indicates "a plot or plotting to gain a desired end; machination."

Let this false form of intrigue be brought to an end!

P. S.

Brookline, Mass.

Not an Ox to an Acre

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A clipping has come to our attention from your issue showing a very artistic and picturesque view of oxen plowing. Apparently this was taken by one Edwin C. Rosenberg and won first prize in a Sierra Camera Club contest. The artistic merit of the picture is unquestioned, and since California is quite a center for the taking of pictures both moving and still, it is only natural that it should have been produced here.

However, we take decided exception to your caption, which suggests that this is a common or even occasional practice in California agriculture, and that under certain conditions oxen can pull much heavier loads than horses and are more economical than gas-burning machines. So far as any of us here know, there is not now, and has not been for a quarter century at least, a single acre plowed by oxen in California. In fact, there are very, very few acres plowed by horses.

CECOCO MURDOCK, Publisher,
San Francisco, Calif., Implement Record

The Wide Horizon

Past Masters of Mediation

By Frederick W. Carr

CHICAGO

THE least known service of the Government of the United States is its work for the settlement of strikes, say the federal conciliators of their jobs. The "commissioner of conciliation" is that almost unheard-of public official who flees from personal advertising because it may ruin his success. His task is to get employer and labor leader together and find some way out by which both can agree to end a strike. Such a thing, with its demand for ingenuity, persuasion and patience, is not done on a housetop.

"Speeches and publicity," remarked one of the best a little while back, "are not for the conciliator. If he gets too much attention, then too much ado is made over him, and when he runs into a strike he cannot settle, his reputation is hurt, and he's damaged for the future."

This was at the close of one of the great strikes of last year. Labor chiefs and employer spokesmen were departing. The conciliator had been credited with doing much to dissolve the deadlock but everything happened behind that closed and guarded door—and nobody on the outside knew what he had actually done. Naturally a technique evolves in the voluntary mediation of strikes. When men have been working at it, as the Division of Conciliation in the United States Department of Labor has for twenty-five years, some general methods become plain. Into these the conciliator dipped, as he relaxed at lunchtime from the strife just vanished.

♪ ♪ ♪

What he said ran like this:

Getting both sides to have confidence in the other is the big thing. In this strike we had to build up confidence that each would do what he promised. When that was reached, the finish came. If employer and labor agree voluntarily, the chance is good each will go ahead with the bargain. When each side will not trust the other and demands that everything be written down in a contract with a gold seal, such a contract won't be worth anything. When there is confidence, it doesn't make any difference what the contract says or what the formulas are, the substance of the agreement will be carried out. Compulsory agreement doesn't mean anything. They will find ways of evading. Compulsory arbitration is futile. We had one big example of that in the Kansas State Industrial Court. It arbitrated for the miners, they refused to accept, their leaders were sentenced to a year in jail, and the court blew up.

The miners complained that its ruling meant enforced labor. Nearly all strikes are settled sometime. Not one in a hundred isn't. If the men are out six months, they usually make the best of a bad situation and go back to work. The thing to do with a strike is to settle it quickly.

But still the conciliator wasn't telling of his own part in mediating. Evidently he was following the rule that experience had dictated. Yet he did come to his unique profession. The main thing a conciliator has is confidence. He has to have the confidence of both sides or he is done.

He has to make each believe that he is its friend. If he takes sides, he fails. He may have his own ideas. He may think one side is altogether wrong. He does in fact have his leanings. But he can't show it.

♪ ♪ ♪

He meets the biggest men in the country. His work takes him back again and again to the same industry. In a strike the first thing he has to try for is to make a contract between the two sides. This doesn't necessarily mean getting the principals together. The conciliator may carry messages from one side to the other, without either meeting the other, until he works out something on which they can meet.

At times the conciliator will write the terms of the agreement bit by bit. He will submit formulas to one side and then to the other. Keeping people together—it's a knack. The job is to hold them together until little by little their differences break down. Sometimes all that is needed is to bring both sides into the same room, and then they will work out all the rest by themselves without the conciliator's saying a word.

At other times the conciliator may have to talk sharply. Once in a while he may tell a labor leader when to let go. In one case the employers refused to give more than 17 cents while the labor leader wanted 20 cents. The conciliator then told him the story of the monkey who put his hand in the coconut and wouldn't let go of it until the hunters caught him. The labor leader got the idea, and let go.

Everything the conciliation service does for the settlement of strikes is on a voluntary basis. The Government can't compel any employer to make an agreement, nor will the union sign what it does not want to.

Though of course he didn't, the conciliator might have added that the good fellowship he carries around with him and his mild independence have also been qualities that helped in mediation.

"You won't mind if I quote, will you?" asked his luncheon companion. "You haven't been talking about yourself personally, you know, but about strike conciliation in general."

To this the strike expert made reply which was forceful, explicit, and can be put in unmistakable quotation marks:

"No name!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JANUARY 19, 1938

Canada's Constitution Again Becomes an Issue

By William Y. Elliott

Chairman of the Department of Government, Harvard University

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES have been accustomed to look with some envy and more admiration on the workings of the Canadian Constitution. Like the Canadian banking system, it seemed adequate to meet the country's needs with little stretching. There was, in consequence, less acrimonious quarreling over judicial interpretation than people were accustomed to in the United States. Everyone seemed happy with Canadian federalism.

But lately some doubts have inclined the admirers of Canada to revise their estimates on at least one point: Canada as a federation seems to be actually more limited with respect to national economic and social policies than is the United States. The Canadian Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council have agreed on this point. The worst of the matter is that no one seems to know how to amend the Canadian Constitution, if any province opposes such a move. The federal relations between Dominion and Provinces seem to be capable of being changed only by the unanimous consent of the Provinces.

* * *

That is "states rights" with a vengeance! It is a peculiar outcome, especially ironical in a constitution which was intended to carry centralization much farther than the federal system of the United States. The Canadian Constitution was drawn up during the American Civil War. It was intended to prevent any "states rights" issue in Canada. One of its chief authors, Sir John MacDonald, made no secret of his use of Alexander Hamilton's proposals for a constitution in 1787. Hamilton believed in centralization with his whole heart. He could not persuade his own countrymen, but his views triumphed in Canada 80 years later.

* * *

From Hamilton's plan came the Dominion's power to "negative" state laws by disallowing them—a sort of veto power vested in the central government. The Dominion appointed the Lieutenant Governors of each Province. It was from Hamilton's scheme, also, that the power over commerce was more broadly vested in the central government than it had been in the United States. In Canada, the whole emphasis was on the powers of the Dominion—a fact that clearly appears in leaving all the unenumerated powers to the Dominion. This is, of course, the precise opposite of the United States Constitution, which, by Amendments Nine and Ten, reserves all the undelegated powers to the states and the people.

Two causes have contributed to this astonishing result. One is the jurisprudence of the Privy Council's Judicial Committee in England; the other is the peculiar position of French and Roman Catholic Quebec in the Canadian Federation.

The first of these causes has been recently emphasized by the Judicial Committee's wholesale refusal to sanction Mr. R. B. Bennett's so-called "Canadian New Deal" measure. This series of acts, passed by the Conservative leader in order to bring about Dominion control over wages, hours and a weekly rest, as well as over uniform marketing practices, was first overturned by the Canadian Supreme Court itself.

This advisory opinion, an interesting practice of the Canadian Constitution which makes quick reference to the Supreme Court for constitutionality possible, was asked by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Prime Minister. Many people suspected that Mr. King hoped for what he got—i. e., the undoing of Mr. Bennett's "New Deal" by judicial authority. It was as if Mr. Landon in 1934 had come into office in the United States and had been presented with the series of cases which undid much of the Roosevelt "New Deal"—i. e., the N. R. A., the A. A. A., etc.—as a present. No political fuss or bother in Congress—just a judicial veto.

* * *

The Canadian advisory references lose some of their timeliness, it is true, because they cannot be final until after a confirmation or reversal by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. The delay and expense involved are considerable. The Judicial Committee is a body that fluctuates in its membership, so that the same judges rarely sit on a whole series of cases. It is not bound by its own previous decisions, though the courts of the Dominions are. It is therefore a somewhat curious judicial body to build up the constitutional law of Canadian federalism, especially since the five members who make up what is called a

"board" for each case rarely contain even one Dominion judge among them. They cannot be expected to have any intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions.

It is natural that a body so comprised should more often act on grounds of high policy than of strict law. Some Canadian opinion had even regarded this characteristic as a positive advantage: The Judicial Committee had in recent cases shown a distinct tendency to be more liberal in construing the powers of the Dominion Government than had the Canadian Supreme Court—no doubt because the latter felt more bound to the older doctrines of the Judicial Committee than did that body itself. The result was that in two very famous cases, references on the Dominion's power over aeronautics in general and over radio telegraphy and broadcasting, the Judicial Committee had upheld the federal power of the Dominion over the Provinces.

* * *

Canadians began to hope that here, without bothering with the vexatious and almost impossible methods of amendment, was a way of stretching federal powers to meet new national needs. They hoped, in short, for what Mr. Roosevelt obviously expects from the Supreme Court in the United States—and what he has begun to get since his attack on the court—i. e., sanction for a broad interpretation of federal power.

Those who were of this persuasion in Canada, however, were due for a bitter disappointment. The Judicial Committee, whether because it did not care to antagonize the powerful Government of Mr. Mackenzie King or for purely legal reasons, threw out almost the whole of the social legislation passed by Mr. Bennett. In doing so, it used almost the same sort of reasoning that the United States Supreme Court did in throwing out the N. R. A. and particularly the A. A. A. This court had denied the possibility of planning agriculture by federal subsidies on the grounds that farming was not specifically a matter for federal action and hence reserved for state action by the Tenth Amendment. The Judicial Committee found that in Canada even the treaty-making power in respect to labor conventions could not give the Dominion power to take away provincial power over "property and civil rights." In other words, the Canadian Constitution cannot be broadened to permit a national control over even minimum standards for wages and hours.

In the United States the first Guffey Coal Act had also been thrown out as exceeding the power of the Federal Government, even though the major coal-producing states in the bituminous fields affected had all joined in requesting it. Similarly in Canada, in spite of the unanimous efforts of all the Provinces to co-operate by legislation to confer powers on a Dominion Marketing Board for Natural Products, the Judicial Committee held the act invalid. This marked parallelism indicates that the Canadian and English legal minds, as represented in their highest courts of appeal, are as averse as was the majority of the United States Supreme Court up until 1937 to permitting an extension of federal powers in the direction of national economic planning or federal social legislation.

Perhaps under the widespread criticism that these opinions have created in Canada, including many demands for cutting off all appeals to the British Judicial Committee, a change of heart may be expected like that which can be remarked in the decisions in the United States during the past year. Here the Supreme Court, for reasons best known to itself, has shown a very different attitude toward federal power in its decisions on the National Labor Relations Act and on the Social Security Act. But so far in Canada there is no ground for expecting a similar reversal by either the Canadian Supreme Court or the ultimate Court of Appeal, the Judicial Committee.

* * *

That leaves Canada anchored with what seems to be a type of "states (or provincial) rights" limitation on its federal system that defeats the aims of its founding fathers and makes imperative amendment to increase federal power. But how can an amendment be made?

No one seems to know the answer. The past practice in amending the British North American Act of 1867 (Canada's Constitution) was simpler than in the United States, where it is necessary to get two thirds of both houses of Congress to propose amendments. Then there is a long-drawn-out battle to get either the legislatures (or if Congress chooses, conventions) in three fourths of all the states to ratify the proposed amendments. The court can obviate this necessity by stretching the Constitution, but if amendment is necessary this is a difficult process.

In Canada, until quite lately, all that had to be done to alter the Constitution was to pass through both houses of the Dominion Parliament an "Address to the Throne," asking for changes, which was then forwarded to the British Parliament. The request has been automatically honored in the past. But that was because no substantial changes in the relations of the Dominion to the Provinces had been proposed by the Canadian Parliament.

* * *

Today, the federal problem is the burning one. Now the Provinces claim a right to be heard in England, too. The Statute of Westminster, which became the new charter of equality of status for all the Dominions in 1931, left the whole matter in an indeterminate state: It specifically excepted from its grant of final legislative power to the Parliament of Canada (and to those of Australia and New Zealand as well) all those questions affecting fundamental rights of States or Provinces. Legislation changing the Dominion Constitutions on these points can be done only by the Imperial Parliament on the request of "the proper authorities" in the Dominions.

"The proper authorities," in practice, seems to mean the Dominion Parliament and all the Provincial Parliaments. The petition for the Statute of Westminster was sent forward to England with language in its preamble implying the unanimous consent of all the Provinces. But where does that leave the possibility of amendment for Canada?

History throws some light on that question. Quebec's peculiar position, the home of the great French Catholic population of Canada, has from the time of the British conquest made federalism inevitable for Canada. And Quebec's single veto was always enough to block change. Now the situation is different. Quebec is in no fear of intrusion upon religious liberty or racial protection. Yet the precedents for a sort of *liberum veto* for each Province remain to plague Canadians' hopes of amendment. Efforts to get a federal loan council and a new distribution of federal taxation and revenues were blocked, apparently, by Mr. Aberhart—the radical "Social Credit" Premier of Alberta—though his Province has no such importance as Quebec. Even Mr. King's social insurance plan, now before the various provinces, involves Dominion action that probably will require amendment to the British North American Act.

* * *

How is Canada to get out of this strait jacket? To business interests which wish to escape federal regulation there seems no need to make the effort. They approve, as some business interests do in the United States, of the courts' veto on federal power. But no modern nation can long function in this confederate way. As Professor Scott of McGill University said of the Judicial Committee's decisions: "They have created for Canadians a constitutional situation scarcely less critical than that which led to confederation itself. Only our present tenuous hold on 'prosperity' prevents the realization of this fact. The deadlock between Upper and Lower Canada in the early 1860's is paralleled by the deadlock between the Dominion and the Provinces in 1930."

In the meantime a commission headed by Mr. Newton W. Rowell, one of Canada's most distinguished public men, and a jurist of international reputation, is to report on the necessary alterations of the present financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces. It is a thorny question that may itself require amendments.

Underwood and Underwood

BIG NAMES IN CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Present Liberal Prime Minister, Is at the Right. Directly Above Is Mr. William Aberhart, Premier and Minister of Education in the Province of Alberta, While Inset Is a Picture of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Former National Prime Minister and Sponsor of the So-Called "Canadian New Deal" Measures

Philip D. Gendreau

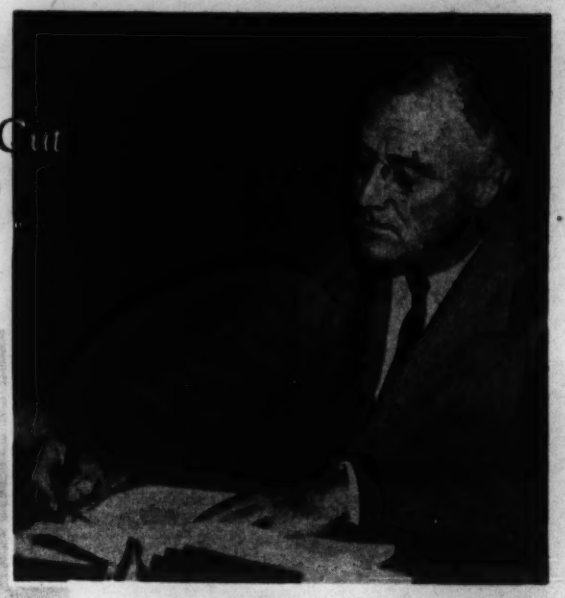
AT THE CENTER OF CANADA'S GOVERNMENT

The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa Serve as Sounding Boards for Diverse Views on National Policy

The President as Diplomat

Mr. Roosevelt's Note to Japan's Emperor on the Panay Incident Cut Through Tradition and May Strengthen Anti-Militarist Prestige

By H. B. Elliston



NO ONE CAN APPRECIATE the brilliance of the President's Panay diplomacy better than the old Far Eastern hand, unless it be the professional diplomat.

The demarche was extraordinary. President Roosevelt, on the very heels of the attack on the American gunboat, made a written request that the American sense of shock should be conveyed to the Emperor of Japan personally. The famous document is reproduced with this article. Note the excision of the word "suggest" and the substitution of "request"—a master touch in itself, but subsidiary to the major coup. The President's "stroke of the moment" is assured of a special niche in the Valhalla of historical documents.

Mr. Roosevelt scored a diplomatic bull's-eye because he combined an unerring instinct for the facts with a right sense of the most effective method of dealing with those facts. The details of the Panay incident had yet to be assembled when the President penned his "chit" to the Secretary of State. All that was known was the bare fact that the Panay had been bombed. In such circumstances diplomatic usage decrees that the proper official in the offended government shall take his demand for redress straight to the opposite official responsible for the handling of foreign relations.

But things are not what they seem in the Orient; neither in China nor in Japan. For years Japan has been telling the world that the lack of a responsible government lies at the root of China's ailments. In the words of the Japanese statement to the League of Nations in 1931, China is "fissiparous." Turn to modern Japan, however, and the same

remark applies. There are many Japans: civil and military. And it is not the *government* that is running the show in China. The government is compelled to explain to the outside world what the army and navy are doing. Even the army and navy are not entirely responsible. In the army there is the young officer group, a coterie of second-string officers, fascistically minded, who are staging incidents, as much to embarrass both the high command and the Government as for any other reason.

These were the facts which undoubtedly the President had in mind when he went straight to the Emperor. How correct he was has since been recorded. Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto was in charge of the army machine gunning of the American gunboat; that is, the man who was one of the leaders of the mutiny of army extremists on Feb. 28, 1936. Those mutineers assassinated several members of the Government. In other countries, Hashimoto would have been cashiered or even shot. But he and his kind are too powerful in Japan to be dealt with so summarily even for participation in such a deed. Instead, he was recommissioned for service in the new war with China.

This background was warrant enough for the President not to be content with a protest to a government which is more or less in the hands of army irresponsibles. He knew he had to deal with a kind of concealed dictatorship, one that could not be isolated even in Japan. It was a baffling situation. However, there is one organ left in Japan which, if the military can be restrained at all, can restrain the military, even if the civilian government cannot. This is the throne, and to that supreme authority, therefore, the President, defying all precedent, made his communication.

The communication was an appeal to Heaven; nothing less! For the court to which Mr. Roosevelt applied is no ordinary king, but is regarded as a divinity, a scion of the Sun Goddess, supreme deity of Nippon. Japan is thus a theocracy more than a monarchy. Abroad, the Emperor is known as the Mikado, a word the etymology of which is lost in obscurity, though it probably means "august gate." The word is not often used in Japan itself, because it also denotes the Court. Among the Japanese the Emperor is more often called Tenshi or Tenno, respectively meaning "Son of Heaven" and "The Heavenly Emperor." The Japanese assert that, after endless ages passed in higher spheres, the imperial family began its earthly career with the first human monarch, Jimmo Tenno, 660 B. C.

* * *

The Westerner, of course, is concerned with the terrestrial record. This looks unbelievably old. As a matter of fact, the continuity of the imperial line has received a great deal of help both from myth and adoption. Japanese history, at least, as a record of solid facts, does not begin until 500 A. D., though even this makes the Imperial House nearly 1500 years old. Nor has every Emperor had a son to carry on the dynasty. Some have been the sons of concubines; others have been adopted, the custom of adoption being the rule even in lesser households which require the continuity of a name.

Many Western writers call the present Emperor by his given name, Hirohito. This is incorrect usage. In Japan, the Emperor is simply the Emperor, not a personality, or a familiar individuality, as King Edward was. For the depersonalization of the Mikado is necessary to Emperor worship in Japan. Lese majesty thus becomes sacrilege. One sees the evidence of this holiness that invests a king on all sides of Japanese life. As the Emperor fares forth among the people, his subjects bow their heads, so that the Emperor can go on his way unseen. A Cabinet Minister, as I recall, was once assassinated because he dared to use his walking stick in moving aside the curtain covering an imperial shrine.

* * *

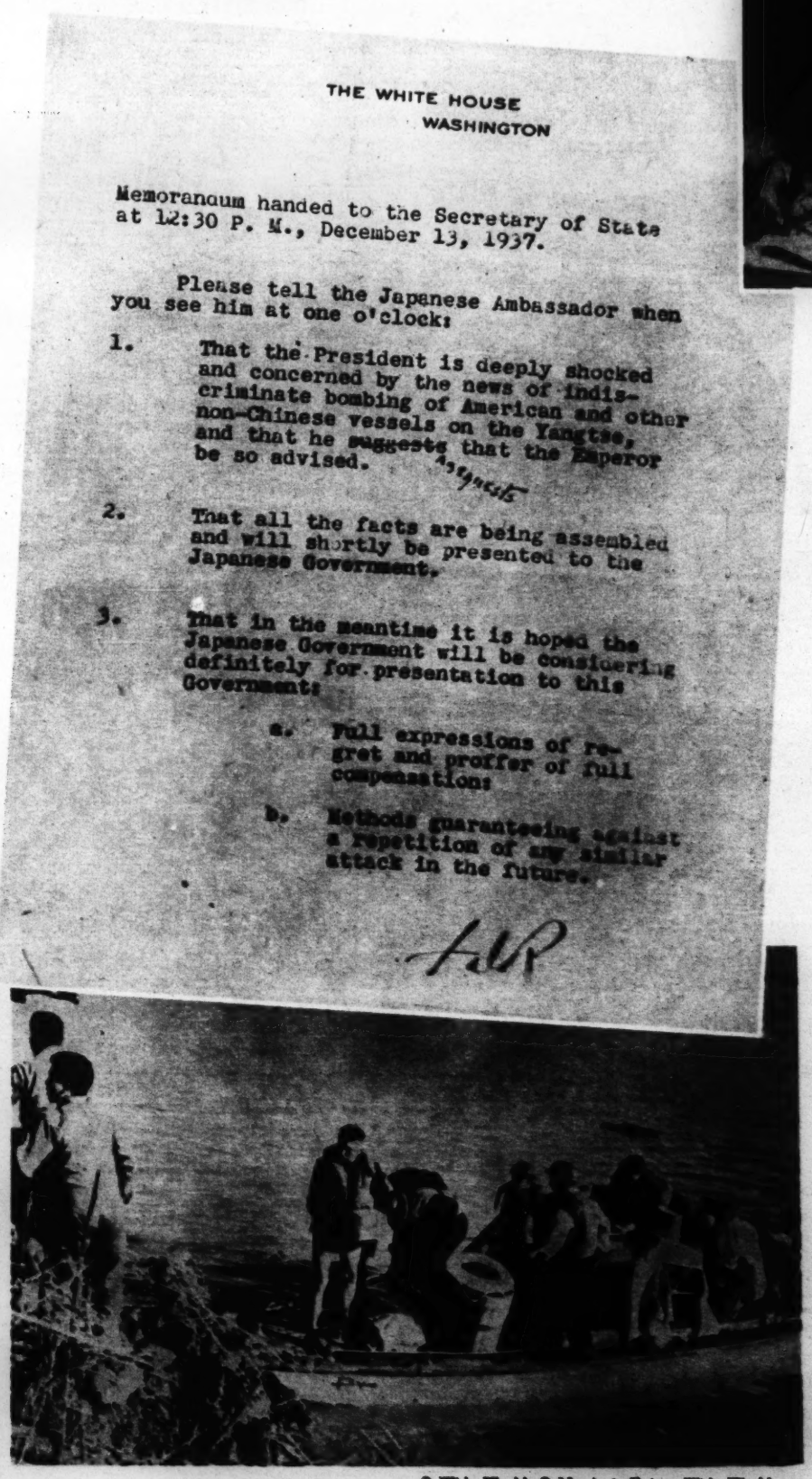
Like a flashpoint the dimensions of Japanese Emperor worship were revealed a year or two back by what was called the Minobe affair. Dr. Minobe is a leading authority on the Japanese constitution. In his books he has taught that the Japanese state is the possessor of the governing rights and that the Emperor controls these rights as the head of the state. To outward seeming there is no lese majesty in this concept. But in speaking of the headship of the Emperor, Dr. Minobe called him the highest *organ* in the state. It was the italicized word that got him into trouble. He was held to have demeaned a divinity into an instrument! For implying this mundane attribute, the learned scholar's works were put on the index. Now he has suffered the further penalty—voluntary though it is—of losing an appointment in the House of Peers.

And yet Japan's theocracy, as contrasted with the lineage of the Mikado himself, is of relatively recent date. When the Western world itself acknowledged the divine right of kings, Japan was sunk in feudalism, with the Emperor kept in monkish seclusion by the dominant feudal lord. In 1868, Japan came out of her hermit shell. As part of the Renovation (as the Japanese themselves call the 1868 Restoration), the dust was brushed off the throne, and the great Meiji became Emperor, in fact as well as in name.

Meiji is the throne name of Hirohito's grandfather, Mutsuhito. The present Emperor's throne name is Showa, which, interestingly enough, means "Radiant Peace." Meiji presided over the national rebirth. He was a kind of Japanese Frederick the Great. As able a group of statesmen as ever assisted at a national rebirth helped him to create the modern Japan. They inculcated in the Japanese the feeling that all their privileges in life came direct from a terrestrial All-Highest who was but one remove from heaven itself. That feeling has persisted as if it had been held for "centuries eternal" instead of for just three quarters of a century. It was regarded as the condition as well as the expression of national unity.

When Meiji passed on, Hirohito's father came to the throne, an Emperor with the given name of Yoshihito and the throne name of Taisho. Yoshihito had none of the great qualities of his father, and suffered from a mental illness, which by 1921 persuaded the Japanese to release him from the throne, and to make Hirohito Regent.

(Continued on Page 14)



© Wide World, © Harris & Ewing, Wide World

IS THE PEN MIGHTIER THAN THE BOMB?

President Roosevelt, Dictating a Memorandum to the State Department Even Before the Survivors of the U. S. S. Panay, Shown Above Reaching the River Bank, Were Returned to Civilization, Found a Way to Deal With a Serious Incident. He Amended His Note Himself, as Shown, to "Request" That the Emperor Hirohito (Left) Be Informed of the White House View of the Event

America's Horn of Plenty

An Economy of Abundance Is Apparent in Any Grocery, Where Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Have Become Available Throughout the Year

By Mary Hornaday

AMBROSIA FOR APICUS

The Black Box, J. C. Allen From Ewing Galloway, Cy LaTour

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN family today enjoys an all-year-round bill of fare that would have made the mouths of kings and the fabulously wealthy water in years gone by.

When the American housewife steps from zero weather outdoors into her grocer's, what an array of tempting delicacies are hers to choose from! Such luxury was not dreamed of by her great-grandmother even in her most imaginative moments.

Oranges have been brought from Brazil and "Americanized" so her family won't be bothered with seeds. Strings have been taken off "string" beans to make them more palatable. No longer is it necessary to wait until warm summer days to get fresh strawberries and corn-on-the-cob. Green peas in January and oranges in mid-July are taken as a matter of course.

* * *

From a wide variety of once exotic products the housewife selects dinner for her family. Once in a while she may turn her thought briefly to the contrast between the present abundant variety of food and the limited field from which her mother or grandmother had to draw 40 or 50 years ago, but she is likely to accept the change in the same casual manner as she does the radio and the airplane.

As a matter of fact, the advance made in the last half century in producing improved species of foodstuffs and getting them to the urban market in all seasons is one of the wonders of modern times. As far as fresh vegetables and fruits are concerned, seasons have just about disappeared from the American calendar.

The Department of Agriculture has been an important factor in this progress. Its emissaries have gone to far corners of the earth to seek out new foods suitable for cultivation somewhere in the various climates of the vast United States. Strains have been crossed and recrossed to get more satisfactory species than were found abroad. A revolution in methods of transportation and refrigeration has made it possible to get them to the city dweller's doorstep almost as fresh and tasty as when picked.

* * *

Nor does the average American housewife realize how much better off she is than her sisters across the seas. In most old-world countries, the housewives must still be content with the usual run of winter cabbage and cauliflower.

About the only treats still reserved for summer in the United States today are cantaloupes and watermelons. The Department of Agriculture has not yet found a place where these can be satisfactorily grown in winter. But even here, a substitute has been supplied—honeydews from the Argentine.

Corn-on-the-cob was a stumbling-block for a long time. But now it has been made available all around the calendar through a freezing process, and Department of Agriculture experts say it is only a matter of time until there will be fresh corn-on-the-cob on the market all winter from Puerto Rico.

A tropical fruit that has had a romantic and spectacular rise to fame is the avocado. Early in the twentieth century, Department of Agriculture explorers wandered through half a dozen Latin-American countries in search of plants best adapted to Florida and California climates. The first avocados grown commercially in the United States sold for as high as $1 or more apiece. They appeared only on hotel menus. After large orchards became established in this country, the avocado took a nose dive in price. Today, it is sold at practically every corner grocery all year round. Over 20,000,000 pounds are eaten in the United States each year.

Broccoli is a newcomer to the American table. It immigrated from Italy around 1927. By 1932 it had become as popular as many native vegetables.

A century ago, people thought tomatoes were unfit for human consumption. They were called "love apples" and grown in yards as ornamental shrubs. Today, they are welcome on tables everywhere. Tomatoes are a native of tropical America, but people in this country waited until the Italians proved they were good for food. Then the Government set to work to breed a large, smooth fruit quite different from the old-time species.

* * *

Back in the gay nineties, grapefruit was a bitter, thick-skinned, pithy fruit unfit for table use. The 1937 grapefruit is juicy, tender and sweet. Seedless and pink-fleshed strains have been propagated. More than 2,000,000,000 grapefruit are now put on the market each year by growers in Florida, Texas, Arizona and California.

Lettuce is an ancient plant, but it has never before enjoyed the popularity to which it has climbed in the United States in the last few years. Statistics tell the story. Land devoted to commercial lettuce growing increased from 105,500 acres in 1926 to 167,000 in 1936—a jump of more than 60 per cent. California shipped 7000 carloads of lettuce out of the State in 1920. By 1930, it was shipping 38,000 carloads a year of a product that was more wilt-resistant and tenderer.

Unless they are old-fashioned, gardeners don't speak about string beans any more. They are "snap" beans now, because most of the strings have disappeared. Brussels sprouts came originally from Belgium and for many years were raised around New Orleans and shipped to eastern markets late in the autumn. Now there are plentiful supplies all year round.

Celery was first introduced into this country from France and Italy back about 1880, but, until 20 or 30 years ago, it was available to the housewives only around Thanksgiving time. Today, a crisper, less stringy product is on the grocery stand throughout the year.

Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth are reputed to have had private supplies of figs brought from the Mediterranean for their delectation. The modern American family, thanks to the Department of Agriculture, gets even better figs from southeastern California. Plant scientists have also coaxed date palms to grow in the southwestern deserts, where their roots can have water from irrigation but where no rain falls on the fruit.

* * *

At present the Department of Agriculture is working on a watermelon to fit the average refrigerator. For some time it has been teaching farmers to grow turkeys that are not too large for the average family's roaster, platter and appetite.

In 1931, three tons of seedlings of a new, smooth, shallow-eyed potato were divided among experiment stations in various parts of the country.

It took Dr. Frederick V. Coville, long of the Bureau of Plant Industry, 20 years to "civilize" the blueberry and make it the plump and portly fruit it is today. Skins are thinner and seeds less objectionable than in the ordinary wild variety.

The next new vegetable to which the public will be introduced, if the Department of Agriculture has its way, is the soy bean, a native of Asia. Grown at the present time chiefly for forage and commercial uses, this plant may some day furnish a common table vegetable to be eaten much as peas or beans.

Better transportation, preservation and distribution methods have all been important in extending the perishable food calendar around the year. Progress has been so gradual that it has scarcely attracted the attention it deserves. A small improvement may mean much in increased enjoyment when multiplied by the millions of persons it affects.

Last year, for instance, a new kind of peach basket was developed. It was slatted and spaced for ventilation, thus allowing the fruit to be refrigerated more quickly and thoroughly. Peaches could be at a riper stage than had been the custom. The city dweller could enjoy improved flavor. In effect, hundreds of miles separating him from the nation's finest peach orchards were eliminated.

The vastness of the United States is an important factor in the food picture. When frost ends production in the northern states, shipments are ready to leave Florida and Texas, with California and intermediate states filling in the gap until local fresh vegetables are again available. It is an endless circle, ever increasing in size.

Wide World

"FROM A WIDE VARIETY OF ONCE EXOTIC PRODUCTS THE HOUSEWIFE SELECTS DINNER FOR HER FAMILY"

Not Only in the Luxury Shops, But Even in New York's "Push-Cart Paradise" Along the Curb, Bargains in Fresh Foods and Vegetables Are Almost Always Available

Problem of Empire

France's Position in North Africa, Keystone of Colonial Interests, Is Complicated by the Situation Among the Natives, Now Taking Form in a Pan-Islamic Nationalist Movement

By Lothrop Stoddard

CURRENT EVENTS IN French North Africa, though in some ways forming part of the general unrest today prevalent throughout the Near East, have definite characteristics of their own and are certainly of far-reaching significance. France's North African possessions are the keystone of her immense colonial empire in the continent. That empire is not only of great economic importance; it is likewise a vital source of armed man power. Any serious weakening of France's keystone of empire would thus affect her military strength and would proportionately threaten to weaken her diplomatic status in Europe and the world at large.

French North Africa is a complicated structure. Roughly speaking, it is divided into three parts: Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. France's establishment in Algeria dates back more than a century. The capture of the city of Algiers by a French army in the year 1830 marks the beginning of France's modern colonial empire. Algiers was then a mere nest of pirates, whose arrogance caused the French Government of the time to send a punitive expedition, much as an American squadron chastized the piratical Dey of Tripoli years before.

Having deposed the local ruler, the French stayed on in Algiers, gradually pushed inland, subdued the numerous tribes of the interior, and ultimately consolidated their conquests. Determined to bind Algeria firmly to France, successive governments encouraged large-scale immigration of their own citizens and other Europeans. This policy was so successful that today the European element in Algeria numbers nearly 1,000,000. It is mainly French in nationality, since the immigrants of other origins (chiefly Spanish and Italian) have for the most part been absorbed. The European element can thus be reckoned as French in spirit and thoroughly loyal to the mother country.

* * *

However, these European settlers form only a minority of about 15 per cent. The bulk of the population of Algeria, Mohammedan in faith, and Arab or Berber in blood, has remained fundamentally alien to French civilization, stubbornly adhering to its ancestral manners and culture. Between Europeans and natives a wide gulf exists. Social intercourse is seldom more than formal and intermarriage is correspondingly rare. The Europeans form a privileged class, enjoying full political rights and many economic advantages. Theoretically, a native can qualify for membership and become a full-fledged French citizen. But, actually, this seldom occurs, because the candidate has to adopt the French code of civil law, which differs widely from the native code, especially in such matters as marriage, divorce and inheritance of property. Since Islam is not only a creed but also a way of life, this renunciation savors of apostasy in native eyes. So the momentous step is rarely taken.

A century of French rule has thus failed to turn the native population into even thinly veneered Frenchmen. What it has done, however, is indirectly to foster a growing sense of solidarity among the natives themselves. When the French arrived, no such solidarity existed. The Dey of Algiers effectively ruled only his capital and some other port towns along the coast. These coastal cities were inhabited by a trading and seafaring population of very mixed origin. The hinterland was a maze of tribes, only a few of which paid the Dey even a nominal tribute. Most of them enjoyed a wild independence.

Those tribes were partly Arab, still largely nomadic in habit like their ancestors who had wandered into the country centuries before. The settled tribes were chiefly Berber—the racial stock which has inhabited North Africa since prehistoric times. The Berbers are basically white. In temperament they are typical hillmen. Like the Albanians and the Scottish Highlanders, they are divided into many clans, which have never combined politically save under foreign pressure. Though early converted to Islam, the Berbers kept their language and many of their ancestral customs. These, plus certain temperamental differences, hindered intermingling of the two stocks. Down to the French conquest, Arabs and Berbers were sharply distinct.

* * *

French rule started a levelling process which has gone far to fuse the two main native elements into a conscious unity. Working side by side as agricultural laborers on the estates of European colonists, or dwelling together as urban industrial masses in the rapidly growing cities and towns, Arab and Berber tended to shed their distinctions and forget their prejudices. Both were instinctively drawn together in a common solidarity, directed chiefly against the European.

In this unifying process, the primal bond has been that of religion; especially since (as already remarked) Islam is a distinctive way of life as well as a creed. Islam has always been a fraternal influence throughout the Moslem world. One of its cardinal tenets is that "All believers are brothers." The political aspect of this is the doctrine known as Pan-Islamism—the solidarity of all Moslems for common action, especially against the encroachments and conquests of European powers.

Of late years, this traditional Moslem solidarity has been weakened in certain portions of the Moslem world by the Western idea of nationality. This is notably true of present-day Turkey. Though still formally Moslem, the Turks have developed an intense patriotism and have transformed themselves into a genuine nation-state on Western lines, with scant regard for the situation of other Moslem peoples. In lesser degree, the same is true of Persia, Egypt and Afghanistan.

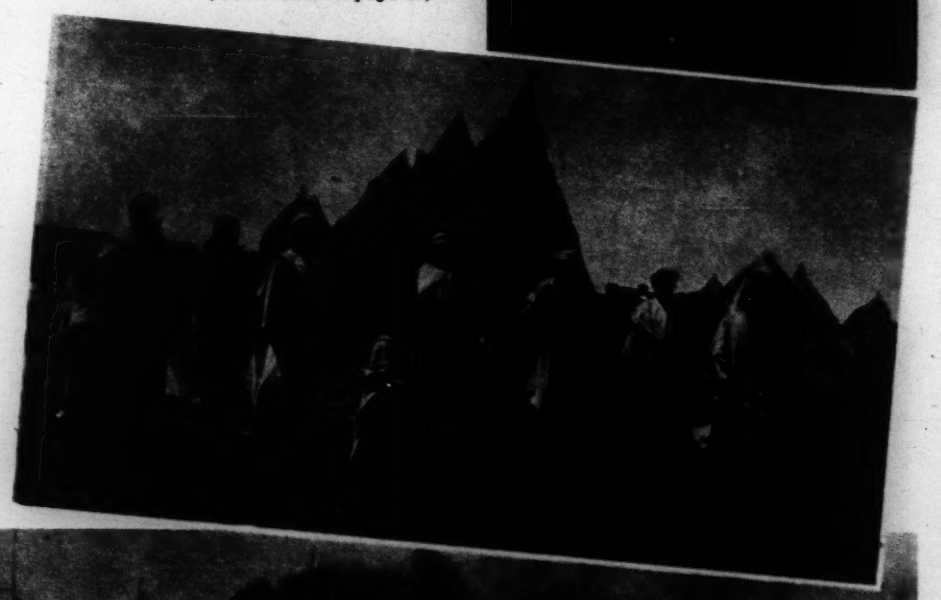
The Arabic lands of western Asia have tended to follow a middle course. The Arabs have always regarded themselves as Islam's "chosen people," and the religion of their kinsman, the Prophet Mohammed, retains a strong hold upon them. But the genuinely Arab peoples are also feeling their way toward political unity in response to what is obviously the Western nationalistic idea. If this ideal is realized, it can best be termed Pan-Arabism. The distinction between this trend and the new nationalism of the Turks is that Arab nationalism will remain strongly Islamic, whereas Turkish nationalism has become largely secular in character.

Now both these trends should be distinguished from the nationalistic evolution which seems to be under way in Algeria and other parts of North Africa. Take Algeria, for instance. It never attained political unity of any sort before the coming of the French, nor had its varied inhabitants possessed even a rudimentary national consciousness. The only conceivable basis for a nationalistic evolution is, therefore, the traditional bond of Islam. Thus, the nationalistic movement now going on in Algeria, as in other parts of North Africa, is what can only be termed "Pan-Islamic Nationalism." The best proof of this is that the present Algerian "nationalists" aim, not at a distinctly "Algerian" nationality, but rather at an independent federation embracing their neighbors—Tunis on the east and Morocco on the west.

Both of those countries are likewise under French rule. But in Tunis and Morocco, French rule is much more recent than in Algeria, and is less firmly established. In French eyes, Algeria is virtually an overseas prolongation of France itself. Algeria sends Senators and Deputies to Paris, and the European element are full-fledged French citizens. Tunis and Morocco, by contrast, are "Protectorates," with native rulers who are still technically sovereign. Of course, France regards Tunis and Morocco as part-and-parcel of its colonial empire, and has no intention of giving them up. Still, the distinction between them and Algeria is obvious.

Tunis has been under French rule since 1881. It is relatively small and of

(Continued on page 15)



© Publishers Photo Service, Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway, DeCou From Ewing Galloway

AT THE HEART OF FRANCE'S COLONIAL EMPIRE

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, on the North Coast of Africa, Are Important in French Overseas Activities. Directly Above Is a Section of the Seafront in the City of Algiers, Probably the Busiest Port in North Africa. Modern Dock Facilities Have Been Built, and Automobiles and Other Merchandise Are Stacked in the Foreground. Above That Are Berber Huts, Built of Wheat Straw, in Morocco, While at the Top Is a Narrow Street in the Native Section of Algiers

Of Ships That Sail

When the Towering Herzogin Cecilie Went Aground It Marked Finis to the Story of a Great Windjammer, but Men Still Are Being Trained for the Sea Under Canvas

By Harlan Trott

"TALL SHIP" CARRYING FULL SAIL
The Kilioren in the Kattegat, an Arm of the North Sea

THIS IS THE YARN of the *Herzogin Cecilie*, a Finnish bark—one of the last of the great steel sailing ships. On Jan. 28, 1936, *Herzogin Cecilie*, deep laden with Australian wheat, walked out her anchors at Port Lincoln and departed for Falmouth for orders. On the eighty-sixth day, she made her landfall.

It was April in England and the crew gazed with unbelieving wonder on the fair, green hills of Devon as only men can who have come the hard road around Cape Horn, and the news went by telegraph to Lloyds of London and home to Mariehamm that Gustaf Erikson's old favorite had made perhaps the best passage of the year of all the grain ships. And so it was.

Then on Friday, April 24, the orders came to proceed from Falmouth to Ipswich to discharge her grain. Friday? What did it matter? The tide was with her. The wind was fair. At nightfall she got up sail and took a long tack out to sea.

Sometime before daylight, a boy named Larsen swam out of the wash of the sea under the black cliffs at Bolt Head with word that his ship was ashore. Suddenly in the hour before dawn, the South Devon sky was afire to seaward with flares and rockets; the drowsy countryside woke to the news that the *Herzogin Cecilie* was hard and fast aground.

Encountering fog banks that soft April night, Capt. Sven Eriksson gave his big windjammer an extra wide offing—to clear the Eddystone and Start Point by many comfortable miles. Seven bells, and all was well aboard *Herzogin Cecilie*, fanning along like a tall gray ghost in the dark mists.

Near four in the morning, the mate sighted dark patches ahead. Land? He hailed the quarterdeck, and the big bark came to life. Stand by, all hands! Captain Eriksson was everywhere. Helm, hard astarboard! Let run the starboard braces! There was a grinding noise and the big ship shivered deep inside.

When something lets go aloft in a sailing ship, everything begins to go. In no time, *Herzogin Cecilie* was a tangled welter of thrashing gear. Seas flooded the forepeak. Anchors were let go as the bark swung clear of the ledge. But they found no holding ground and she fetched up fast in the breakers. The Salcombe lifeboat went into action. Soon after daybreak the ship's people were safely ashore.

With Eddystone Light visible 17 miles in clear weather, audible 15 miles in fog, how could a ship get so far out of her reckoning? Captain Eriksson, with five smart Cape Horn passages in *Herzogin Cecilie* to his credit, could only point to the chart and say: This is where we thought we were. And this is where we fetched up.

Fog? Tide? Compass tricks? The Receiver of Wreck at Plymouth, the Finnish Consul, the Board of Trade, Lloyds, pondered those possibilities for days, and sightseers thronged the Devon roads, the Automobile Association posted yellow arrows to steer traffic To THE WRECK, and farmers reaped a bumper harvest of shillings for parking fees.

The "Cecilie Summer" it was called, W. L. A. Derby remarks in his book about *Herzogin Cecilie*. THE TALL SHIPS PASS* chronicles a phase of sailing ship evolution marine historians may one day identify as the "Cecilie Era"—the final phase.

No single ship symbolizes more completely the last great stand of sail than this lordly Finnish windjammer with the royal German name, and the lovely wooden likeness of her royal Prussian namesake beneath the prow. Built by Rickmers of Bremerhaven in 1901, as a training ship for Norddeutscher Lloyd, this majestic steel bark combined the technical perfection of German mechanics with all the virile loveliness of a white-winged bird. Someone with a sense of beauty breathed into a robot of steel and wire and chain the magic animation of a sailing ship.

Built big to carry anywhere from three to five times the cargo tonnage of the softwood clippers of the Cutty Sark era, these full-bodied steel age windjammers achieved amazing things. *Herzogin Cecilie's* last passage home from Australia in 86 days was faster than the average compiled by the crack wool clippers at the zenith of their romanticized times.

Huge steel sailing vessels like *Herzogin Cecilie* were at their best in a blow that would force their sharp-modeled predecessors to run off under bare poles.

The *Herzogin Cecilie* was built to school boys to become officers in North German Lloyd's great fleet of steamers. In her 35 years afloat, *Herzogin Cecilie* mothered many a sea waif who grew up strong and wise in the ways of a ship as only the hard-bitten school of sail can mold a man.

Ship merchants have never lost sight of the advantages of sail. Recently the Hamburg-Amerika Line bought Gustaf Erikson's bark *L'Avenir* as a company training ship. And a bright omen there is in that name for German seamanship in years to come.

Good news for supporters of sail training has just come out of the United States in the Maritime Commission's recommendation that Congress accept the proffered loan of the old square-rigged ship *Tusitalla* as a training school for the American merchant service.

Congress doubtless will accept James A. Farrell's generous offer. Naturally, it would please her owner to know that his gallant old hooker would go to sea again; with her decks holystoned clean, and her lower shrouds all tarred and daubed with white, her teak trim varnished and her brass all shining.

Tusitalla means Teller of Tales in the Hawaiian language. Sea tales, perhaps, such as those that Mr. Derby tells in a book that is half poetry, half blueprint; a romantic document of *Herzogin Cecilie* that rekindles in many a sailor's memory the glory that was ours in the declining days of sail. It is the complete chronicle of an ocean era and of a ship that helped to shape it.

*The Tall Ships Pass, by W. L. A. Derby. London: Jonathan Cape. 25s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

Both Pictures From "The Tall Ships Pass," by W. L. A. Derby, by Courtesy of Jonathan Cape, Ltd., London
THE HERZOGIN CECILIE SAILING AT 20 KNOTS IN A STRONG BREEZE OFF THE SKAW, NORTH OF JUTLAND, DENMARK

NATIONS AND MEN

By Charles E. Gratke

NATIONS THESE DAYS do not always keep their promises. Undeclared wars and unhonored treaties speak of an apparent decline in international morality. Both involve a pretense. They are much like an individual who hides his covetous violation of the Tenth Commandment beneath apparent observance of the Sabbatarian ceremonies of the Fourth. It is such a situation which has led more than one statesman in recent weeks to plead for a "return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of the signed treaty." Diplomatists inveigh against violators of covenants. In the face of unprovoked aggression on two continents there has been an increasing recognition that "the glorification of breaches of agreement" must be halted. The hope is expressed that eventually the outraged conscience of the community will set into motion forces that will "re-establish unshakable order based on law."

* * *

The problem is not simple. It requires recognition that all the right is seldom, if ever, on one side in human affairs. The sanctity of treaties must certainly reside in their justice, not in their signatures. The inequalities of economic opportunity, the pressures of social unrest and the conflicts of differing political beliefs—all these need to be taken into account.

Yet it also must be perceived that moral law is absolute and that the magnitude of a difficulty, or the weight of provocation, provides no real excuse for "adjusting" morality to suit one's own desires. To do so has ever been the technique of the tyrant. It is a device not foreign to the dictator today. And it permits him to say: "Loyalty is a very good thing. But I must remain sole judge of those things which shall command my loyalty."

And in this statement—written in various forms and differing languages throughout the news of the shattered trusts of current days—there is revealed a basic fallacy.

* * *

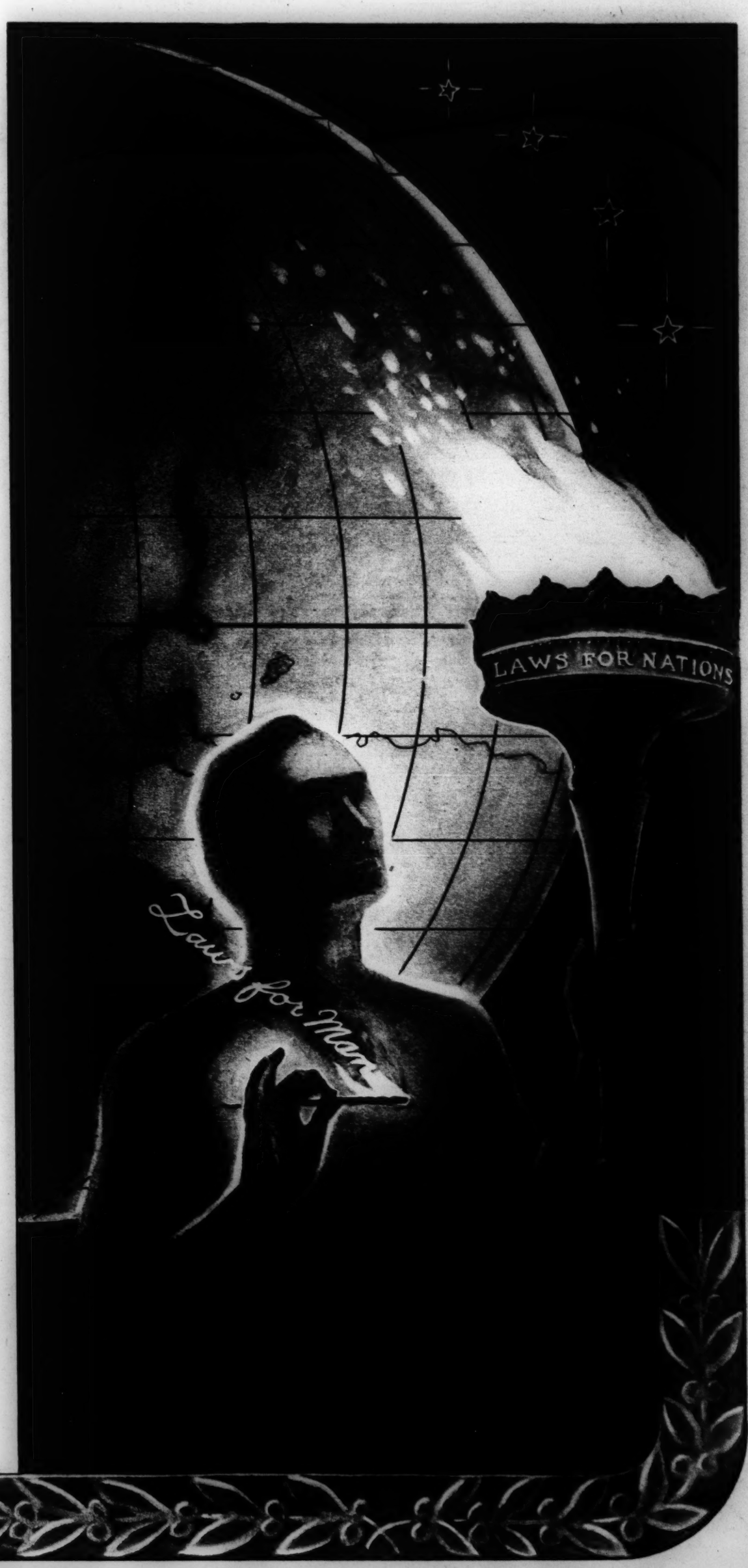
It is the contention that nations are different from individuals—the belief that the principles that govern the actions of the one do not apply to the other. It is the pretense, older than Machiavelli, that the laws of public morality and private morality are not the same.

Something of the haze that surrounds international actions is penetrated if one views them as he would the actions of his neighbor or of himself. In the case of the nations it may not appear completely convincing that "no lasting gain can accrue through methods which ravage and despoil"—remembering that Manchuria, Ethiopia, and now North China seem to bear witness to the success of force. But in the case of the individual there is a clearer perception that "the Lord searcheth the heart . . . to give every man according to his ways and according to the fruit of his doings."

* * *

For with the individual, men have learned something of the fact that true justice is inexorable. They have perceived that there are standards and values that transcend expediency and personal gain. They have found that moral law possesses not only validity but certain power—that the operations of truth and righteousness possess a sanction beyond that of human province.

It is this vision of the inherent power of moral statutes which is internationally necessary to "confirm the feeble knees." Upon such a recognition, ordered society has been built, establishing the rule of reason over force. The daily lives of millions bear witness to the efficacy of the operation of this law. It bears a collective, as well as an individual, mandate.



© The Times

MANCHOUKUAN ROAD MAKING

PROGRESS IN HSINKING: Tatung Circle, as It Ap
Last Several Years. A Group of Large

Asia's First

Manchoukuo, Under Japan
Industry and Resources,

By

HSINKING, MANCHOUKUO

SIX YEARS AFTER ITS CONQUEST by the Japanese army, Manchoukuo—which upholders of the League of Nations and the Stimson Doctrine still write with quotation marks—is well on the way to becoming Asia's first collectivist state.

By the term collectivist state I understand a social and economic regime where freedom of speech and expression and freedom of economic initiative are rigorously restricted, if not entirely suppressed, for the supposed benefit of the country as a whole. Manchoukuo today unmistakably fits this definition.

There has been no development of self-governing institutions. Important decisions of policy are entirely in the hands of a small group of high military and civil administrators, who enjoy pretty wide latitude as regards internal Manchoukuo questions, although they naturally consult with Tokyo on matters where Japanese interests are affected or Japanese cooperation is essential.

One finds in Manchoukuo a type of state-directed propaganda, affecting schools, press, radio, moving-pictures and other agencies of instruction and entertainment.

The schools are permeated with the teaching of the so-called Wang Tao, or Imperial Way, a system of conservative old-fashioned oriental ethics, supplemented by constant praise of Japan as Manchoukuo's best friend and protector and denunciation of Communism.

The need, in the collectivist state, of one, and only one, political organization is supplied in Manchoukuo by the so-called Concordia Society, which numbers about 700,000 members, most of whom are state officials and government employees. Members of this society, in their olive-drab uniforms, are much in evidence at meetings and rallies. Its precise functions are rather vague; but it is supposed to constitute a kind of link between the government and the people and, of course, to promote the "harmony of the five races" (Japanese, Manchus, Chinese, Mongols and Koreans), which is one of the main slogans of the Manchoukuo state.

It must be said that all these collectivist features of life in Manchoukuo are pale copies of the Communist-Fascist pattern in Europe. One obvious reason for this is that Manchoukuo, in fact, if not in name, is entirely dominated by Japanese. If the distribution of higher offices between Japanese and Manchurians is approximately even, the distribution of power between the two races is in the proportion of, at best, 99 to 1. Moreover, the illiteracy of the majority of the peasants who make up much the largest part of Manchoukuo's population places a sharp limitation on the efficacy of propaganda.

* * *

Still the collectivist trend is there; and is still more visible in the economic sphere. Manchoukuo has gone in for a five year plan, which is supposed to be completed in 1940 and which, like its Russian counterpart, calls for large increases of output in mining and heavy industry, all of which, of course, serve the cause of national defense.

There is a long and growing list of state monopolies, which includes communications, electrical power, automobile assembly and manufacturing, railway transportation, petroleum refining and marketing, coal, gold, life insurance and the refining and sale of opium.

The whole atmosphere of military state socialism which pervades the Manchoukuo economy is unfavorable both to foreign business interests and to independent Japanese capital. A particularly severe blow has recently been inflicted on foreign importers because Manchoukuo has fallen in line with Japan's import and foreign exchange restrictions. Hitherto, imports had been unrestricted, except, of course, for payment of duty. Now special permits must be obtained for purchases exceeding one thousand Manchoukuo yuan (about 285 American dollars) a month, unless (and the exception is a significant one) goods are purchased in Japan.

A note of discrimination which is scarcely consistent with early Manchoukuo assurances of intention to preserve the Open Door is to be found in other provisions of the new foreign trade legislation. Remittances, severely restricted for other countries, are permitted without question if their destination is Japan. Following closely the lines of Japanese legislation on the same subject, the new law excludes the importation of such luxuries as jewelry, perfumes, cosmetics, high-class motorcars and cameras and calls for drastic limitations of imports of articles "which are produced in Manchoukuo or for which substitutes could be obtained in Japan."

At the present time war purchases are keeping alive a certain amount of foreign trade with other countries besides Japan. There have been orders for aircraft in Italy and for high quality gasoline, required for aviation, in America. Manchoukuo has not only fulfilled but exceeded its obligation to purchase annually in Germany goods to the value of 25,000,000 yuan. (This is part of a triangular arrangement under which Germany agrees to buy Manchurian products, mainly soya beans, to the value of 100,000,000 yuan, Germany in turn enjoying a very favorable balance of trade with Japan.)

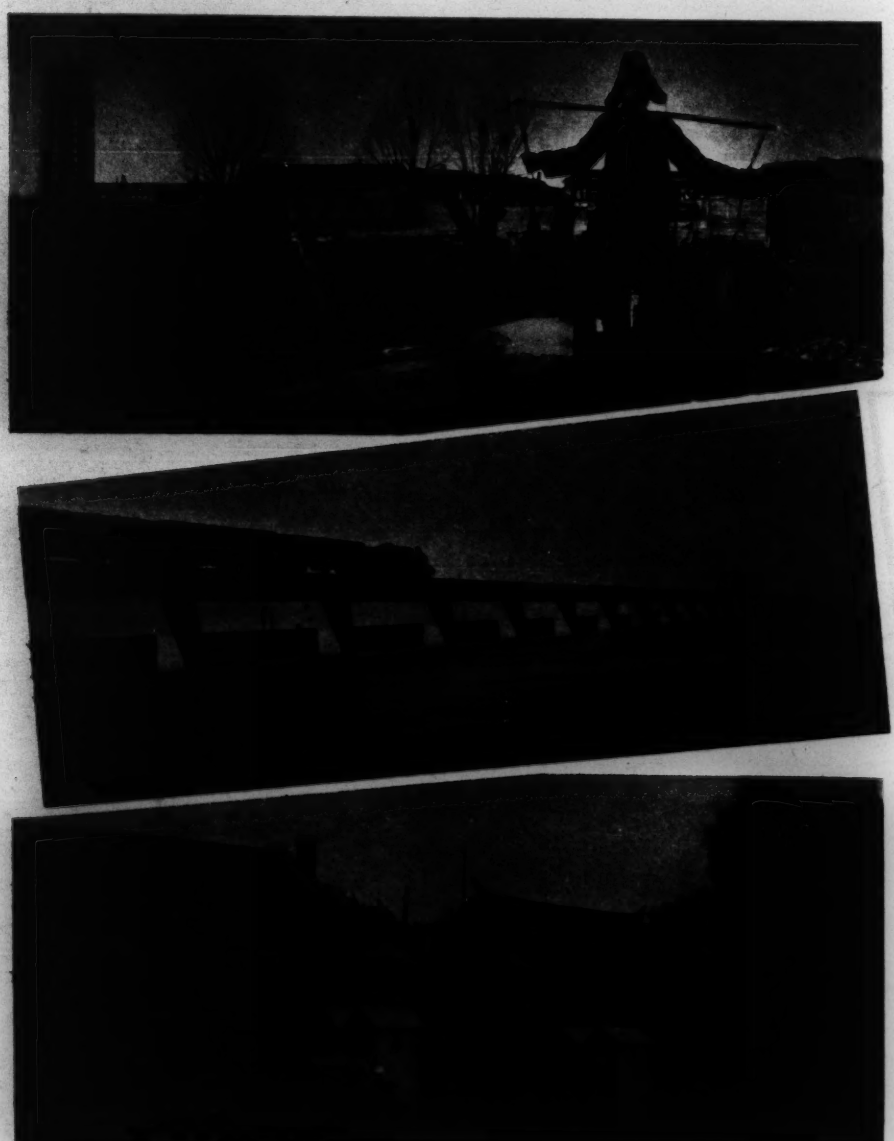
A strong centralized administration is an unvarying feature of the collectivist state; and Manchoukuo moved farther in this direction last spring, when there was a sweeping reorganization of the machinery of government. Three former ministries, of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Mongolian Affairs, were reduced to the status of bureaus and placed directly under the Premier. Three administrative departments, Peace Preservation, People's Life and Justice, were created, together with three economic departments, Production, Economics and Communications.

* * *

A feature of the reorganization was the increased power vested in the General Affairs Bureau of the State Council, or Cabinet. The director of the General Affairs Board, Mr. Naoki Hoshino, is probably the outstanding figure in the present Manchoukuo administration. I had an opportunity of interviewing him in his office in the imposing headquarters of the State Council, one of the largest of the many new public buildings in the Manchoukuo capital. Dressed in the simple uniform of the Concordia Society, Mr. Hoshino gave the impression of being a hardworking executive, with clearcut, incisive ideas and vast faith in the empire which he was helping to build up in Manchoukuo.

"Our five year plan," he said in response to my first question, "has two main objectives, agriculture and industry. We propose to increase the area under cultivation, to improve the quality and yield of existing crops and to spread the cultivation of such new crops as cotton and tobacco, besides making the country more nearly self-sufficing with wheat. As for industry, we intend to develop our rich mineral resources, new deposits of which are being discovered all the time.

"On the basis of increased iron and coal production we shall create a heavy industry in Manchoukuo, manufacturing, among other things, airplanes and automobiles. Gold is another promising object of development. By 1940 we shall be producing 150,000,000 yuan (almost $50,000,000) worth of gold a year. Besides placer gold in the rivers we have plentiful amounts of



IN AND ABOUT THE CAPITAL

Directly Above Is the Entrance to the Office of the Chief Executive of Manchoukuo. At the Top Is a Humble Member of the Proletariat Who Has Seen Some Changes in His Environment in the Last Five Years. Between Is a Well-Made Steel Bridge Over the Nonni River, Completed in 1934

g Circle, as It Appeared Late in 1937, Typifies the Growth and Development of Manchoukuo's Capital During the A Group of Large Japanese Office Buildings in the Business Section Are to Be Seen at the Right of the Center

First Collectivist State

er Japanese Domination, Is Seeing a Development of esources, but Individuals Feel an Official Restraint

By William Henry Chamberlin

gold ore in the mountains near the frontier of Korea.

"In many cases we favor state control, rather than outright state operation," he said. "The Government lays down the main outlines of a plan of economic development; then state or mixed or private corporations and firms may use their own business ingenuity in filling in the details. We control industry through a licensing system and also through credit, which is mainly centered in the Central Bank of Manchoukuo and the Industrial Bank."

Mr. Hoshino predicted that a system of triangular exchange between Manchoukuo, North China and Japan would develop as a result of the altered status of North China. Manchoukuo cereals would flow into North China, which would send its cotton to Japan, which, in turn, would find in Manchoukuo an expanding market for manufactured goods.

When I first visited Manchoukuo two years ago I carried away two main impressions. The first was that a big job of economic development was being done, in the main efficiently. Cities were being enlarged and improved, some of them, like Hsinking, beyond recognition. Railways were being laid down; new factories were springing up. Buses were beginning to run on new roads.

The second impression was that the cost of empire building was very high. Japanese investments in Manchoukuo since 1931 are somewhat in excess of 1,200,000,000 yen. For the same period military expenditures which appear under the item "Manchurian Incident Expenditure" amounted to 1,067,528,000 yen. Almost a yen of protection expense for every yen of investment seems a high overhead. But Mr. Hoshino professed confidence that Manchoukuo would prove a paying asset.

* * *

"World conditions would have forced us to increase our military appropriations in any case," he declared. "Only about half of the 'Manchurian Incident' funds are sent outside of Japan. We are getting an average return of 4 per cent on our investment, balancing the more profitable enterprises with the less profitable. This is not excessive, but is satisfactory. It is possible, of course, that we may find the supply of new capital from Japan diminished because of the demands of war finance. This will not discourage us. We should depend more on our own resources anyway. We have a rich country, the full wealth of which is only being discovered, to develop. We need not fail. We shall not fail."

A good symbol of the industrial Manchoukuo that is in the making is to be found in Anshan, some fifty miles south of Mukden, site of the largest iron and steel works in East Asia. Before the "Incident," the South Manchuria Railway, which owns almost everything worth owning in Manchuria, operated a small old-fashioned iron works here. Now this plant has been transformed into the Showa Steel Works, which is producing 700,000 tons of pig iron and 560,000 tons of steel and expects to increase these figures to 1,700,000 tons of pig iron and 1,000,000 tons of steel within the next two years.

Some 5000 Japanese, mostly skilled workers, and about 13,000 Manchurians are employed in the plant and 10,000 Manchurians dig out the ore in the near-by mines.

The Showa Steel Works has purchased from the Krupp Company of Germany the so-called Ren process of direct utilization of lowgrade ore and will begin experiments with it in the near future.

Manchoukuo has no oil, but it has enormous reserves of coal, estimated at ten billion tons. The Manchoukuo Government took a first step toward self-supply with oil when it established a petroleum sales monopoly, set up its own refinery at Dairen.

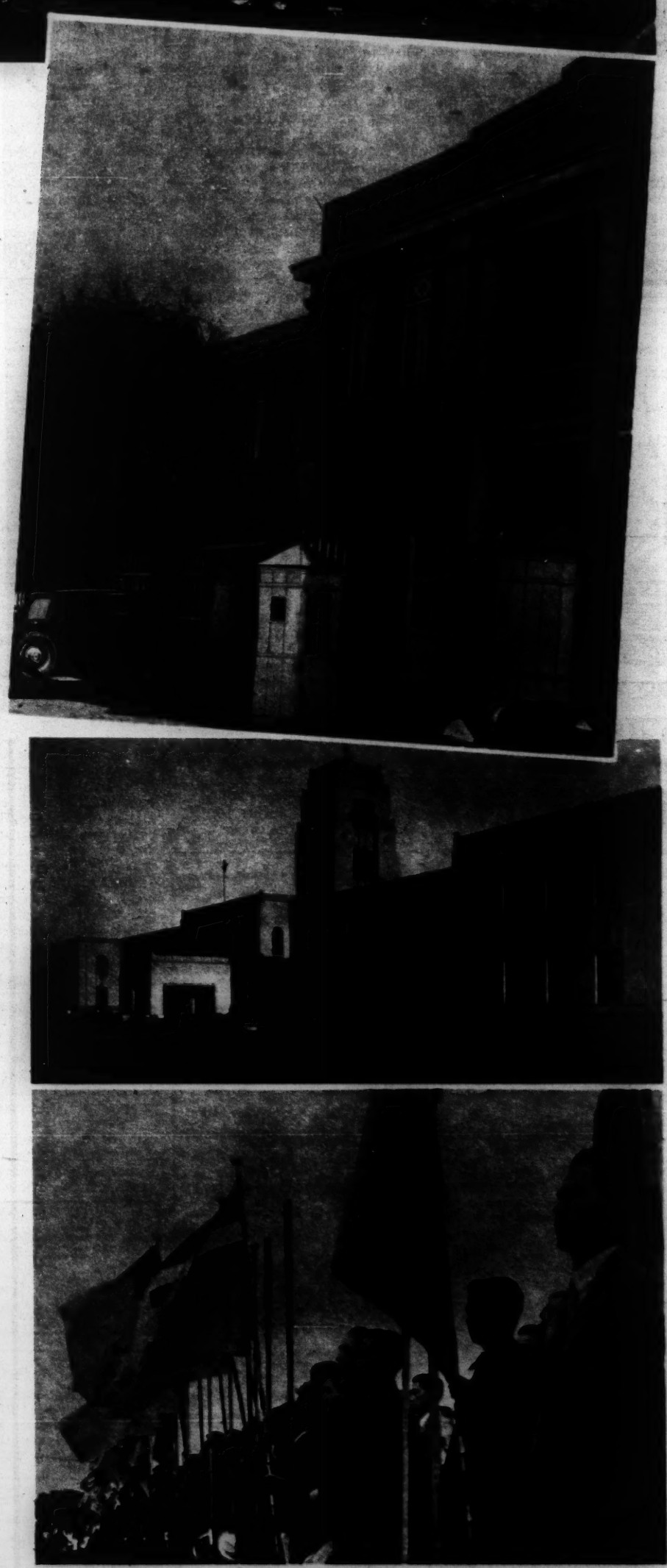
A second step toward self-supply with oil will soon be taken with the opening of plants for the manufacture of oil from liquefied coal in Fushun, main coal center of Manchoukuo, and Ssupingai, a town between Mukden and Hsinking.

My last visit to Manchoukuo was in 1935. With the perspective of the intervening two years I could recognize the definite progress which had been achieved in railway construction, town building and security of travel on the railways. The network of railways now amounts to about 6000 miles, of which more than half has been built since 1931. During the last two years a railway has been pushed through to Changteh, capital of Jehol; another one, definitely strategic in character, has been laid to Halunar-shan, in the sparsely populated, arid Mongol country to the West; and new lines, which are also not without military significance, have been constructed in the Northeast, near the Siberian frontier. One line which has been built in the east and northeast, from Tumen through Mutankiang, on the former Chinese Eastern Railway, to Chiamussu, is designed to promote Japanese colonization in this less thickly settled part of Manchoukuo.

* * *

The outlines of Hsinking, the new capital, were visible two years ago; but there has been much filling up of empty spaces with new building since that time. The sleepy pre-Incident railway junction of Changchun is now a capital inhabited by 300,000 persons. The architecture of the city produces a mixed impression, some modern constructionist edifices alternating with others which endeavor to utilize oriental decorative features. There are now many more shops than was the case two years ago, a few Russian and Armenian stores standing out amid the mass of Japanese and Chinese trading enterprises. A reservoir, 18

(Continued on page 13)



MANCHOUKUO "POWER HOUSES"

Members of the Concordia Society, the Country's One Political Society, Numbering Some 700,000 in All, Are Lined Up in a Demonstration at Hsinking, the Capital. Above Is the New Building of the Department of Education and at the Top Is Part of the Headquarters of the Department of Communications and Department of Industry

Among the New Books

Through the Nineteenth Century

Towards the Twentieth Century, by H. V. Routh. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

FOR MANY PEOPLE the literature of the nineteenth century is still, in accordance with textbook pronouncements, a grand procession leading from the bucolic raptures, regency morals and humanitarian hullabaloo of the Romantics, through the pinafored and antimacassared prettinesses, the fog-enwrapped profundities of the mid-Victorians, to the dandyism and satanism, the sunflowers and lilies of the fin-de-siècle aesthetes. To others, more discriminating, the whole century is so bewildering, dizzying, dazzling a chaos of conflicting tendencies that all attempts to find a formal pattern of change in it must give way before the recognition of unbounded multiplicity.

The critic who, advancing to a third stage, essays a "spiritual history" of the nineteenth century through its literature must necessarily have vast knowledge, high courage and, above all, a well-defined philosophical theory by means of which to shape his sprawling material. Of the breadth and subtlety of Professor Routh's erudition there can be no question; of the adequacy of his theory there is perhaps more doubt.

Briefly, he sees two persuasions passing through the educated opinion of the nineteenth century. First was the transcendental idealism, the faith in a divine scheme with which man can ally himself in purpose, which is best associated with Goethe. As the developments of Victorian industry and natural science failed to substantiate such a faith, it was followed by a religion of confidence in the sheer power of intellect, guided by scientific observation, logic and free discussion, to attain to an understanding of phenomenal existence, which was regarded as all that man can ever know.

A third system, according to Professor Routh, is emerging as the fruit of post-Darwinian culture: while physics is to be acknowledged as having superseded metaphysics, and the findings of the natural sciences are to be accepted implicitly, man is, nevertheless, to cultivate the creative insight which will enable him to remold the very forces of which he is the natural product and thus introduce into nature the spiritual significance which so far exists only in his mind.

The historical reading of nineteenth-century tendencies here given is both brilliant and profound. It is only when one considers the end toward which these tendencies are seen to be leading that one realizes that something of immense importance has been left out. Perhaps Professor Routh should have paid more attention to America. His remark that Emerson appeals to the middle-aged rather than the young shows a misapprehension of a vital influence in American culture. And in Whitman's "Democratic Vistas" (explicitly taking as its starting point Mill's essay on Liberty) he would have found important aspects of his final thesis illustrated long before such a point of view had been voiced in England. In America, finally, he could have found evidences of a persistent faith that absolute idealism is more than equal to the challenge of industry and natural science. Far from succumbing to them, it has begun to assume the task of furnishing pragmatic proof of its own validity, proof which the cultural historian will not be able to ignore much longer. ROBERT PEEL

A. E.—Full Harvest

The Living Torch, by A. E. Edited by Monk Gibbon. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $4.

A Memoir of A. E., by John Eglinton. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

BOTH these books are authoritative, the authors having known A. E., watched him at work, seen him molding the character of his country, painting pictures, penning poems, discoursing like Socrates. They knew intimately a man who eagerly carried a guiding light into the recesses of his own vast personality. They followed him there, and now they have written these books, telling us what they saw and heard and marvelled at.

* * *

Mr. Monk Gibbon has collected, mainly from the now defunct Irish Statesman, extracts from A. E.'s occasional journalism, work written in haste, under pressure, by a man busy with a thousand responsibilities and projects. And the collection reads like the fully meditated writings of a Montaigne. He reminds me often of Montaigne, for with all his odd flirtations with occultism and Oriental religions, he had a basis of shrewd common sense, and a practical insight into human nature. And that insight led him to believe that human nature is divine in origin, infinite in its potentialities.

Mr. Gibbon's memoir, which is one of the most clear and beautiful word portraits that I have ever read, gives much attention to that side of A. E.'s personality. It is one which involves much speculation and controversy. But there is one certainty which emerges, and about which there can be no argument. He lived by his faith, and his life was single, and an example to men.

Strong in this unity of faith and purpose, he touched all things to their advantage. His verse, which technically is poor, and often reads like a mediocre translation of major poetry, is nevertheless full of the richness of the man. As Mr. Gibbon says, "It is not the surface meaning of his words which matters, but their profound inner content and implication." His painting seems to have been the same. Whatever criticism may be said of its opals and shell-pinks, its couleur-de-rose, and its fairies on the shore, the critic has to come back in the end to the words spoken by Orpen, who was no advocate for his painting: "The strange thing is that the intention is always right."

* * *

It is to be emphasized that he did all this work in poetry, art, and journalism, alongside an active public life which made him famous not only in his own country, but led ultimately to his being called to the White House at Washington as adviser on the reconstruction of rural economics. Both Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Eglinton give amusing portraits of him discussing practical matters with American statisticians and economists, yielding to their demands that he should leave the columns of figures and recite his poetry to them. Mr. Eglinton puts most stress on his practical side, presenting him with less poetic insight and tenderness than does Mr. Gibbon, showing him as more of a Socrates. We are told that "he was not one of those men—any more than was Socrates or Dr. Johnson—whose minds work best in solitude, and his most fruitful meditations were caught from contact with other minds. What he liked best in life was talk."

Mr. Eglinton also fits him in to the society of artists and intellectuals who created the Irish Renaissance: W. B. Yeats, George Moore, Count Plunkett, James Stephens, and many others. Amid all the excitement of new ideas, and the upheavals of the Revolution and Civil War in Ireland, A. E.'s integrity remained unflawed. RICHARD CHURCH

Pictures With a Story

Narrative Pictures, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Batsford. 21s.

MR. SACHEVERELL SITWELL'S latest book is about those paintings which exhibit some incident or episode which we should call a "story." He has written an erudite and comprehensive study, and illustrated it with a collection of charming reproductions whose cumulative effect supports his contention that narrative pictures are characteristic of the English genius. He calls his book "A Survey of the English Genre and Its Painters"; it raises again the whole question of the relation of the artist to the lay public, and of the anecdotal picture to art.

Almost within the limits of one generation, the status of the artist in society has surprisingly changed. From the position of a mere dependent on the rich and cultured—Tennyson could still write: "He was but a landscape painter, and a village maiden she"—the painter became under Victoria and Edward the pet of society; sought after, accepted as a social equal, with ambitions turned increasingly toward fame and money, and—as it seems to us—less and less toward artistic integrity. The lay public, incapable of full appreciation of the artist's craft, was quite able to grasp the "story" of his picture; so that the meaner sort of painter, finding it as easy to sell an inartistic piece of work as a better one, came at last to rely entirely on his subject for the selling of his picture, and the quality of his output fell to the level of the housemaid's novelette. The sentimentality of that period—its shoddy emotion and unreal romance—made its own demand, and English painting, for a time, disappeared under a rubbish-heap of "His Majesty Baby," and "I'se Tallest."

* * *

When at last it began to reappear, the relation of the artist to his public had entirely altered. Revulsion from the stuff demanded by the exhibitions caused an atmosphere of contempt for the ordinary person and a school of "art for artists" grew up, esoteric, self-centered, disdaining compromise or explanation, talking shop, as it were, regardless of any audience—the school of "take it or leave it." Very often, nowadays, the public leaves it.

This antagonism between artist and audience is neither necessary nor healthy. Mr. Sitwell's illustrations amply prove that the presence of a "subject," even of an "anecdote" (opprobious word), has not of itself an evil effect on a painting. It is perfectly true that a great artist can make a great picture of an old shoe and a broken bottle; but it is equally true that a great artist can make a great picture of the meeting with the Queen of Sheba, or of the portrait of an elderly Pope, or of the talk of three old women over a fire. And the intellectual content of the latter paintings gives weight and carrying power to their technical achievement.

* * *

Painting is too often assumed to be a narrow and limited art; as if one should cut out of the art of writing all prose and all drama, selecting only lyric verse to be called literature. There is an art of decorative, abstract painting, which makes its appeal directly to the senses, with little or no intellectual association; using the elements of representation—color, line, rhythm, even light and shade—but not attempting representation itself. Much modern painting is of this kind, having its own beauty and its own value. But representational painting is the spring and origin of all pictorial art. It comprises every masterpiece of the past, and it cannot be divorced from its intellectual and emotional associations.

That narrative pictures can be admirable in themselves, at times reaching the level of greatness, is suggested and illustrated in Mr. Sitwell's book. It is more than time for the rehabilitation of neglected native beauties, and no one is better qualified for the job than Mr. Sitwell. He has taken much pains in finding his 130 examples, many of which will be new to most readers; and to look through them is a revelation of English character. WINIFRED ROBERTS

Dutton has published in America Freya Stark's "Bagdad Sketches," the English edition of which (John Murray) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 4, 1937, and Sir John Squire's "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," the English edition of which (Heinemann) was noticed in these columns on July 28, 1937.

Sir Norman Angell's "Defense of Empire," the English edition of which (Hamish Hamilton) was reviewed in the Monitor on Sept. 1, 1937, has been published in America by Appleton-Century.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

DO YOU HAVE TO

Track Down

THE WORDS IN YOUR

Dictionary?

In hunting a word, do you often have to look up "the definitions of the definitions"? Like a bloodhound on the scent, do you have to keep nosing in page after page of fine print, to get at the COMPLETE meaning?

For example, how many *more* words do you have to look up, if your dictionary defines such a simple thing as a SKUNK as "a common fetid musteline mammal of the genus Mephitis"? Contrast this with the clear-cut definition below from the WINSTON:

skunk (skŭngk), n. [<Amer. Ind. *seconeque*, skunk], a small, American mammal (genus *Mephitis*), usually black with white markings, able at will to eject a liquid of very offensive odor: in the United States, also called polecat: *Vulgar*, a contemptible person.

See how *double-size*, clear type for the key-word helps you find it at once—how instantly you understand the full definition. You lose no time tracking down ponderous, unfamiliar terms. That is why so many people, 94% *of whom already have at least one other dictionary*, are buying

The WINSTON *Simplified* **DICTIONARY**

THE MODERN AUTHORITY

Includes the *new words* you want . . . *accurate definitions* you need . . . SIMPLIFIED for quicker reference, easier understanding.

COLLEGE EDITION, 1280 PAGES . . $3.50

ENCYCLOPEDIC EDITION

1340 PAGES, $5.00

At all booksellers and stationers

The JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

Winston Bldg., Phila., Pa.

BIBLES

Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages 6½x4½ inches Morocco Binding

Black . . . $5.00
Blue . . . $6.00
Brown . . . $6.00

Corresponding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches.

In English

German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French

with English alternate pages

25c per copy, $1.00 per year

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street

Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

HAVE YOUR

photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in

The Copley Prints

CURTIS & CAMERON

221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON

Send for Free Circular

All Sizes & Prices — A Complete Stock

BIBLES — BIBLES

No Person Should Be Ignorant of The Greatest Book

Massachusetts Bible Society

41 Bromfield St. Boston

TO INTRODUCE

Monitor-Advertised

Better Books

Openings in many communities offer opportunities in presenting to select clientele Monitor-advertised books. Part time only. Write for leaflet, "How to Enlarge Service and Income."

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS

222 W. ADAMS ST., Dept. 133, CHICAGO, ILL.

Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MID able," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

Why Most People Make Mistakes

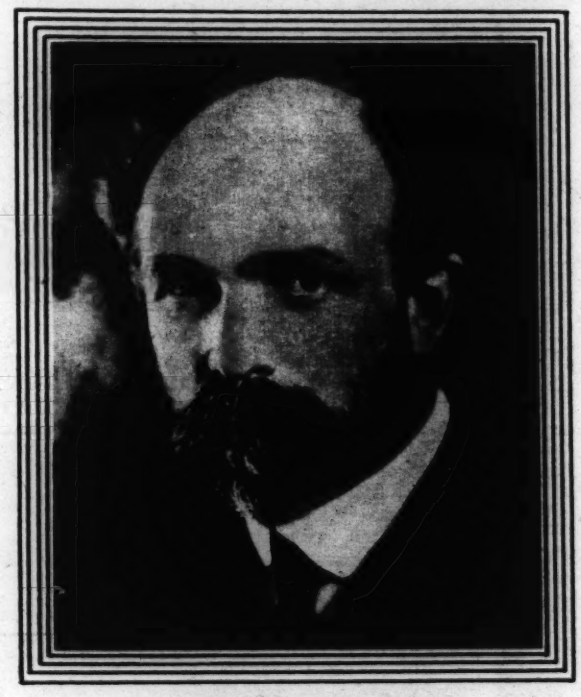
What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others can not punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!



SHERWIN CODY

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Any one can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

Advertised in the Monitor for more than ten years.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally, he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day are required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of every one. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that can not be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by any one, free, upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English that ever has been written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

Merely mail the coupon, a letter or postal card for it now. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 671 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
671 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your new free book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." No agent will call.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

☐ *If 18 years or under check here for Booklet A.*

Read These Letters From Monitor Readers

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant "grinding" or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English. The feeling one derives from the assurance he is speaking grammatically cannot be compared with the nominal charge made for the course, a charge within the means of everyone who wishes to advance his education."—Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed."—Mrs. Lulu B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Helpful in Business

"I have found your Course very beneficial. For anyone in business who has not had the opportunity to receive the necessary education in English it certainly proves itself a very valuable help. When I mentioned to my employer that I was taking this course, he immediately looked to me as one upon whom he could depend to know correct English."—Mrs. Martha Ziska, 2460 Fairmount Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.

Anton Tchekhov as Explained by His Own Social History

Anton Tchekhov, by Princess Nina Andronikova Toumanova. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.

A CERTAIN IMPATIENCE is being expressed about Tchekhov today. It was uttered in his own time also. "Uncle Vanya" was laughed off the stage when it first appeared in St. Petersburg; and although he was "made" later by the Moscow Art Theater, there was always a strong force of hostile criticism. Tolstoy, who admired his stories greatly and paid tribute to their unique place in literature, disliked all the plays, including "The Cherry Orchard." In later years, Lunachovsky, the Bolshevik critic, said of "The Three Sisters": "Should we really weep with those three stupid sisters who did not know how to arrange their lives with all that had been given to them?"

The gist of the criticism is the same today as formerly. Briefly put, it is that Tchekhov detached himself from the social doctrines of his times, which, however mistaken they may have been, were the only ones then available to progressive thought in Russia. In consequence, he "had nothing to say" to his generation. And, secondly, that all his characters are devoid of will. Melancholy, incompetent, hopeless, will-less, tearful and inconsequent, they are politically and morally worthless people.

* * *

Princess Toumanova, in her long and patient biography, does not entirely accept this view, but she is bothered by it. Diligently caressing her subject, she seeks to explain, and, as is the present fashion, she turns to the political environment of Russia from the 60's of last century onward. There she finds—and, I think, stresses too much—the apathy and bewilderment that followed generations of tyrannous government which had to paralyze social life and the intellect in order to maintain itself. Yet, one must point out, this was one of the most active and fertile periods of Russian literature. I mistrust this kind of interpretation of writers by their environment. A writer is a man, not a social trend. If there are apathy and will-lessness we must look more closely into his life to discover their sources. Happily, the author attends to this thoroughly also.

Everything in his short life contributed to make Tchekhov a solitary. His unhappy childhood—"I never knew a real childhood"—as the son of a tyrannous though gifted father who was a freed serf; his poverty and long illness; the timidity which must have been accentuated by frequent whippings; his extreme sensibility—all these made the gay and gifted young doctor essentially a man apart. He was distinctly conscious of being lower middle class, of lacking the consolations of a strong cultural tradition—he was the complete Philistine in his travels; and, on the other hand, he had nothing but ridicule and horror for the fashionable populism of his day, which sought salvation in merging with the peasantry from whence he had sprung.

* * *

The explanation of the detachment of Tchekhov lies, I think, in his own social history. When we turn to the will-lessness and boredom of Tchekhov's characters the ground is far less certain. No doubt there were in Russia a number of such people as he portrayed, casting upon them the half light of an autumnal poetry. But it seems to me that Tchekhov was merely not interested in the will, as a painter might be interested in faces, but not in full-length portraits. His interest was in the heart. And if here again it is objected that few great emotions are shown in his works, but chiefly sentiments and nostalgias, fragments of feeling illumined by glints of cold everyday light, I think one must turn again to his own social history. The man who goes through that relentless process of emancipation pays a price. He wins, but his heart is left, as the hearts of all Tchekhov characters are, bewildered, frustrated, lonely, longing but inarticulate when their moment comes.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Counsel for Democracy

Journalist's Wife, by Lilian T. Mowrer. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

DEFINITIONS are useful things. Mostly they are very dull. But not always. Witness Lilian T. Mowrer. She does not pretend to the authorship of the definition which comprises one of the more amusing asides in "Journalist's Wife." You may, in fact, have heard it before. But even so. . . .

If you have six cows, it runs in substance, and the government takes them, that's Communism. If you have six cows, and the government takes three, that's Socialism. But if you have six cows and you house them and feed them, and then the government comes and takes all the milk, that's Fascism.

All of which may add nothing to the sum-total wisdom of political science. But it does reveal the tempo of Mrs. Mowrer's book.

As the wife of Edgar A. Mowrer—she first met him in a railroad carriage, so that it seems fitting that they have been traveling almost ever since—she has observed Europe's postwar changes at close quarters, with emphasis on Italy, Germany, and France. The vigor, and the roughness of many of those experiences, is caught in her pages, which certainly are not for those who want their commentaries on the current scene to be accompanied by mid-Victorian reservations.

Just as her husband's work for the Chicago Daily News manifested a deep feeling for the social changes that have been wrought in the advent of dictatorships, Mrs. Mowrer makes no secret of her confirmed hope for democracy. She asks, quite simply, what kind of world her daughter will have to grow up in. Not a pleasant one, if the dictators have their way. But need they?

Not, Mrs. Mowrer believes, if the democracies begin to understand the artificial foundations on which the dictatorships have erected their seemingly imposing edifices. And she further asks:

> Why should only extremists resort to national propaganda? Why do not democracies become eloquent and cry their wares? They have infinitely more to offer the public, and it is not all window dressing. The major European Fascist states are virtually bankrupt, with ever-diminishing credit. Their living standards are steadily sinking in a world of reviving prosperity. Most of the world's wealth is earned in the three great democracies. But who trumpets this fact loudly and continually enough to make it audible and acceptable. . . .
>
> With everything on their side, the democracies procrastinate and falter. History as well as economics is definitely on their side. . . .
>
> If I have learnt anything, it is that in moments like these, courage is the greatest of the virtues, without which love and wisdom, tolerance, generosity and mercy are plants deprived of soil to grow in.

Mr. Moult's Verse Annual

The Best Poems of 1937, selected by Thomas Moult. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

TWO PAGES OF PROSE introduction and 110 pages of poetry are, in their very proportion, Thomas Moult's comment on the poets of today. These writers speak for themselves in the sixteenth annual compilation which, as usual, is, and must be, the collector's personal selection.

The seventy-odd poems, culled from American and British magazines, offer an interesting cross section of poetic thinking both of the consciously aesthetic and of the socially realistic. With fewer writers represented, there might be a more convincing concentration of quality, but this exhibition of magazine contributions is far from discouraging. Several poems stand out as worthy a long remembering, among them Oliver St. John Gogarty's "The Forge." There is not space, unfortunately, to quote more than:

I was going to say that the blacksmith's blow—
If I were the Master of Those who Know—
Would give me a thesis to demonstrate
That Man may fashion but not create.

Harold Vinal's "Even in This Spring" is one of the best lyrics in the book. Its opening stanza runs:

By the shaped leaf, the furtive flower
Is sudden spring made manifest;
By a swift artifice, the wren
Perfects the small sphere of the nest.

Vividly in contrast are Humbert Wolfe's "London Christmas," Phyllis McGinley's "Christmas Carol—1936," Florence Becker's "Revolutionary Blues," and V. H. Friedlander's "Forecast," yet the picture of modern verse writing would not be complete without such examples, the chief merit of which is their piercing and needed satire.

After reading an article in a current magazine declaring that poetry is dead, the reviewer particularly welcomes Friedlander's assurance that:

Yet, because of a number of obstinate survivals—
Because dawn and sunset refuse to date,
Because birds and trees,
Waters and winds,
Moon and stars
Remain persistently in the mode,
Above all because love stubbornly declines
To be a back number—
Owing to all this excess baggage
From the contemptible past,
Poetry, it may be surmised,
Still has a chance to come back to the world,
Drawing all eyes from the pylons and petrol pumps,
All ears from the traffic jam and the machine-guns,
To some new silver rhythm of her wings
In the changing, changeless sky.

P. P. S.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Towers of New York, by Louis J. Horowitz and Boyden Sparkes (Simon and Schuster, $2.25), gathers into book form, with added material, the story of Mr. Horowitz's rise to national attention as the innovating builder of many of Manhattan's skyscrapers.

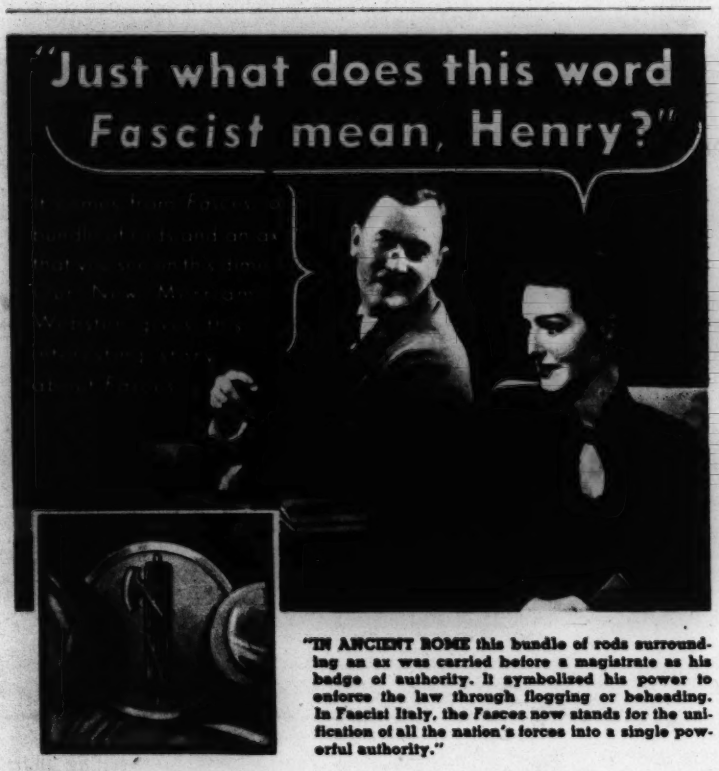
Old England, by R. H. Mottram (The Studio, $2.50), is a novel sort of travel book, in that the subject is illustrated by reproductions of paintings by noted artists of the places that are described in the text.

Discovering Drama, by Elizabeth Drew (Norton, $2.50), discusses the history of the drama under eight topics in the manner of a group of lectures, covering the cultural as well as practical stage background of the subjects.

One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting, by R. C. Witt (Stokes, $3.50), following a historical introduction, reproduces and briefly describes each of the chosen pictures.

Impressions of Mexico (Kelly, $2.50). Verse and woodcuts that convey the color and individual flavor of a land.

French Painting, by R. H. Wilenski (Hale, Cushman, and Flint, $3.50). New issue of a thorough survey.



"IN ANCIENT ROME this bundle of rods surrounding an ax was carried before a magistrate as his badge of authority. It symbolized his power to enforce the law through flogging or beheading. In Fascist Italy, the *Fasces* now stands for the unification of all the nation's forces into a single powerful authority."

WHEN you read in the news about the Nine-Power Treaty, you can turn to the New Merriam-Webster for quick, accurate facts about what it means for China.

When your youngster asks you what causes a mirage in the desert, you can show him an explanation and diagram which makes it all plain at once.

It is the same with every subject; the New Merriam-Webster contains exactly the information you need.

It gives you encyclopedic knowledge on law, business, manufacturing, medicine, mathematics, aviation, radio, sound pictures, gems, coins, birds, insects, plants, color, and thousands of other interesting topics. And, in addition, it gives you more regular "dictionary information" than any other reference book contains. 207 special editors labored eight years to make this book.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY Second Edition

Look for this circular trade-mark and the "NW" monogram on the cover

Through four generations Webster's Dictionary has earned and deserved the confidence and reliance of the entire English-speaking world—but that confidence is warranted only if you use the MERRIAM-Webster.

When you say "Webster's Dictionary" you MEAN the MERRIAM-Webster. Accept nothing less than the "SUPREME Authority."

GIVES THE CONCISE ANSWERS YOU WANT FOR QUESTIONS LIKE THESE:

How does a PHOTOELECTRIC CELL *operate?*

Are SATURN'S RINGS *made of solid, liquid or gaseous material? How do astronomers know?*

What causes a MIRAGE?

What letters of the ALPHABET *are really much simplified pictures of these objects: hand, snake, dish, lion, owl, hawk, lotus?*

Mail Coupon for FREE BOOKLET

The *New* Second Edition of Webster's New International Dictionary (unabridged) has been completed at a cost of $1,300,000. It is twenty years newer than any similar work of reference and provides information in all branches of knowledge for today's needs. Any bookdealer will be glad to show it to you. Mail the coupon for free, illustrated, descriptive booklet: *"The New Merriam-Webster: What It Will Do For You."*

© G. & C. M. Co. 1938

G. & C. Merriam Co.
Dept. 903, Springfield, Mass.

THE NEW MERRIAM-WEBSTER
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY · Second Edition

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Dept. 903
Springfield, Mass.
Please send me free illustrated booklet describing Webster's New International Dictionary, *Second Edition* "The New Merriam-Webster: What It Will Do For You."
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

the book on Peace
BY MRS. ROOSEVELT
This Troubled World

No part of this book has ever been published before. **Price $1,** at all bookstores. H. C. Kinsey & Co., Inc., New York.

"What Mrs. EDDY said to ARTHUR BRISBANE"
A lasting tribute eloquently expressed
Thirteen beautiful illustrations Six photographs of Mrs. Eddy
For sale in Reading Rooms or direct by mail to 75¢
M. E. PAIGE, Publisher, 145 W. 55th St., N.Y.C.

Oslo Travel Association

"PEER GYNT" COMES TO OSLO

"Peer Gynt and His Reindeer Buck," a Sculpture by the Young Norwegian, Dyre Vaa, Was Recently Erected on Ankerbroen, a Bridge in the Commercial Part of Oslo, Through the Generosity of Johannes G. Heftye, a Banker. As a Result of His Legacy, Several Monuments Have Been Erected

The Statue of "Peer Gynt" Depicts the Character From Henrik Ibsen's Play of That Name, Seated Aloft on the Horns of His Reindeer Buck

Contribution to Civilization

THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of German history are reflected in that of a Munich publishing firm which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The present owner of the firm, Mr. Hugo Schmidt, set himself the task in 1912 of serving natural scientific research and the aims of lovers of art at the same time by putting on the market good reproductions of artistic masterpieces of all periods.

This was not an easy undertaking, even in pre-war Germany, with its wealth and absence of raw materials problems, as the tendency to mass production and the taste of the times did not coincide with the publisher's ideas. The World War and post-war period alike seemed to be unfavorable for first-class printing and subject matter which had no bearing on the absorbing events of the time.

Nevertheless, Hugo Schmidt did not adapt his standards to temporary difficulties. He persisted in making artistically and scientifically valuable works, such as manuscripts and documents, accessible for the student and librarian.

* * *

His chief impulse was the inherent power of the works which he decided to publish. He saw the possibility of serving the student of history, the history of civilization and of art, and at the same time of making a new beginning in German contributions to international civilization. As a business proposition, publications of this nature required courage and an accurate knowledge of a specific and limited market, both of which carried Hugo Schmidt through 25 years of intensive work.

Although in Germany state funds are granted generously to private enterprise in many fields, publishing work of this nature was at a disadvantage during the period in question, as the schemes were too far-reaching and of too academic a kind to catch the eye of a government department.

Among the outstanding works that Hugo Schmidt took in hand is a facsimile reproduction of the so-called Codex Aureus, the famous ninth-century Latin Bible text with exquisite illustrations and marginal illuminations uncommonly rich in color and design. As the Codex Aureus is among the most treasured possessions of the Bavarian State Library and accessible only to a few expert students, the 253 pages reproduced in facsimile are an asset to all natural scientific libraries. The printing of every one of the pages was a unique task in itself in its experimental use of the six-color autotype printing method.

* * *

In many cases months were spent in getting the coloring just right. The result is such a degree of perfection that a close examination by an expert is needed to distinguish the original from the reproduction, the prints being done on vellum, as is the original manuscript.

Publications on the same level were brought out immediately after the success of the Codex Aureus and comprise several volumes for medieval book illustrations of numerous European countries. Of fifty volumes which are planned, ten have been completed.

The firm brought out after the World War a Rembrandt Bible, a Bible text in which all of Rembrandt's works illustrating Biblical scenes are collected in facsimile reproductions.

These masterpieces, however, are only the most daring section of a much larger field of activity.

S. S.

Golf Popularity Grows

More than 5000 golf clubs in the United States occupy 500,000 acres of land, with property valued at nearly $1,000,000,000. Further attesting the American popularity of this great Scottish game—a game which not so many years ago was considered only for the wealthy—is the estimate that at least 2,000,000 men and women engage in this outdoor pastime.

..Asia's First Collectivist State

(Continued from Page 9)

miles in circumference, has been built, solving the problem of water supply and providing a pleasing sheet of water in the dusty, treeless landscape of the neighborhood.

Security along the railway lines has been enhanced by the device of creating so-called protective villages along the railways in many parts of the country. These villages are strictly controlled and policed and are forbidden to give shelter to anyone who cannot be vouched for and accounted for.

* * *

A director of the South Manchuria Railway assured me that there had been only one deliberate wreck during 1937, which would indicate a considerable advance over conditions in 1935, to say nothing of earlier years. Banditism of a political or semi-political character, however, is by no means eliminated. It has merely been driven back farther from the main cities and lines of communication.

The Kwantung Army estimates that there are now about 10,000 bandits in Manchoukuo, as against 30,000 in 1935. I am inclined to suspect that both these figures are underestimates. In any case a census of bandits of this character has no absolute value, because the numbers regularly rise when the kaoliang, a tall grain, affords cover and falls after it is reaped. Gradual progress toward pacification is, however, being made, especially in the eastern and southeastern sections of the country. Wang Fengke, leader of a small partisan army in Antung Province, was recently captured; and the chiefs of a self-styled Korean Revolutionary Army suffered a similar fate. Disorder is still rife in the valley of the Sungari and in other districts of the Northeast; but the general tendency is for the bands to break up into smaller groups and to carry on their operations farther away from the railways.

* * *

In view of its overwhelmingly Chinese population Manchoukuo was put to something of a test when Sino-Japanese fighting broke out last summer, but at the time of my visit in late October, 1937, there seemed to be nothing beyond the normal amount of semi-political banditism.

Much the strongest impression which I carried away from my second visit to Manchoukuo was the collectivist nature of the economy which was developing there under the strong influence of the Kwantung Army. In Japan itself there is a tradition of at least limited political freedom and of private economic initiative which dates back to the modernization of the country in the Meiji Era. This has stood in the way of complete Army domination of national life, at least in peace time. But in Manchoukuo the Army has had a big experimental station for its brand of military state socialism.

Railway Passengers

Steam railways in continental United States, aggregating about 242,000 miles in length, carried over 490,000,000 passengers in 1936. The effect of American motorcars on rail passenger traffic is obvious in comparison with passenger traffic in other lands:

In 1935, Germany's 33,704 miles of railways transported 1,488,700,000 passengers, and Great Britain's 20,170 miles carried 1,229,845,000. Japan's 14,243 miles of railways carried 1,303,643,000 in 1934.

Railway passengers in Russia, France and India also exceed in numbers those in the United States.

OLD VIRGINIA FOOD SPECIAL!

1 pound Genuine Smithfield Cured Hickory Smoked Bacon.
3 pounds Old Virginia Waterground Corn Meal.
1 dozen Old Virginia Beaten Biscuits.
1 jar genuine Smithfield Ham Spread.

$1.53 POSTPAID

(Add 10% if West of the Mississippi River)

WHITE'S 513 E. GRACE ST. RICHMOND, VA.

Buckley buying at home is fun, and satisfactory

For 36 years Buckley dress goods, hand-made linens, handkerchiefs, hosiery and underwear have won the approval of women who appreciate fine quality. A dependable line which you can purchase leisurely in your home. See the splendid values. Write for name of local Buckley representative.

There are a few openings for Buckley representatives, full or part time. If you want remunerative work, write:

BUCKLEY BROS. COMPANY
881 Broadway, New York

$15
Made for 6, 32 or 110 volts, AC-DC

This photograph shows actual cutting heads in our possession that Colonel Schick made in his search for the perfect shape and type of cutter for the Schick Shaver.

Schick KNEW!

BEFORE Colonel Schick sold the first dry shaver to the public, he experimented with dozens of different shapes and types of cutters some of which are shown in the photograph above. These cutters represent twenty years' thought, much labor and considerable money. Schick spent a fortune (derived from another invention) making these and other cutters.

Eventually he evolved the flat cutter with the thin upper plate of such precise dimensions, such accuracy, that there were no known methods to manufacture it in quantities.

Then he found the ways and means, invented machines and methods, to produce thousands a day.

Schick couldn't improve his own cutter

Colonel Schick spent years trying to invent a better cutter than the present type.

Inevitably and always he came back to this truth: There is no theoretical or practical improvement to be made in the Schick principle of shaving. All that we, or anyone else, can do is to improve and refine the mechanism for using that principle.

The standard Schick cutter (No. 7) has the ideal dimensions for the vast majority of men and for all boys arriving at shaving age. Some men can shave with it the first time—others take from two to three weeks to bring their skins back to the soft flexibility nature intended them to have.

For men who cannot use the Schick standard cutter

If men will be patient and learn to use the Schick standard cutter (No. 7) they will get the full benefits of dry shaving.

Some men, with tough skins or thick-haired beards, may not be able to use the Schick standard cutter. The tough skin cannot enter the slots far enough. Thick hairs do not enter the slots freely.

For such men, we provide a cutter (No. 10) with slightly wider slots. The upper plate of this cutter is the same thickness as the standard cutter.

By widening the slots, a fixed 2½ thousandths more, we are able to control the closeness of the shave so that a quick, clean shave can be obtained without injury to the skin.

If you have tried a Schick and failed to obtain perfect results, consult a Schick dealer.

Schick was first—Schick is first

The living genius of Colonel Schick still guides the making of the Schick Shaver. It guarantees to the user that all Schick knew about skin, hair and shaving is embodied in Schick Shavers. The courts have declared valid the Schick patent on the shearing head. This patent we are vigorously protecting against infringers by proper legal means.

But, regardless of patents, we have years of leadership, more than a million-and-a-half happy users, many thousands of unsolicited testimonials, and have emerged from the severest test of all—six years of TIME—which experience no other shaver has had.

These simple truths should convince you that your investment in a Schick Shaver is safe. Our methods of doing business, our twenty-four hour service on repairs, our year's guaranty and our unceasing desire to make every man a satisfied Schick user, are your full protection. Buy from an authorized Schick Dealer.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., STAMFORD, CONN., Western Distributor: Edises, Inc., San Francisco. In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., and other leading stores

Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Shaver

SCHICK SHAVER

..The President as Diplomat

(Continued from Page 3)

Hirohito, who was born in 1901, was Regent when the former King Edward visited Japan as Prince of Wales. I was in Japan at the time. No contrast was sharper than the conduct of these two young men. Edward horrified the Japanese with his "human" behavior. One day he dismissed his equerry's ricksha puller, and pulled the ricksha containing that official, Sir Lionel Halsey—just for fun and the experience of it! The "Son of Heaven," of course, would never undertake such pranks in public. When "Vanity Fair," several years ago, printed a cartoon showing the Japanese Emperor pulling a ricksha, the Japanese were angry, and tried to make a diplomatic issue of the incident with the United States. Nor is Hirohito the type to do such things in private, being by nature a quiet and somewhat nervous young man, whose hobby is the prosaic one of biology, not high jinks.

It is often said that the Japanese Emperor reigns but does not rule. Of late, however, the attribute of rulership has been given to him as the result of such episodes as the Minobe affair. It was concluded at that time that, in spite of the abracadabra of the parliamentary system, Japan enjoyed "imperial government with national assistance." But the very pushing forward of the Emperor has been cover for the aspirations to rulership of the military caste. This military clique is trying to run the country behind a façade of representative government. This is why Japan is often called a dictatorship without a dictator.

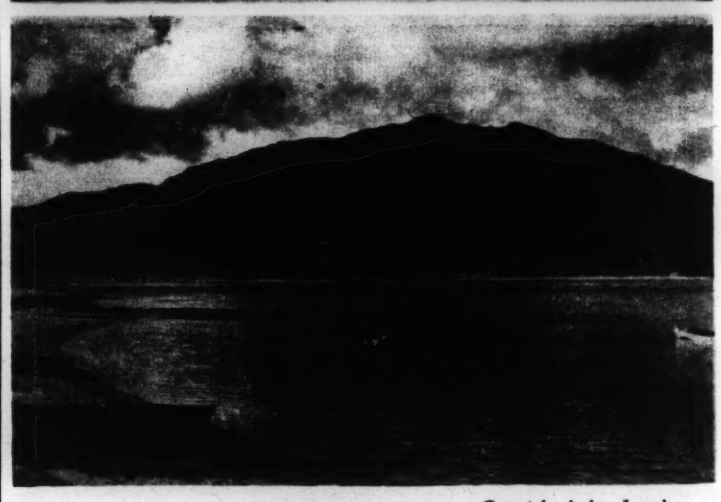
The rise of the militarists revolves around the Emperor because he is commander-in-chief. To assist the Emperor in carrying out this command, the chiefs of the general staffs of army and navy are given the right of direct access to the throne. The same privilege is enjoyed by the ministers of war and marine, along with the Prime Minister. Such a situation, obviously, makes for a Cabinet dualism, and has reduced the authority of the Cabinet in matters of national defense. Thus in Japan defense ministers and general staffs are generally lined up against the civilian members of the Cabinet. It is as if Secretary Swanson went to every Cabinet meeting just to "tell the President where to get off." The tussle between the military and civilian elements of government has been the stuff of political controversy since the war.

One of these conflicts led to the decision of military Japan to precipitate a war by way of recapturing authority at home. It was the controversy associated with the London Naval Treaty of 1930. The Premier persuaded the Emperor to sign that treaty against the advice of the Naval Chief of Staff. At once the constitutional issue was drawn between the civil and the military authorities. There were the usual assassinations at home. The Premier who advised the Emperor to sign the treaty was killed—the first of a series of assassinations in which one after another civilian leader both in and out of the Cabinet was struck down by frenzied patriotteers, acting in behalf of the militarists. But this time, on Sept. 18, 1931, the military decided to precipitate adventure abroad. Accordingly, from Manchuria the military launched their guns on the civil authority in Tokyo as well as on China.

Still the Emperor is the All-Highest, and the very attribute of divinity bestowed upon him could, conceivably, act as a curb upon the pretensions of the military, young or old. When Nanking fell, General Iwane Matsui ascribed the triumph to the Emperor's virtues; but, if he had not taken it, he probably would have committed hara-kiri because of his unworthiness to serve the Emperor. In other words, the Emperor of Japan has a far greater *moral* power than the British King (who also reigns but does not rule), by virtue of the particular traditions of Japan.

He may thus answer the President's communication by asserting himself. That there was always a chance that he would do so was indicated by Japanese nervousness over the Presidential note. They knew Mr. Roosevelt had cut through the camouflage which has surrounded Japanese-world issues since the guns went off at Mukden in 1931. But the Emperor would never act on his own. Nor would any more overt acts follow. The Emperor can act only through a kind of family council, composed of civilian as well as military advisers, and the virtue of the President's action is that he must have strengthened the non-military advisers around the throne in the event that they decide to test their power against the military caste.

And, obviously, the Emperor must have a mind of his own. He showed it when he married his own choice outside the esoteric circle of royalty, and he may again show it in the imperial councils against the military hotheads who have been running away with Japanese policy in China.



Copyright Arthur Lamsley

AT THE HEAD OF LOCH LONG

Twilight Extends Nearly to Midnight on the Clyde; Even Without a Moon, One Can Read Until Eleven O'Clock

Impressions of the Clyde

TWILIGHT IN THE FIRTH of Clyde, the sky mirrored in the placid waters of the Firth. A cargo liner and a couple of fussy coasters were heading toward the Cumbraes and the open sea. A grand schooner, canvas sagging, drifted in the direction of Hunter's Quay, while a fleet of smaller craft, needing much less wind, reached slowly in the same direction, with all sails drawing. Twilight faded into semi-darkness as I boarded the boat at Wemyss Bay for Rothesay.

Across the Firth to Rothesay; 40 minutes' unfolding of Clyde scenery now penciling over with the gathering gray of nightfall. Out in the Firth I saw the Ayrshire coast fade out off Great Cumbrae, and Largs was only just visible and partly obscured by a smudge of mist.

Starboard, abeam, Toward Lighthouse flashed, a welcoming night-eye to returning mariners; on the port hand we steamed slowly past Craigmore into peaceful Rothesay Bay. Northward, Loch Striven looked like a river of burnished steel. Another couple of miles and our packet berthed alongside the broad pier of Royal Rothesay.

Moored in the bay, west of the pier, was a fleet of fine yachts, mostly ketches whose owners, apparently, were holiday sailing in one of the grandest waters offered in the British Isles to the cruising man and his family.

Bute is a moderately sized island, about 15 miles long and a fifth as wide, giving remarkable variety of landscapes and seascapes. The Kyles of Bute surely must rank among the grandest scenery to be found anywhere.

On moonless nights it is possible to read during twilight at 11 o'clock on the Clyde! On fine days the sunset's afterglow is responsible for extended hours of twilight. On moonlight nights in midsummer it never actually grows dark except for a tense grayness just before dawn.

A few miles south of Bute is the Isle of Arran, which has been called Scotland in miniature. Arran is part of the County of Bute and situated in the Southern Firth some dozen miles from the Ayrshire coast. It is approximately 25 miles long and 12 at its greatest width. It is famed as a unique resort of discriminating holiday makers.

From the sea Arran looks a medley of blue mountains, but the southern portion is rolling heather-clad uplands and delightful farmsteads of waving corn and green pasture for shaggy cattle. A host of tiny, typically Scottish habitations call the voyager and each village is a host in itself.

Hiking from Brodick to the top of Goat Fell, 3000 feet elevation, would be a happy change from hauling in the main sheet.

A. L.

Finding a Name

Adoption of classical names by various cities in the United States found precedent in selections made in New York in the days when that State was sparsely settled. Authorities trace this precedent back to a clerk, named Robert Harper, employed in the Land Commissioner's office in New York City.

Instructed to give names to certain numbered districts on the state map, Harper turned to a classical dictionary for inspiration. The result was such attractive names as Troy, Syracuse, Rome, Athens and Utica.

There are many interesting stories related about the naming of cities. One concerns a Missouri community which submitted several proposals to the Post Office Department in an effort to find one that did not conflict with other towns. Difficulties apparently were encountered, for a postal official wrote a letter stating that it was "peculiar they could not find a good name." The town fathers took their cue from this communication and decided to name the place Peculiar, Mo.

NEW WAY TO REMOVE OLD NAIL POLISH!

Ginnie-Lou FINGER NAIL CLEANSING PADS

Ready-prepared dainty pads, thoroughly clean nails in a jiffy, leaving them soft and smooth.

Two or more complete manicures from each pad. 15 pads in opal jar for your dressing table, only 25c. 100

If your dealer hasn't stocked yet, send 25¢

STA-RITE CO., Dept. CSM. Shelbyville, Ill.

Normal School Principal Finds N.I.A. Gives Real Service

"I am glad to tell you I have sold an article. Before enrolling I was skeptical of N.I.A. training as the best preparation for writing in fields other than newspaper reporting, but now I am convinced that you make good on your claim that N.I.A. is *the* preparation needed by writers in all fields. N.I.A. renders a real service by giving thorough, sincere and expert criticism."

E. L. MENDENHALL
253 Linden St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

How do *you* know *you can't write?*

Have you ever tried? Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

Free *Newspaper Institute of America, 1 Park Avenue, New York*

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, January 19.

Miss / Mrs. / Mr. .....

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 69A363

MUSIC LOVERS

100,000 of the finest records in the world, playable on any phonograph, on sale at 50c and 75c per record (value $1.50 and $3). The Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, etc. of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Wagner, etc. Mail Orders. Catalogue.
The Gramophone Shop, Inc., 18 E. 48th St., N. Y.

METROPOLITAN TRAVEL SERVICE

EUROPE $298

to $785; Third, Tourist or Cabin Class. Highly personalized all-expense trips to England, France, Italy, Salzburg, Vienna, Riviera, Alps, Germany, Holland. Send for new Booklet C.

360 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Cornering an Elephant Herd

A HERD OF ELEPHANTS is a sight few of us see. But recently I discovered a herd of nearly 2000 elephants—a collection of carvings begun many years ago.

When Ray Gamble lived in Tacoma he used to enjoy watching Asiatic boats unload their goods at the wharf. One day a Chinese took from amidst his goods a small hand-carved elephant, a black fellow with white ivory tusks. Ray Gamble bought it. From that day his interest in elephants developed.

The manner in which he gradually increased his herd is rather different from the usual collector's method. He hears from a minerologist that an unusual stone, metal or wood has been found. If he succeeds in obtaining a worthy piece for carving, he ships the material to carvers in India, Germany or China. Few instructions are given the carver and for this reason each box that is returned contains a new and quite individual elephant.

* * *

At one time a large piece of salamander, obtained from the heart of ebony, was returned from India in the form of six small elephants, although Mr. Gamble had expected one large specimen. Petrified wood and many stones, when carved, often look quite different from the original piece.

"I never know what I'm getting, or whether my material will be returned in a month or 20 years," said Mr. Gamble. "That's what makes it all so interesting. By the time I've forgotten all about a piece of black onyx I sent to China some years ago, it will come back carved into a beauty."

Rudolph Valentino, film star was the former owner of one prized item in the collection. This

Courtesy of Universal Films

CARVED BY EXPERTS

These Elephants Are Made of Unique and Oftentimes Rare Materials and Their Collection Over a Period of Years Has Required Patience and Ingenuity

elephant was shown in the filming of "Monsieur Beaucaire," which starred Valentino.

The smallest elephant, weighing only one half an ounce, is made of rose quartz. The largest one, of bronze, weighs 404 pounds. Granite was used for several. The jade elephants vary in color from deep green to pink and milky white, and even delicate yellow.

In a small village in the interior of China the family of Wong Loe spent three generations carving an ivory bejeweled elephant. It is now a member of Ray Gamble's herd. On the back is an intricately carved lotus leaf, which forms a cover for the hollowed-out interior of this magnificent jewel box.

* * *

Some of the elephant trunks are turned upward with a violence that closely resembles a circus elephant about to shower forth a spray of water. Ivory elephants are often joined together in groups of eight or more. These usually vary in size and this seems to be a popular form of carving among the Alaska Indians.

Even a rocking elephant stands poised for attention. He's a large, gray fellow, perfectly balanced, who tips back and forth when Mr. Gamble hangs his hat on the upraised trunk.

Meanwhile, this large elephant herd is growing larger each day, and over a thousand pieces of new materials are in the expert hands of carvers in India, China and Germany. M. L. W.

. . Problem of Empire

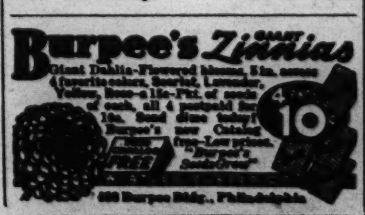
(Continued from Page 5)

minor importance. The French population numbers less than 100,000. The Italian resident element is fully as large, and is a constant thorn in the French side. Italy has never reconciled itself to France's possession of Tunis and systematically keeps up the patriotic feeling of the Italian residents. Furthermore, as in Algeria, there exists a vigorous nationalist movement among the natives, which causes much sporadic trouble to the French and which is in close touch with the Algerian malcontents.

Morocco is a different story. Largest, richest and most populous of all the North African lands, Morocco has in the past attained a considerable measure of political unity. Indeed, its Sultans have claimed supreme religious authority, assuming the title of "Commander of the Faithful." As in Algeria, the principal native elements are Arabs and Berbers, the town population being a mixture of the two, together with a considerable amount of Negro blood, due to centuries of slave trading across the adjacent Saharan Desert.

France did not get a good grip on Morocco until 1912. Thereafter, her great empire builder, Marshal Lyautey, systematically conquered the country, until today Morocco is subdued. However, the Moors have not yet tacitly reconciled themselves to French rule. Furthermore, the French do not possess all of Morocco. Spain retains a zone of Moroccan territory along the Mediterranean, together with enclaves to the southward along the Atlantic coast. Should the Franco Government win the Spanish civil war and grant the Moors of the Spanish zone self-government as a reward for their military services, the repercussions upon French Morocco might be marked.

French rule in North Africa thus appears to be an integral unit. This is what makes the growing nationalist movement so serious. France could get out of Syria without much more than local losses to her imperial position. But France can never voluntarily get out of North Africa without losing her whole imperial status. Furthermore, France could not thus relinquish 1,000,000 of her children, whom she logically considers to be as much Frenchmen as the inhabitants of Paris and Marseilles. On the other hand, there seems to be no prospect of genuinely assimilating the native populations of North Africa, which total nearly 13,000,000. Nor is there much doubt that these populations will continue to develop a nationalistic self-consciousness basically hostile to French rule. Here, indeed, we seem to encounter a problem of empire for which no complete solution as yet appears.



A "MUST" ON MANY A MONITOR SHOPPING LIST

This wholesome, hearty food takes you back to Old New England. Just as if Prudence prepared it for you alone. For, amazingly enough, its true home flavor is all there. Only tender, young beef and choice potatoes. With meat prices as they are—Prudence is a thrifty purchase. Ask your grocer for the new 1-pound size.

PRUDENCE Corned Beef Hash

FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

Try all the Prudence Home Quality Foods. Lamb and Beef Stews, Beef Loaf with Gravy, Macaroni with Beef Sauce. Boston Food Products Co., Boston.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

The present political situation in Canada is reviewed this week by WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT. He is chairman of the department of government at Harvard University, author of several books, including "The New British Empire," and a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford.

The diplomatic policy of the President of the United States forms the basis of the article by H. B. ELLISTON, the Monitor's financial editor, whose experience as a journalist and economist in various parts of the world, together with wide interests in foreign affairs, give his views particular significance.

MARY HORNADAY is a member of the Monitor's Washington editorial staff. LOTHROP STODDARD also lives in Washington, but his work has taken him to many parts of the globe. In 1920 his book, "The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy," caused a stir. He followed it in 1921 with "The New World of Islam," and in 1935 he wrote "Clashing Tides of Color." All of this provides ample authority for his article on pan-Islamism.

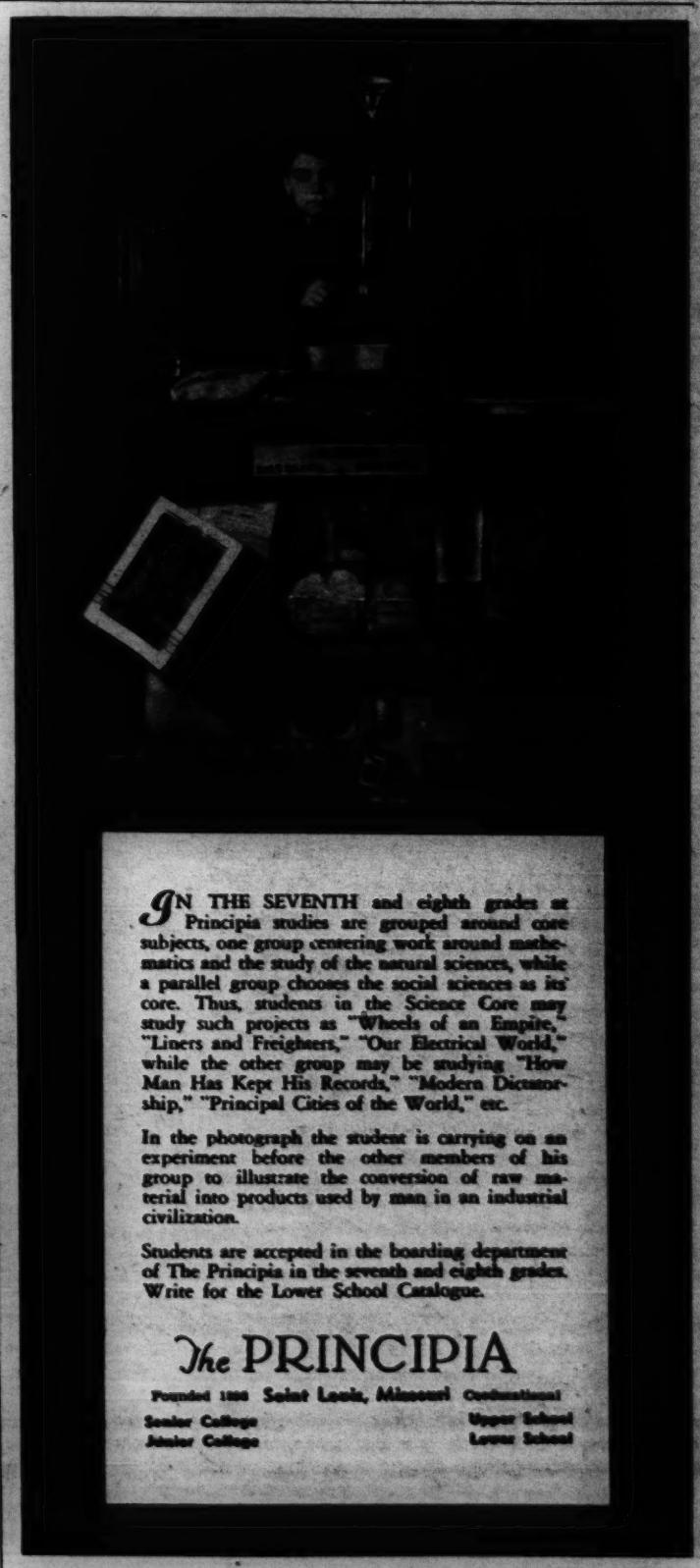
HARLAN TROTT is a Maine man who has sailed before the mast and who hastens to don dungarees whenever he is free from his duties as a member of the Monitor's editorial page staff in Boston. CHARLES E. GRATKE is the Monitor's foreign editor, with headquarters in Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN has been chief Far Eastern correspondent for the Monitor since 1935. Prior to that he represented the paper in Russia for 12 years. He has recently had published a new book, "Japan Over Asia."

Lengthy Coastline

Continental United States possesses a general coastline totaling 4940 statute miles in length, according to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This is divided as follows: Atlantic seacoast, 1888 miles; Gulf seacoast, 1686 miles; Pacific seacoast, 1366. Alaska's seacoast exceeds that of continental United States, totaling 6640 miles, and the coastline of the Philippine Islands aggregates 4170 miles.

PALMA ROSA
CLEANSING OIL
For beautiful satin smooth skin.
Trial bottle upon request
CARLON LABORATORIES
6305 University Avenue, Chicago



IN THE SEVENTH and eighth grades at Principia studies are grouped around core subjects, one group centering work around mathematics and the study of the natural sciences, while a parallel group chooses the social sciences as its core. Thus, students in the Science Core may study such projects as "Wheels of an Empire," "Liners and Freighters," "Our Electrical World," while the other group may be studying "How Man Has Kept His Records," "Modern Dictatorship," "Principal Cities of the World," etc.

In the photograph the student is carrying on an experiment before the other members of his group to illustrate the conversion of raw material into products used by man in an industrial civilization.

Students are accepted in the boarding department of The Principia in the seventh and eighth grades. Write for the Lower School Catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Upper School

Junior College Lower School

Use RUMFORD for successful home baking

Rumford Home Items

ON BAKING AND COOKING

For Economy Efficiency and Fine Flavor...

★★★★ RUMFORD, RHODE ISLAND • JANUARY 19, 1938

Forethought is a very important ingredient in all successful baking . . . mental salt, as it were.

Wax paper might be called the "life-saver" of the kitchen. There is no better way to maintain "life" and vitality in foods, keep them in best condition for use either cooked, or "as is."

Placing the filled cake pan in the center of the hot oven usually produces best results in baking.

For what are known as French Doughnuts, the dough is rolled one-quarter inch thick, cut with doughnut cutter, and without allowing it to rise, is fried at once in deep, very hot fat.

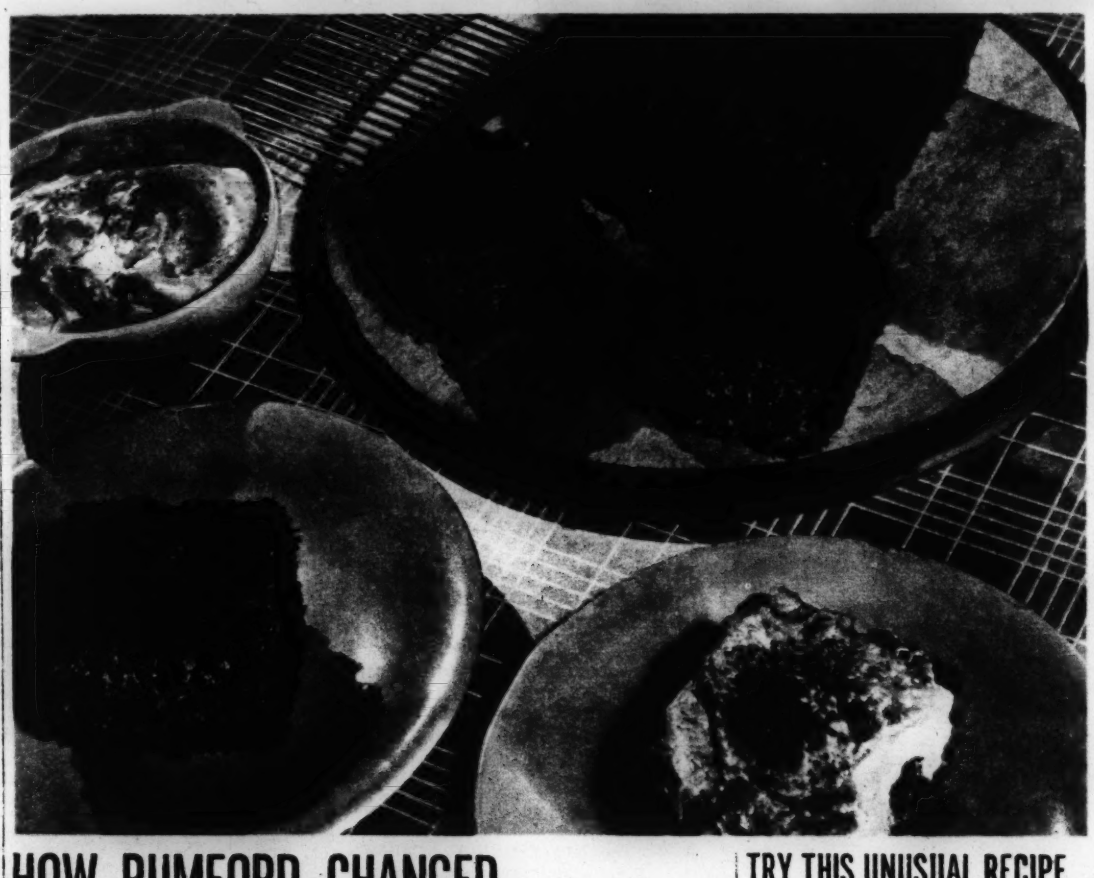
One of winter's favorite old-timers is sausage. Time was, sausage was just sausage! But today there is variety in shape, size, meat used, flavor . . . especially flavor. And modern packaging is putting even greater appetite invitation into this ever popular dish. Once upon a time sausage was a method of economy. Today it enjoys rights of its own.

A busy home cook is in real luck when she finds a particular knife that exactly fits her hand and suits her needs. There are a hundred and one things in meal preparation that she does more easily because of really suitable kitchen utensils. The new type of short bladed paring knife seems to be one of the greatest improvements in handy cutlery for kitchen use.

Don't forget that a few left-over cooked cauliflower "flowerets" add special interest, both in looks and flavor, to a vegetable salad! Also that raw cauliflower, sliced exceedingly thin, is one of the newest additions to the growing list of raw vegetables now enjoyed more widely every year.

It's a wise idea to pack the contents of Junior's lunch box in the order in which they should be eaten. You will help the youngsters enjoy their midday meal ever so much more. If cake or cookies are on top—chances are they'll get eaten first . . . an almost sure method of spoiling the finest, tastiest sandwiches ever prepared by a careful mother . . . or maiden aunt.

GINGERBREAD BY EASY MODERN RECIPES AS DELICIOUS AS BY OLD-TIME METHODS



Our grandmothers' recipes for gingerbread by the sour milk and soda method produced marvelous results if you knew when the milk was just sour enough to take its proper amount of soda.

Today even the inexperienced housewife makes delicious gingerbread by using Rumford Baking Powder and following modernized recipes.

Cooking Temperature Is Very Important

If you are a beginner in baking, remember that molasses burns easily. Therefore gingerbread, having molasses in it, calls for a moderate oven, 350° to 375°. Don't be disturbed if your recipe makes a thin batter. And never cut hot gingerbread with a knife. Pull it gently apart with two forks.

Old time gingerbread sometimes had a disagreeable bitterness left by the soda. The newer way is to use only enough soda to neutralize the acid of the molasses . . . a scant half teaspoonful to each cup of molasses. The baking powder takes care of the leavening.

This makes a gingerbread fluffy-light and tender, especially delectable served hot with a sauce or stewed fruit.

Rumford Assures Success

Rumford's controlled, uniform double acting leavening has everything to do with the success of these newer gingerbread recipes. The pure all-phosphate leavening agent in Rumford makes it impossible that this splendid baking powder can ever leave any bitter taste in any cake or hotbread. Its uniform, thorough, efficient action produces the even texture familiar to Rumford users for the past fifty years.

Send for set of **FREE** recipe cards, including different ways to make gingerbread, as well as the Molasses Fluf shown in photograph above. Address

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS
RUMFORD, R. I.

Save the card from each 12-ounce can of Rumford Baking Powder

For five cards (or one card and 25 cents) you are entitled to one copy of the Revised Rumford Complete Cook Book. This is not just a "baking powder" recipe book.

It is a washable, cloth-bound, comprehensive cook book covering general family meals. It contains over 450 recipes, many of them not to be found elsewhere.

It is indexed alphabetically also by classification, under 30 different section headings. There are 7 pages of illustrations, and many pages of practical information on Cooking Temperatures, Vegetable Cooking Time, Carving, Weights and Measures, Cuts of Meats, etc.

HOW RUMFORD CHANGED HER COOKING HABITS

"Just an average cook" becomes an expert

From Mrs. Cecil Seymour of Larchmont, a delightful home suburb in famous Westchester County, New York, comes this very interesting letter:

"Rumford Chemical Works,
Rumford, R. I.

"You may be interested to know how your baking powder has changed my cooking habits. Two years ago I was an average cook. I could cook meats and vegetables fairly well, but biscuits, muffins, cakes and pastry were beyond me. I used to boast—I blush to admit—that I was the best 'add water and serve' cook in the county.

"One night my husband noticed in the Monitor a Rumford advertisement showing a gorgeous plate of biscuits. 'Just looking at these biscuits makes me hungry. Are they hard to make?' he asked. A challenge like that couldn't go unanswered so next day I bought a can of Rumford Baking Powder and found to my amazement that biscuits weren't really as difficult as I had imagined. This gave me courage to try other delicious things I had steered clear of before.

"I have a little girl who likes to watch me cooking. By letting her help, grease the pans, beat the eggs, measure ingredients and so forth, I have tried to instil in her an interest in baking. Gradually she has done more and more of the actual mixing, so that now, at seven, she can make simple muffins, cookies and even the biscuits I used to think difficult.

"Recently I said, 'Now add the baking powder to the flour, Jane.' She looked puzzled for a moment and then replied, 'Oh, you mean the Rumford!'

"Cookbooks are a hobby with me. Of the dozen or more I have, your Complete Cookbook is used more frequently than any of the others. It is very helpful because it is so comprehensive and simple."

TRY THIS UNUSUAL RECIPE MADE WITH HONEY

You will find this produces a spicy cake with rather a "chewy" texture. The small amount of soda in this recipe is to neutralize the acid of the honey, but it's not very important, for honey is only faintly acid.

In this recipe the honey and the spices have the right of way in flavors, as so very little soda is used, and Rumford leaves no taste of its own. Rumford helps blend and bring out the fine natural flavors of all the ingredients.

Honey Nut Gingerbread

1 cup honey
1/3 cup butter
2 eggs, well beaten
2 cups wholewheat flour
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts
½ cup of cold water

Cream together the butter and the honey. Add the well-beaten eggs, and combine thoroughly. Mix the dry ingredients and add alternately with the cold water. Last of all, add the nuts. Bake in an eight-inch square pan in a moderate oven of 350 degrees, for fifty minutes.

BET I CAN MAKE 'EM AS GOOD AS YOURS!
WHY BILLY JENKINS -YOU CAN'T MAKE BISCUITS!
WHAT'LL YOU BET?
BAKE BISCUITS FOR TOMORROW'S SUPPER AND IF DAD SAYS THEY'RE AS GOOD AS MINE I'LL GIVE YOU TWO TICKETS TO THE MOVIE!
IT'S A GO- BUT YOU'RE TO KEEP OUT WHILE I MAKE 'EM.
EARLY NEXT EVENING
ANOTHER BISCUIT DAD?
THINK I WILL DOT - THEY TASTE ESPECIALLY GOOD TONIGHT. YOU'RE GETTING TO BE QUITE A COOK, SIS, WHILE MOTHER'S AWAY.
BILL, YOU WIN - HOW DID YOU DO IT?
WELL - SOME OF US SCOUTS ASKED THE COOKING TEACHER TO TEACH US THINGS FOR CAMPING TRIPS. I'VE JUST BEEN LAYING FOR A CHANCE TO 'SPRISE YOU.
SURPRISED ME ALL RIGHT!
TEACHER ALWAYS USED RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 'CAUSE SHE SAYS IT NEVER PLAYS TRICKS - SO I GOT A CAN THIS AFTERNOON.
DAD CERTAINLY FELL FOR THOSE BISCUITS, DIDN'T HE!
OH BOY!!